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LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY



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P R E F A C E .

IN presenting the *ninth* volume of the American Almanac to the public, we again avail ourselves of the opportunity which the occasion affords, of expressing our grateful acknowledgments to our correspondents, who have kindly forwarded information for the improvement of the work; and we respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors.

This volume will be found to contain the usual quantity and variety of matter; and, as such explanations and remarks, as were deemed useful, in relation to the various subjects treated of, are given in different parts of the work, it is unnecessary to speak particularly of them here. For information relating to the Astronomical Department, the reader is again referred to the Preliminary Observations of Mr. Paine.

All intelligent and judicious legislation must be founded, in a great measure, on statistical knowledge. If the statistics of all the United States, collected and digested on a judicious and uniform plan,—embracing, among other matters, a view of the Population, with the different classes and divisions,—Commerce, Manufactures, and Agriculture, with their various branches,—works of Internal Improvement, as Canals, Railroads, &c.,—Crime and Pauperism,—Education and Religion, with their condition, means of support, and the institutions connected with them,—were, at regular periods, laid before the public, a mass of information would be presented, which would be of immense advantage to the national government and to the government of the several states; and the wide diffusion of such information among the citizens at large would be attended with the most salutary consequences. “Knowledge is power”; and such knowledge

as this would greatly increase the ability of the national and state governments, as well as of societies and individuals, to promote the interest, and advance the moral civilization and improvement, of the people.

The volumes of the American Almanac contain a good deal of statistical information, which has been collected with much labor and expense. In conducting the work, we have frequently found it impossible to procure the information wanted. The statistics of the whole country can never be collected by one individual, nor by a society formed for the purpose. If the work is ever accomplished in a suitable manner, it must be done under the direction of the government of the United States. And, if the national government should connect this object with the taking of the next Census, the design would certainly commend itself to every man of enlightened views; and it would redound to the lasting honor of the administration that should first introduce the system.

Cambridge, Massachusetts,
September 11, 1837.

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✂ As the names in the *American Obituary* (see page 306) are placed in alphabetical order for the sake of convenient reference, they are not inserted in the Index.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS ON THE ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT.

ALL the calculations in this Almanac have been adapted to **MEAN** solar time. — On account of the eccentricity of the Earth's orbit, and the inclination of the Ecliptic to the Equator, the motion of the Earth in Right Ascension is not uniform, and, consequently, the solar days are not equal, but about half are a little more, and about as many a little less than 24 hours. A clock, therefore, regulated to **APPARENT** solar time must be frequently adjusted. To avoid this inconvenience the fiction of mean time has been invented, and, having already come into very general use, will probably soon entirely supersede the other. Its name is derived from the circumstance, that the length of a mean solar day, hour, &c., is the *mean* or average length of all the apparent solar days, hours, &c., in a tropical year.

The greatest difference between Mean and Apparent time occurs on the 3d of November, viz. 16m. 16 sec.; and, the equation then being subtractive from Apparent time, the instant the Sun's centre is on the meridian, or bears exactly south, a clock regulated to Mean time should indicate 11h. 43m. 44 sec.; on the 11th February is the greatest additive equation, when the time of noon by the clock is 14m. 34 sec. after 12.

But Mean time is easily reduced to Apparent by applying the equation (pages 55 to 61) on the day in question, in a manner directly the reverse of that therein indicated.

The arrangement of the Calendar pages remains as in the Almanac for 1837, without alteration.

The time of twilight is computed on the supposition that it begins and ends when the distance of the Sun from the zenith is 108° ; the quantity usually assumed, but which is probably too great by two or three degrees.

The time of the Phases of the Moon is computed for the meridian of Washington, but may be easily reduced to that for any other meridian by adding or subtracting the difference of Longitude, according as the same is east or west of that city.

In the computation of the rising and setting of the Sun, for this Almanac, two corrections have been recently introduced. These corrections are, 1st, for the effect of refraction in causing him to appear above the sensible horizon, sooner in the morning and later in the afternoon than he actually is; and, 2dly, for the interval between the rising or setting of his centre, and of his highest point; the instant of the appearance or disappearance of this point, and not (as heretofore) of his centre, being considered the time of his rising or setting. So that at the time indicated in the Calendar pages, as that of sunrise or sunset, his centre is $90^{\circ} 50'$ from the zenith; his semidiameter being about $16'$ and the horizontal refraction $34'$.

The amount of these corrections varies at every place with the declination of the Sun, and on the same day is different in different latitudes. At Boston, when greatest, they lengthen the interval between sunrise and sunset about 12 minutes; at New Orleans, nearly 9.

The *setting* of the Moon only, is given from the new to the full; and the *rising* only, from the full to the new moon. The letters M. A. m. a. found in these columns, and in other parts of the Almanac, are used to denote *Morning* and *Afternoon*. The time of the beginning and end of twilight, and of the rising and setting of the Sun and Moon being given, in the Calendar pages, for five of our principal cities, situate in very different latitudes, the Almanac is in fact computed for nearly every place within the United States.

The planets are placed in the order of their mean distances from the Sun, and their declinations are computed for the moment of their passage over the

meridian of Washington. The places of the four new planets, Vesta, Juno, Pallas, and Ceres, are given only when they pass the meridian within five hours of midnight; their distance from the Earth at other times being so great, as to render them invisible.

The time of High Water is corrected for the difference of the Right Ascension of the Sun and Moon, for the Moon's declination and her distance from the Earth. The time of the tide immediately *preceding* her southing only having been given, it should be corrected by the addition of half the difference when the time of the other tide is required.

It may be proper to remark, that, notwithstanding the three corrections above mentioned, the observed time of high water, frequently, in calm weather, differs considerably, perhaps half an hour, from the computed. Indeed, until recently, astronomers seem to have been contented with the knowledge, that the flow and ebb of the sea were caused by the attraction of the Sun and Moon, and to have taken little pains to increase their acquaintance with these curious and interesting phenomena. But, as within a short time much attention has been turned to the subject, and many competent persons in Europe have undertaken to make careful observations for a series of years, on every tide, we are induced to hope that the causes of some of the anomalies, not only in the time of high water, but also in the rise of the tide, may be discovered, and their effects predicted.

On the 18th of September there will be an eclipse of the Sun visible throughout North America and annular throughout or in some part of *thirteen* States (See page 46.). — This eclipse is the last of that remarkable series of five large obscurations of the Sun visible to us in the short term of seven years; and it will be the last central eclipse visible to us for nearly sixteen years, or until May 26th, 1854. The phases of this eclipse for 15 places in the United States, as deduced from a rigorous computation, will be found on pages 39 to 44; also on the 45th, the phases at 28 other places, the times of which, though *estimated* from the preceding, will not, it is supposed, be erroneous by more than a minute. In these computations the semidiameter of the Sun and Moon were reduced 5'' the quantity indicated by all the observations on the eclipses of Feb. 1831, July 1832, Nov. 1834, and May 1836.

By referring to the account of this glorious eclipse (pages 35 to 46), it will be seen that the width of the ring will exceed 400 miles, and that the eclipse will be seen annular by nearly one half of the inhabitants of the United States.

Much diminution of the light during the continuance of the eclipse is not to be expected. It is possible that the planet Venus may be perceived without a telescope, during the greatest obscuration, as she will then be about 21° N. W. of the Sun; but her great distance from the earth at the time renders this improbable; Mercury, Jupiter, and Saturn will also be above the horizon, but too near the Sun to be seen.

On the 47th page will be found a list of those conjunctions of the Moon with the planets and stars of not less than the sixth magnitude, which may prove to be occultations in some part of our country. Whilst in the Calendar pages those conjunctions of the Moon with stars, which may be occultations in some part of the United States, are noted with an asterisk, instead of the usual symbol of conjunction.

The moment of the Immersion or Emission of any star, however small, behind or from the dark side of the Moon, can be determined with precision; but, if the star is not very bright, great difficulty is experienced in satisfactorily ascertaining it, when the phenomenon takes place on the side that is enlightened.

The Catalogue of the eclipses of the satellites of Jupiter (pages 43 and

49) contains only those visible in some part of the United States. The eclipses until the planet comes into opposition with the Sun, on the 4th of March, will happen on the west side, then, until the conjunction on the 22d of September, on the east side, and afterwards again on the west, until the opposition in April, 1839. From conjunction to opposition, the immersions of the first and second satellites are, generally, *only* visible, and from the opposition to conjunction, the emersions, only; but both the phenomena of the third and fourth satellites can sometimes be seen.

In the table of Latitude and Longitude of some of the principal places in the United States (page 51, &c.) will be found the latitude of a large number, as determined by the editor, by recent observations made by himself; also the longitude of a few, deduced by him from observations made by others on the annular eclipse of February, 1831, or as ascertained by comparison of the place in question, by chronometers, with the Capitol at Washington, the University of Virginia, Philadelphia, or Boston, the distance of which from the meridian of Greenwich is supposed to be correctly known. The longitude of the Capitol is the mean of the results, deduced from the observations on the annular eclipses of 1791, 1811, and 1831, and has recently been confirmed by the editor, by comparing it by chronometers with the University of Virginia and the city of Philadelphia. The unfortunate adoption, in the construction of several maps of this country, of the longitude of the Capitol (5h. 7' 42''), reported by an individual acting under the authority of a Resolve of Congress, has caused an error of 6½ minutes of a degree therein.

It will be noticed, that the positions of Charleston, Beaufort, S. C., and Savannah, differ very considerably from those hitherto assigned to those places. They were determined by the editor with great care in the autumn of 1834, at the time of a journey to the south, undertaken for the purpose of observing at Beaufort the total and central eclipse of the 30th of November of that year. The difference between the Longitude of St. Michael's church in Charleston, and of the State-House in Boston, was determined by *eight* chronometers. From the longitude of this church, that of the Exchange in Savannah, and that of the Arsenal in Beaufort, were deduced, by using *four*. So that it may be hoped, that the Longitudes of these places, as laid down in this table, are much nearer the truth than those usually assigned in the maps and charts of our coast.

The use of the Longitudes of these places, formerly supposed correct, produced great inconvenience, by causing an apparent change, of several seconds, in the daily rates of all chronometers on board vessels arriving at, or from, Charleston, &c., after voyages of a few days' duration.

As the error was about *ten* miles, or forty seconds of time, one of these instruments received in Boston, New York, &c., in five days from Charleston or Savannah, would have apparently changed its rate of going, *eight* seconds; and *four* seconds, if the length of the voyage was ten days. But since the adoption of the Longitude published in this Table, this apparent change has not been discovered.

The most important light-house on the coast of New England is that in Truro, Massachusetts, generally known as the Highland or Cape Cod light; as from it vessels from Boston, Salem, &c., usually take their departure, and as it is generally first seen by them, on their return. It would seem, therefore, that its accurate position would have been long since ascertained; but by a large number of observations of northern and southern stars, made by the editor in the autumn of 1835, its *Latitude* was found to be 42° 2' 22'' nearly, or about *three* miles less, than has hitherto been supposed. The possible consequences of such errors may be easily imagined.

The Ephemeris of the Sun (pages 55 to 60) is wholly taken from the English Nautical Almanac, and not from the Berlin Ephemeris as heretofore.

It contains the Sun's Semidiameter, Horizontal Parallax and Declination ; the Time (*mean*, which by the addition of 0.19 sec. will be converted into *sidereal*) occupied by the Semidiameter in culminating or passing the meridian, the Equation or reduction of apparent to mean time, to be applied to apparent time in the manner indicated at the head of the column, the Sidereal Time, and the Obliquity of the Ecliptic. The epoch of all is 0h. 0m., *mean* time, of the meridian of Greenwich.

The apparent places of 30 of the principal fixed stars (pages 61 to 66) will be found very useful for determining the time, or latitude ; for which purpose they are much to be preferred to the Sun.

Reduction of Meridional Altitudes.

A Table has been published for several years, in the English Nautical Almanac, for facilitating the reduction of the Latitude of a place, from observations made on the Pole star, at any time during its revolution around the Pole ; which Table, when great accuracy is not wanted, or a good table of Logarithms is not at hand, will be found convenient. But as exactness is sometimes required, it was thought the insertion of a correct and general rule for the reduction of the Latitude, from altitudes of any star, might be useful and acceptable.

Rule. To the log. co-sine of the star's distance from the meridian in degrees, add the log. cotangent of its declination ; the sum (rejecting 10 in the index) will be the log. tangent of an arc (A) less than 90° . From the sum of the log. co-sine of A and the log. sine of the corrected altitude, subtract the log. sine of the star's declination, the remainder will be the log. sine of an arc (B). Then the Latitude is the sum or difference of B and A, according as the distance of the star from the meridian is greater or less than six hours ; but, when the declination of the star is of the same name with, and is less than, the Latitude of the place, the supplement of their sum, and not their difference, is the Latitude.

EXAMPLES.

On the 23d of July, 1836, when the distance of the star α Ursæ Minoris from the meridian was 6h. 7m. 27.9sec. ($91^\circ 51' 48''$), its corrected altitude, at the church in Harris Street, Newburyport, was $42^\circ 44' 13.93''$, and its declination $88^\circ 25' 53.54''$. What is the Latitude by this observation ?

cos. $91^\circ 51' 48''$	8.5120914	cos. A $0^\circ 3' 3.64''$	9.9999998
cot. $88^\circ 25' 53.54$	8.4374596	sine $42^\circ 44' 13.93$	9.8316374
<hr/>		<hr/>	
tang. A $3^\circ 3.64$	6.9495510	sine $88^\circ 25' 53.54$	19.8316372
			9 9998372
			<hr/>
		sine B $42^\circ 45' 25.31$	9.8318000

then $B + A$ (the star being more than six hours from the meridian) = $42^\circ 48' 28.95''$, the Latitude.

On the same evening, at the same place, when the star α Aquilæ was 10m. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec ($2^\circ 31' 55''$) from the meridian, its corrected altitude was $55^\circ 33' 37.72''$, and its declination $8^\circ 26' 27.13''$ north.

log. cos. $2^\circ 31' 55'' +$ log. co-tang. declination = log. tang. A $81^\circ 33' 8.60''$
 log. cos. A + log. sin. $55^\circ 33' 37''.72 -$ log. sin. dec. = log. sin. B $55^\circ 38' 25.56''$

Now, as the declination of the star is of the same name with, and is less than the Latitude, the supplement of the sum of A and B, $42^\circ 48' 30.84''$, is the Latitude.

When, as is frequently the case, several altitudes of the same star have been obtained within a few minutes of each other, their reduction by this method is very simple, as two of the logarithms (the cotangent and sine of the declination) undergo no change.

Boston, August 25th, 1837.

THE
AMERICAN ALMANAC

FOR
1838.

PART I.

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR

1838,

Being the latter part of the 62d, and the beginning of the 63d, year of the Independence of the United States of America ;

- “ the 6551st year of the Julian Period ;
- “ the latter part of the 5598th, and the beginning of the 5599th, year since the creation of the world, according to the Jews ;
- “ the 2591st year (according to Varro) since the foundation of Rome ;
- “ the 2585th year since the era of Nabonassar, which has been assigned to Wednesday the 26th of February of the 3967th year of the Julian Period, which corresponds, according to the chronologists, to the 747th, and, according to the astronomers, to the 746th year, before the birth of Christ ;
- “ the 2614th year of the Olympiads, or the second year of the 654th Olympiad will begin in July, 1838, if we fix the era of the Olympiads at 775½ years before Christ, or at or about the beginning of July of the year 3938 of the Julian Period ;
- “ the latter part of the 1253d, and the beginning of the 1254th (lunar) year since the Hegira, or Flight of Mahomet, which is supposed to have taken place on the 16th. of July of the year 622 of the Christian era.

I. THE CALENDAR AND CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR THE YEAR. SIGNS OF THE PLANETS, &c.

☉ The Sun.	♂ Mars.	♄ Ceres.
⊕ The Earth.	♁ Vesta.	♃ Jupiter.
☾ ☉ ☾ The Moon.	♃ Juno.	♄ Saturn.
☿ Mercury.	♁ Pallas.	♅ Herschel or Uranus.
♀ Venus.		

- ♂ Conjunction, or having the same Longitude or Right Ascension.
- Quadrature, or differing 90° in “ “ “
- ♂ Opposition “ 180° in “ “ “
- ♂ The ascending, ♀ the descending node.

An asterisk (*) prefixed to the conjunction of the Moon with a star or planet, indicates that the star or planet *may* be eclipsed in some part of the inhabited portion of the United States.

The sign + is prefixed to the latitude, or declination, of the Sun, or other heavenly body, when *north*, and the sign — when *south*; but the former prefixed to the hourly motion of the Moon in latitude, indicates that she is approaching, and the latter that she is receding from, the *north* pole of the ecliptic.

The letters *M. A., m. a.*, denote *Morning* and *Afternoon*.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter	G	Solar Cycle	27
Epact	4	Roman Indiction	11
Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number 15		Julian Period	6551

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Spring signs.	{ 1. ♈ Aries.	Autumn signs.	{ 7. ♎ Libra.
	2. ♉ Taurus.		8. ♏ Scorpio.
	3. ♊ Gemini.		9. ♐ Sagittarius.
Summer signs.	{ 4. ♋ Cancer.	Winter signs.	{ 10. ♑ Capricornus.
	5. ♌ Leo.		11. ♒ Aquarius.
	6. ♍ Virgo.		12. ♓ Pisces.

BEGINNING AND LENGTH OF THE SEASONS.

Sun enters ♑ (Winter begins)	1837, Dec. 21st,	h. m. s.	
“ “ ♈ (Spring “	1838, March 20th,	6 37 1	
“ “ ♋ (Summer “	“ June 21st,	8 0 59	M. Time
“ “ ♎ (Autumn “	“ Sept. 22d,	5 2 11	at
“ “ ♒ (Winter “	“ Dec. 21st,	18 51 2	Wash'n.
		12 17 50	

Sun in the Winter Signs	d. h. m. s.
“ “ Spring	89 1 23 58
“ “ Summer	92 21 1 12
“ “ Autumn	93 13 48 51
“ north of Equator (Spring and Summer)	89 17 26 48
“ south “ (Winter and Autumn)	186 10 50 3
	178 18 50 46

Length of the tropical year, commencing } at the winter solstice 1837, and termi- } nating at the winter solstice 1838, }	365 5 40 49
Mean or average length of the tropical year	365 5 48 48

MOVABLE FESTIVALS OF THE CHURCH IN 1838.

Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 11th	Rogation Sunday	May 20th
Quinq. or Shrove "	" 25th	Ascen. Day, or Holy Th. "	24th
Ash. Wed. 1st day in Lent "	" 28th	Whitsunday, or Pentecost	June 3d
Mid Lent Sunday	March 25th	Trinity Sunday	" 10th
Palm Sunday	April 8th	Corpus Christi day	" 14th
Easter Sunday	" 15th	Advent Sunday	Dec. 2d
Low Sunday	" 22d		

JEWISH CALENDAR.

[The anniversaries marked with an asterisk (*) are strictly observed.]

Year. Names of the Months.

5598	Thebet begins	.	.	.	.	Dec. 29, 1837.
"	" 10th	Fast for the Siege of Jerusalem	.	.	.	Jan. 7, 1838.
"	Sebat begins	.	.	.	.	27, "
"	Adar begins	.	.	.	.	Feb. 26, "
"	" 11th	Fast of Esther	.	.	.	March 8, "
"	" 14th	*Purim	.	.	.	11, "
"	" 15th	Schuscan Purim	.	.	.	12, "
"	Nisan begins	.	.	.	.	27, "
"	" 15th	*Beginning of the Passover	.	.	.	April 10, "
"	" 16th	*Second Feast or Morrow of the	.	.	.	
		Passover	.	.	.	11, "
"	" 21st	*Seventh Feast	.	.	.	16, "
"	" 22d	*End of the Passover	.	.	.	17, "
"	Ijar begins	.	.	.	.	26, "
"	" 18th	Lag beomer	.	.	.	May 18, "
"	Sivan begins	.	.	.	.	25, "
"	" 6th	*Feast of Weeks or Pentecost	.	.	.	30, "
"	" 7th	*Second Feast	.	.	.	31, "
"	Thammus begins	.	.	.	.	June 24, "
"	" 17th	Fast for the Taking of the Temple	.	.	.	July 10, "
"	Ab begins	.	.	.	.	23, "
"	" 9th	*Fast for the Burning of the Temple	.	.	.	31, "
"	Elul begins	.	.	.	.	Aug. 22, "
5599	Tisri begins	*Feast for the New Year	.	.	.	Sept. 20, "
"	" 2d	*Second Feast for the New Year	.	.	.	21, "
"	" 4th	Fast of Gedaljah	.	.	.	23, "
"	" 10th	*Fast of the Reconciliation or	.	.	.	
		Atonement	.	.	.	29, "
"	" 15th	*Feast of the Huts or Tabernacles	.	.	.	Oct. 4, "
"	" 16th	*Second Feast	.	.	.	5, "
"	" 21st	Feast of Palms or Branches	.	.	.	10, "

Year. Names of the Months.

5599	Tisri	22d	*End of the Hut or Congregation	
			Feast	Oct. 11, 1838.
"	"	23d	*Rejoicing for the Discovery of the Law	12, "
"	Marchesvan	begins		20, "
"	Chisleu	begins		Nov. 18, "
"	"	25th	Consecration of the Temple	Dec. 12, "
"	Thebet	begins		18, "
"	"	10th	Fast for the Siege of Jerusalem	27, "
"	Sebat	begins		Jan. 16, 1839.

MAHOMETAN CALENDAR.

Year. Names of the Months.

1253	Schewall	begins		Dec. 29, 1837.
"	Dsu'l-kadah	"		Jan. 27, 1838.
"	Dsu'l-hejjah	"		Feb. 26, "
1254	Moharrem	"		March 27, "
"	Saphar	"		April 26, "
"	Rabia I.	"		May 25, "
"	Rabia II.	"		June 24, "
"	Jomadhi I.	"		July 23, "
"	Jomadhi II.	"		Aug. 22, "
"	Rejeb	"		Sept. 20, "
"	Shaban	"		Oct. 20, "
"	Ramadan	"	(Month of Fasting)	Nov. 18, "
"	Schewall	"		Dec. 18, "
"	Dsu'l-kadah	"		Jan. 16, 1839.

The Mahometan Year contains 354 days, or 12 revolutions of the Moon. In the course, therefore, of about 33 years, the months correspond to every part of the Gregorian Year, and to every season.

HEIGHT OF THE GREATEST OR SPRING TIDES IN 1838, Computed by the formula of Laplace (*Mécanique Céleste*, Vol. II. p. 289.)

New or full Moon.		Height of the Tide.		New or full Moon.		Height of the Tide.	
		d.	h.			d.	h.
Full Moon,	Jan.	10,	2 A 0.74	New Moon,	July	21,	9 M 0.76
New "		25,	9 A 0.99	Full "	Aug.	5,	5 A 0.97
Full "	Feb.	9,	9 M 0.80	New "		19,	11 A 0.82
New "		24,	7 M 1.12	Full "	Sept.	4,	1 M 1.12
Full "	March	11,	4 M 0.86	New "		18,	4 A 0.86
New "		25,	5 A 1.15	Full "	Oct.	3,	10 M 1.16
Full "	April	9,	9 A 0.87	New "		18,	9 M 0.85
New "		24,	2 M 1.04	Full "	Nov.	1,	7 A 1.05
Full "	May	9,	0 A 0.82	New "		17,	3 M 0.79
New "		23,	11 M 0.87	Full "	Dec.	1,	7 M 0.89
Full "	June	7,	11 A 0.79	New "		16,	7 A 0.77
New "		21,	10 A 0.76	Full "		30,	7 A 0.81
Full "	July	7,	9 M 0.84				

The unit of altitude at any place, is the rise at that place of that tide which arrives *about a day and a half* after the time of New or Full Moon, the Sun and Moon at the moment of conjunction or opposition having been at their mean distance from the Earth and in the plane of the celestial equator.

The unit of altitude (which can be ascertained by observation only) at any place, multiplied by the quantities in the above table, will give the height of the spring tides at that place during the present year.

It will be seen that the tides of February 25th, March 27th, April 25th, September 5th, October 4th, and November 2d, will be the greatest of all, in 1838.

The actual rise of the tide, however, depends so much on the strength and direction of the wind, that it not unfrequently happens that a tide, which would, independently of these, have been small, is higher than another, otherwise much greater. But when a tide, which arrives when the Sun and Moon are in a favorable position for producing a great elevation, is still further increased by a very strong wind, the rise of the water will be uncommonly great, sufficient perhaps to cause damage.

The following Table contains the Unit of Altitude of several ports and places on the coast of America, according to the best authorities.

The unit of altitude of the several places in the Bay of Fundy was ascertained by recent observations.

	feet.		feet.
Advocate Harbour (Bay of Fundy)	50	Cape Cod Light House . . .	6½
Andrews, St.	25	" " Harbour	11
Annapolis (N. S.)	30	" D'Or (Bay of Fundy)	50
Apple River	50	" Henlopen	5
Augustine, St.	5	" Henry	4½
Basin of Mines (Bay of Fundy)	60	" Lookout	9
Bay, Bristed	8	" May	6
" Broad	9	" St. Mary	14
" Buzzard's	5	" Sable	9
" Casco	9	" Split (Bay of Fundy)	55
" Chignecto (north part of } the Bay of Fundy) }	60	CHARLESTON (S. C.) . . .	6
" St. Mary's	16	Cumberland (Basin Fort), head } of the Bay of Fundy }	71
" Vert	7	Digby (N. S.)	30
Beaver Harbour	7	Eastport	25
Bell Island Straits	30	Elizabeth Isles	5
Block Island	6	" Town Point	5
Boston	11½	Florida Keys	5
Cape Ann	11	Gay Head (Vineyard) . . .	5
" Blomidon (Bay of Fundy)	60	George's River	9
" Chat	13	Georgetown Bar	4
		Gouldsborough	12

	Set.		Set.
Green Islands	16	Partridge Island (Bay of Fundy)	55
Gut of Annapolis	30	Passamaquoddy River	25
Gut of Cansor	8	Penobscot River	10
Halifax	8	Plymouth	11½
Hampton Roads	5	Portland	9
Hillsborough Inlet	5	Port Homer	8
Holmes's Hole	4	" Hood	6
John's, St. (N. B.)	30	" Jackson	8
" St. (N. F.)	7	" Roseway	8
Kennebec	9	Portsmouth (N. H.)	10
Kennebunk	9	Prince Edward's Island	6
Long Island Sound	5	Providence	5
Louisburg (C. B.)	5½	Rhode Island Harbour	5
Machias	12	Richmond	4
Marblehead	11	Salem (Mass.)	11
Mary's, St., Bar	7	Sandwich Bay	8
Monomoy Point	6	Sandy Hook	5
Moose River (Bay of Fundy)	30	Seven Isles Harbour	31
" Island (Me.)	25	Sheepscut River	9
Mount Desert	12	Shubenacadie River (B. of Fun.)	70
Mouths of the Mississippi	1½	Simon's, St., Bar	6
Nantucket (Shoal and Town)	5	" " Sound	6
Nassau (N. P.)	7	Townsend Harbour	9
New Bedford	5	Truro (Bay of Fundy)	70
Newburyport	10	Vineyard Sound	5
New Haven	8	Windsor (Bay of Fundy)	60
Newport	5	Wood's Hole	5
New York	5	Yarmouth (N. S.)	12
Norfolk	5		

TIDE TABLE.

The following Table contains the difference between the time of high water at Boston, and at a large number of places on the American coast, by which the time at any of them may be easily ascertained, by *subtracting* the difference at the place in question from the time at Boston, when the sign — is prefixed to it; and by *adding* it, when the sign is +.

The time of high water, in the calendar pages, is of that tide which immediately *precedes* the southing of the Moon.

	h.	m.		h.	m.
Albany	+	4 12	Bay, Casco	—	0 45
Andrews, St.	0	0	" Chebucto	—	4 0
Annapolis (N. S.)	—	0 30	" Genevieve, and }	0	0
Annapolis (Md.)	—	4 18	St. Barbe }		
Augustine, St.	—	4 0	" Buzzard's	—	3 50
Bay, Bristed	—	3 45	" Narraganset	—	3 53
" Broad	—	0 45	" Pistolet	—	4 45

	h. m.		h. m.
Bay, St. Mary's	— 2 0	John's, St. (N. B.)	+ 0 30
" Sandwich (N. S.)	— 2 30	" St. (N. F.)	— 5 0
" Schecatica	— 0 30	Kennebec	— 0 45
Bermuda Inlet	— 4 30	Kennebunk	— 0 15
Cape Ann.	0 0	Louisburg	— 4 15
" Cansor	— 3 0	Machias	— 0 30
" Charles	— 3 45	Marblehead	0 0
" Chat	+ 0 30	Martha's Vineyard (W. P't.)	— 3 53
" Churchill	— 4 10	Mary's, St., Bar	— 4 0
" Cod	0 0	Monomoy Point	0 0
" Fear	— 3 30	Mount Desert	— 0 30
" Hatteras	— 2 30	Nantucket (town)	+ 0 30
" Henlopen	— 2 45	" (shoal)	+ 0 44
" Henry	— 3 50	Nassau (N. P.)	— 4 0
" Lookout	— 3 50	New Bedford	— 3 30
" St. Mary	— 2 30	Newburyport	— 0 15
" May	— 2 45	New Haven	— 0 14
" Romain (S. C.)	— 3 30	New London	— 2 36
" Sable (N. S.)	— 3 30	Newport	— 3 50
" Split	— 0 15	New York	— 2 20
CHARLESTON	— 4 00	Nootka Sound	+ 0 50
Cumberland (Basin Fort)	+ 0 30	Norfolk	— 3 0
Eastport	0 0	Ocracock Inlet	— 2 30
Elizabeth Town Point	— 2 36	Old Point Comfort	— 5 25
Florida Key	— 2 40	Philadelphia	+ 2 57
Fort St. John	— 2 30	Plymouth	0 0
Fryingpan Shoals	— 5 0	Portland	— 0 45
Gay Head	— 3 53	Portsmouth (N. H.)	— 0 15
Georgetown Bar	— 4 30	Port Campbell	— 2 30
Gouldsborough	— 0 30	" Hood	— 4 0
Gut of Annapolis	— 1 30	" Howe	— 3 0
Gut of Cansor	— 3 30	" Jackson	— 3 30
Halifax	— 4 0	" Roseway	— 3 15
Hampton Roads	— 3 30	" Royal	— 4 14
Harbour, Amelia	— 3 0	Providence	— 3 5
" Beaver	— 2 45	Quebec	— 5 30
" Nantucket	+ 0 30	Race Point	— 0 15
" Rhode Island	— 4 45	Richmond	+ 4 20
" Seven Isles	— 0 30	River, Apple	— 00
" Townsend	— 0 45	" St. Croix	0 0
Hillsborough Inlet	— 4 0	" Delaware, entrance	— 2 30
Holmes's Hole	— 1 20	" George's	— 0 45
Ice Cove	— 1 30	" Penobscot	— 0 45
Island, Anticosti, W. end	+ 4 0	" Sheepscut	— 0 45
" Bell, Straits of	— 2 15	Salem, Mass.	— 0 0
" Block	— 3 53	Salvador, St.	+ 4 15
" Button	— 4 40	Sandy Hook	— 4 38
" Elizabeth	— 2 50	Savannah	— 3 15
" Fox	— 0 45	St. Simon's Bar	— 4 0
" Green	— 2 50	" Offing	— 4 5
" Moose	— 0 0	" Sound	— 2 30
" Prince Edward	— 1 0	Sunbury	— 2 0
" Rhode	— 4 45	Tarpaulin Cove	— 2 38
" Sable	— 3 0	Vineyard Sound	— 0 30
" Sea	— 2 45	Windsor	+ 0 30
Janeiro, Rio	+ 5 0	Wood's Hole	— 2 50

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	5 48m.	6 20 a.	5 48m.	6 24 a.	5 48m.	6 29 a.	5 47m.	6 35 a.	5 44m.	6 42 a.
N. York,	5 46	6 22	5 46	6 26	5 46	6 31	5 45	6 37	5 42	6 44
Wash.	5 43	6 25	5 44	6 29	5 44	6 34	5 43	6 39	5 41	6 45
Charles.	5 35	6 33	5 36	6 37	5 37	6 41	5 36	6 46	5 35	6 51
N. Orl's.	5 31	6 37	5 33	6 40	5 34	6 44	5 33	6 49	5 32	6 54

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 14th, 3h. A.

Perigee, 26th, 9h. A.

Phases of the Moon.

First Quarter, 3d day, 1h. 34.9m. M. | Last Quarter, 18th day, 7h. 26.7m. A.
 Full Moon, 10th " 2 11.9 A. | New Moon, 25th " 8 43.4 A.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for retract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	M.	7 30	4 39	7 26	4 43	7 19	4 49	7 3	5 5	6 57	5 11	3 6a.	0 46a.	11 6m
2	Tu.	30	39	25	44	19	50	3	6	57	12	3 58	1 38	11 58
3	W.	30	40	25	45	19	51	3	7	57	12	4 45	2 25	0 45a.
4	Th.	30	40	25	45	19	51	3	7	58	13	5 32	3 12	1 32
5	F.	30	41	25	46	19	52	3	9	58	14	6 35	4 15	2 35
6	S.	30	42	25	47	19	53	3	9	58	14	7 56	5 26	3 56
7	Su.	7 30	4 43	7 25	4 48	7 19	4 54	7 3	5 10	6 58	5 15	9 11a.	6 51a.	5 11a.
8	M.	30	44	25	49	19	55	3	11	58	16	10 13	7 53	6 13
9	Tu.	30	45	25	50	19	56	3	12	58	17	11 2	8 42	7 2
10	W.	30	46	25	51	19	57	3	13	58	18	11 44	9 24	7 44
11	Th.	29	47	24	52	18	58	2	14	58	18	. . .	10 1	8 21
12	F.	29	48	24	53	18	59	2	14	58	19	0 21m	10 36	8 56
13	S.	29	49	24	54	18	5 0	2	15	58	20	0 55	11 9	9 29
14	Su.	7 28	4 50	7 23	4 55	7 17	5 1	7 2	5 16	6 58	5 21	1 29m	11 44a.	10 4a.
15	M.	28	51	23	56	17	2	2	17	57	22	2 4	. . .	10 40
16	Tu.	27	53	22	58	17	3	2	18	57	23	2 40	0 20m	11 14
17	W.	26	54	21	4 59	16	4	2	18	57	23	3 14	0 54	11 47
18	Th.	26	55	21	5 0	16	5	2	19	57	24	3 47	1 27	. . .
19	F.	25	57	20	2	15	7	1	20	57	25	4 23	2 3	0 23m
20	S.	24	58	19	3	14	8	1	20	56	25	5 2	2 42	1 2
21	Su.	7 23	4 59	7 19	5 4	7 14	5 9	7 1	5 21	6 56	5 26	6 1m	3 41m	2 1m
22	M.	23	5 0	18	5	13	10	1	22	56	27	7 20	5 0	3 20
23	Tu.	22	2	17	6	12	11	0	23	55	28	8 43	6 23	4 43
24	W.	21	3	17	7	12	12	0	24	55	29	9 53	7 33	5 53
25	Th.	20	4	16	8	11	13	0	25	55	30	10 49	8 29	6 49
26	F.	20	5	15	9	10	14	6 59	26	54	31	11 42	9 22	7 42
27	S.	19	6	14	10	10	15	59	27	54	32	0 30a.	10 10	8 30
28	Su.	7 18	5 8	7 14	5 12	7 9	5 16	6 58	5 29	6 53	5 33	1 17a.	10 57m	9 17m
29	M.	17	9	13	13	8	17	58	29	53	34	2 3	11 43	10 3
30	Tu.	16	10	12	14	8	18	57	30	52	35	2 45	0 25a.	10 45
31	W.	15	12	11	16	7	20	57	31	52	36	3 24	1 4	11 24

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.
	h. m.	.	h. m.	.	h. m.	.	h. m.	.	h. m.	.
♀	1 27A.	—21 24	1 24A.	—18 57	0 58A.	—17 16	0 8A.	—17 11	11 16M.	—18 11
♀	3 18	—12 56	3 14	—10 24	3 9	—7 49	3 1	—5 16	2 49A.	—2 51
♂	0 57	—22 32	0 53	—21 41	0 49	—20 41	0 45	—19 23	0 41	—18 17
♂										
♂										
♀										
♀	10 0A.	—22 59	9 32A.	—23 13	9 6A.	—23 28	8 40A.	—23 43	8 16A.	—23 58
♂	4 39M.	—5 35	4 15M.	—5 37	3 51M.	—5 41	3 26M.	—5 49	3 1M.	—5 59
♂	8 51	—17 9	8 30	—17 16	8 8	—17 23	7 47	—17 28	7 25	—17 33
♂	3 46A.	—10 11	3 24A.	—10 5	3 1A.	—9 59	2 38A.	—9 53	2 16A.	—9 44

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
		sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.
1	4 55a.	10 55a.	10 57a.	10 57a.	10 59a.	11 1a.
2	5 43	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
3	6 30	0 8m	0 8m	0 7m	0 4m	0 5m
4	7 17	1 20	1 19	1 16	1 9	1 7
5	8 6	2 31	2 28	2 24	2 12	2 9
6	8 56	3 42	3 38	3 32	3 17	3 12
S.	9 52a.	4 53m	4 48m	4 41m	4 23m	4 16m
8	10 46	6 2	5 56	5 49	5 28	5 20
9	11 40	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
10	8	4 37a.	4 35a.	4 42a.	5 1a.	5 11a.
11	0 33m.	5 33	5 40	5 46	6 3	6 11
12	1 23	6 37	6 43	6 48	7 3	7 8
13	2 8	7 41	7 46	7 49	7 59	8 4
S.	2 51m.	8 43a.	8 46a.	8 48a.	8 55a.	8 58a.
15	3 31	9 44	9 46	9 48	9 50	9 51
16	4 11	10 46	10 47	10 48	10 45	10 45
17	4 50	11 48	11 48	11 46	11 40	11 40
18	5 30	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
19	6 12	0 52m	0 51m	0 47m	0 38m	0 36m
20	6 59	2 0	1 57	1 53	1 39	1 36
S.	7 50m.	3 11m	3 6m	3 1m	2 44m	2 39m
22	8 46	4 23	4 17	4 11	3 51	3 44
23	9 48	5 24	5 23	5 20	4 58	4 50
24	10 52	6 26	6 20	6 23	6 1	5 53
25	11 56	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
26	0 57a.	5 53a.	5 58a.	6 2a.	6 16a.	6 22a.
27	1 54	7 18	7 22	7 26	7 34	7 38
S.	2 47a.	8 38a.	8 40a.	8 41a.	8 45a.	8 48a.
29	3 37	9 54	9 55	9 54	9 53	8 53
30	4 25	11 8	11 7	11 5	10 59	10 56
31	5 14	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

Earth nearest the Sun.

♂ at greatest E. elong. $19^{\circ} 16'$.

4 stationary.

* ၁၈၇.

Epiphany.

1st Sunday after Epiphany.

□♀⊙. *D C 8.

♀ stationary. * D 47□.

♂ ♀ H. ♀ 1° 3' N.

Venus most brilliant as even-
[ing star.

14th. * D σ Ω. σ ϑ ♂.

2d Sunday after Epiphany.

15th. O D 4.

Inf. ♂ ♀ ⊙.

21st. O D h.

3d Sunday after Epiphany.

○ D ४.

Conversion of St. Paul.

♂ D ♂.

○ D H.

4th Sunday after Epiphany.

28th. ♂ ♀.

♂ stationary.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	5 38m.	6 50 a.	5 32m.	6 56 a.	5 26m.	7 3 a.	5 18m.	7 10 a.	5 9m.	7 17 a.
N. York,	5 37	6 51	5 31	6 57	5 25	7 4	5 18	7 10	5 10	7 16
Wash.	5 36	6 52	5 31	6 58	5 25	7 4	5 18	7 10	5 10	7 16
Charles.	5 31	6 57	5 27	7 1	5 23	7 6	5 17	7 11	5 10	7 16
N. Orl's.	5 29	6 59	5 25	7 3	5 21	7 8	5 16	7 12	5 11	7 15

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 11th, 2h. M.

Perigee, 24th, 8h. M.

Phases of the Moon.

First Quarter, 1st day, 0h. 25.9m. A. | Last Quarter, 17th day, 0h. 31.2m. A.
 Full Moon, 9th " 8 44.2 M. | New Moon, 24th " 6 59.9 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 Th.		7 14	5 14	7 10	5 18	7 6	5 22	6 56	5 32	6 51	5 37	4 4a.	1 43a.	0 4a.
2 F.		13	15	9	19	5	23	55	33	50	38	4 50	2 20	0 50
3 S.		11	16	8	20	4	24	54	34	49	39	5 51	3 31	1 51
4 Su.		7 10	5 18	7 7	5 21	7 3	5 25	6 54	5 35	6 49	5 40	7 15a.	4 55a.	3 15a.
5 M.		9	19	6	23	2	26	53	36	48	41	8 48	6 28	4 48
6 Tu.		8	20	5	23	1	27	52	37	47	42	10 1	7 41	6 1
7 W.		7	22	4	25	7 0	28	51	38	46	43	10 50	8 30	6 50
8 Th.		6	23	3	26	6 59	29	50	39	45	43	11 29	9 9	7 29
9 F.		5	25	2	27	58	30	49	40	44	44	. . .	9 46	8 6
10 S.		4	26	7 1	29	57	31	48	41	43	45	0 6m	10 19	8 39
11 Su.		7 2	5 27	6 59	5 30	6 56	5 32	6 47	5 42	6 42	5 46	0 39m	10 49a.	9 9a.
12 M.		1	28	58	31	55	33	46	43	42	47	1 9	11 17	9 37
13 Tu.		0	30	57	33	54	35	45	44	41	47	1 37	11 47	10 7
14 W.		6 58	31	55	34	53	36	44	45	40	48	2 7	. . .	10 34
15 Th.		57	32	54	35	52	37	43	46	39	49	2 34	0 14m	11 9
16 F.		55	33	52	36	50	38	42	46	38	49	3 2	0 42	11 39
17 S.		54	34	51	37	49	39	41	47	37	50	3 39	1 19	. . .
18 Su.		6 52	5 35	6 50	5 38	6 48	5 40	6 40	5 48	6 36	5 51	4 22m	2 2m	0 22m
19 M.		51	37	49	39	47	41	39	49	36	52	5 16	2 56	1 16
20 Tu.		50	38	48	40	46	42	38	50	35	52	6 40	4 20	2 40
21 W.		48	40	46	42	44	43	37	50	34	53	6 15	5 55	4 15
22 Th.		47	41	45	43	43	44	36	51	33	54	9 37	7 17	5 37
23 F.		45	42	44	44	42	45	35	52	32	55	10 28	8 18	6 28
24 S.		44	44	42	45	41	46	34	52	31	55	11 31	9 11	7 31
25 Su.		6 42	5 45	6 41	5 46	6 40	5 47	6 33	5 53	6 30	5 55	0 14a.	9 54m	8 14m
26 M.		40	46	39	47	38	48	32	54	30	56	0 57	10 37	8 57
27 Tu.		38	48	37	49	36	50	30	55	28	58	1 28	11 18	9 38
28 W.		37	49	36	50	34	51	29	56	27	59	2 16	11 56	10 16

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.
h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°
10 40m	—19 29	10 29m	—20 11	10 29m	—20 16	10 36m	—19 36	10 44m	—18 12
2 32a.	— 0 17	2 13a.	+ 1 29	1 49a.	+ 2 47	1 19a.	+ 3 24	0 45a.	+ 3 15
0 25	—16 39	0 30	—15 9	0 26	—13 33	0 19	—11 53	0 14	—10 8
7 49a.	+24 17	7 26a.	+24 24	7 52a.	+24 52	6 46a.	+25 11	6 26a.	+25 30
2 32m	+ 6 13	2 6m	+ 6 27	1 40m	+ 6 43	1 14m	+ 7 0	0 48m	+ 7 16
6 59	—17 38	6 37	—17 41	6 14	—17 44	6 51	—17 45	6 28	—17 46
1 50a.	— 9 29	1 28a.	— 9 30	1 52a.	— 9 23	0 43a.	— 9 15	0 21a.	— 9 8

Days of Month.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.					
	Moon Souths.	Boston, &c.		N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.
	Mean Time.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	6 32.	0 23m	0 19m	0 16m	0 6m	0 2m
2	6 54	1 37	1 32	1 28	1 13	1 6
3	7 47	2 50	2 44	2 38	2 20	2 13
S.	8 42a.	3 56m	3 49m	3 42m	3 21m	3 13m
5	9 26	4 56	4 48	4 41	4 19	4 11
6	10 23	5 48	5 41	5 34	5 13	5 3
7	11 18	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
8	♂	4 26a.	4 31a.	4 37a.	4 52a.	4 59a.
9	0 5m.	6 31	5 35	5 29	5 51	5 56
10	0 48	6 32	6 36	6 28	6 46	6 51
S.	1 29m.	7 34a.	7 35a.	7 36a.	7 40a.	7 43a.
12	2 9	8 36	8 36	8 26	8 36	8 37
13	2 48	9 38	9 37	9 28	9 32	9 31
14	3 27	10 41	10 39	10 26	10 29	10 27
15	4 8	11 46	11 42	11 28	11 26	11 24
16	4 51	...	...	...	...	...
17	5 39	0 54m	0 49m	0 43m	0 29m	0 24m
S.	6 32m.	2 6m	2 0m	1 54m	1 26m	1 29m
19	7 20	3 15	3 6	3 1	2 40	2 32
20	8 31	4 19	4 11	4 4	3 43	3 25
21	9 34	5 15	5 8	5 1	4 40	4 22
22	10 36	6 0	5 54	5 48	5 31	5 26
23	11 25	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
24	0 31a.	6 7a.	6 10a.	6 12a.	6 18a.	6 22a.
S.	1 22a.	7 27a.	7 28a.	7 29a.	7 30a.	7 32a.
26	2 14	8 46	8 46	8 46	8 41	8 40
27	3 4	10 4	10 2	9 59	9 51	9 48
28	3 15	11 21	11 18	11 14	11 6	10 56

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

* ♃ ♄ ☿.

Candlemas. ☿ ♃ Pleiades.

* ♃ ☿ ♄.

5th Sunday after Epiphany.

* ♃ ☿ ♄.

[1835.

Severe cold in Southern States,

♀ stationary. * ♃ ♄ ♄.

♄ ♄ ☿ ♄. ♄ ♄ ♄.

Septuagesima Sunday.

* ♃ ♄ ♄. ♄ ♄ ♄. [26° 10′.

12th. ♄ at greatest W. elong.

17th. * ♃ Antares.

☿ ☿ ♄. ☿ ♄ ♄.

Sexagesima Sunday.

22d. ☿ ♄ ♄.

Washington born, 1732, N. S.

24th. ☿ ☿ ♄.

St. Matthias. ☿ ♄ ♄.

Shrove Sunday.

27th. ☿ ☿ ♄.

Shrove Tuesday.

Ash Wednesday.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	5 30M.	7 23 A.	4 53M.	7 29 A.	4 43M.	7 37 A.	4 29M.	7 45 A.	4 20M.	7 52 A.
N. York,	5 4	7 22	4 54	7 26	4 44	7 35	4 24	7 42	4 23	7 49
Wash.	5 5	7 21	4 53	7 27	4 46	7 34	4 26	7 40	4 25	7 46
Charles.	5 7	7 19	4 52	7 24	4 51	7 29	4 42	7 38	4 24	7 39
N. Orleans.	5 7	7 19	5 0	7 23	4 53	7 27	4 45	7 31	4 27	7 36

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 10th, 3h. M.

Perigee, 24th, 8h. A.

Phases of the Moon.

First Quarter, 3d day, 1h. 26.4m. M. Last Quarter, 19th day, 1h. 23.0m. M.
 Full Moon, 11th " 3 31.9 M. New Moon, 25th " 4 36.4 A.

21 2 1 Moon's average high rises and sets, (our. for refract.) M. T. High water. M. time.

New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Charleston, &c.	
rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
6 33	5 51	6 33	5 53	6 38	5 57	6 25	5 50	2 52A.	0 32A.	10 52M.	10 52M.	10 52M.	10 52M.
34	52	32	52	27	55	25	50	2 32	1 13	11 32	11 32	11 32	11 32
23	43	30	44	26	50	24	0	4 18	1 43	0 19A.	0 19A.	0 19A.	0 19A.
6 31	5 54	6 30	5 55	6 25	5 50	6 23	5 1	5 21A.	3 10.	1 21A.	1 21A.	1 21A.	1 21A.
22	55	29	56	24	50	22	2	5 49	4 29	2 49	2 49	2 49	2 49
20	56	28	57	23	1	21	3	5 34	6 4	4 34	4 34	4 34	4 34
20	57	28	58	23	1	20	3	5 27	7 17	5 27	5 27	5 27	5 27
20	58	24	59	21	2	19	4	10 25	8 8	6 29	6 29	6 29	6 29
23	6 0	22	6 0	20	3	18	5	11 11	8 51	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 11
21	1	20	1	19	4	18	5	11 44	9 24	7 44	7 44	7 44	7 44
6 19	6 2	6 18	6 3	6 17	5 4	6 15	6 5	...	9 53A.	8 13A.	8 13A.	8 13A.	8 13A.
17	3	17	3	16	5	14	7	0 15M.	10 23	8 43	8 43	8 43	8 43
16	4	16	4	14	6	13	7	0 43	10 50	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10
14	5	14	5	13	7	12	8	1 10	11 17	9 37	9 37	9 37	9 37
13	6	13	6	11	8	10	8	1 37	11 45	10 5	10 5	10 5	10 5
11	7	11	7	10	9	9	9	2 5	...	10 27	10 27	10 27	10 27
10	8	10	8	9	9	8	10	2 27	0 17M.	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13
6 8	6 9	6 8	6 9	6 8	6 10	6 7	6 11	3 13M.	0 53M.	11 57A.	11 57A.	11 57A.	11 57A.
6	10	6	10	6	11	6	11	3 57	1 37	...	...	...	...
4	11	5	11	5	11	5	12	4 55	2 36	0 56M.	0 56M.	0 56M.	0 56M.
3	12	3	12	3	12	3	12	5 23	4 13	2 33	2 33	2 33	2 33
2	13	2	13	2	13	2	13	6 7	5 47	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7
0 6 0	15	0 1	14	0 1	14	0 1	14	9 34	7 4	5 34	5 34	5 34	5 34
7 5 50	16	5 50	15	5 50	14	5 50	14	10 30	8 0	6 20	6 20	6 20	6 20
9 5 57	17	5 57	16	5 57	15	5 56	15	11 9M.	8 49M.	7 9M.	7 9M.	7 9M.	7 9M.
0 58	18	5 58	17	5 58	16	5 57	16	11 52	9 32	7 52	7 52	7 52	7 52
1 54	19	6 4	18	6 4	16	6 4	16	0 32A.	10 12	8 32	8 32	8 32	8 32
2 53	20	6 5	19	6 5	17	6 5	17	1 11	10 51	9 11	9 11	9 11	9 11
3 51	21	6 6	20	6 6	18	6 6	18	1 50	11 20	9 50	9 50	9 50	9 50
30 F.	47	24	49	22	50	21	52	2 29	0 5A.	10 29	10 29	10 29	10 29
31 R.	45	25	47	23	49	23	50	3 12	0 59	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.
♂	10 52m	— 16 43	11 5m	— 14 5	11 19m	— 10 35	11 35m	— 6 22	11 52m	— 1 28
♀	0 20a.	+ 2 42	11 43	+ 1 21	11 8	— 0 22	10 38	— 2 4	10 13	— 3 27
♂	0 10	— 8 56	0 42.	— 7 6	11 58	— 5 16	11 51	— 3 22	11 45	— 1 29
♀	0 30m	+ 7 31	0 4m	+ 7 49	11 32a.	+ 8 10	11 6a.	+ 8 27	10 40a.	+ 8 43
♂	5 13	— 17 46	4 50	— 17 46	4 26m	— 17 44	4 2m	— 17 42	3 38m	— 17 40
♀	0 6a.	— 9 2	11 43	— 8 55	11 21	— 8 47	10 59	— 8 40	10 36	— 8 32

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
	h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.
1	4 47a.	...	...	...	...	...
2	5 41	0 36m	0 31m	0 25m	0 8m	0 8m
3	6 37	1 49	1 41	1 34	1 14	1 7
S.	7 31a.	2 51m	2 44m	2 37m	2 15m	2 7m
5	8 25	3 45	3 38	3 31	3 9	3 1
6	9 15	4 31	4 25	4 18	3 59	3 51
7	10 3	5 7	5 2	4 56	4 39	4 33
8	10 47	5 34	5 30	5 26	5 11	5 7
9	11 29	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
10	8	5 28a.	5 31a.	5 23a.	5 28a.	5 41a.
S.	0 9m.	6 28a.	6 29a.	6 30a.	6 31a.	6 33a.
12	0 48	7 29	7 29	7 28	7 26	7 26
13	1 27	8 33	8 31	8 29	8 23	8 21
14	2 8	9 37	9 34	9 31	9 21	9 18
15	2 50	10 44	10 40	10 36	10 22	10 18
16	3 36	11 54	11 49	11 43	11 26	11 21
17	4 26	...	...	...	...	...
S.	5 21m.	1 3m	0 57m	0 50m	0 30m	0 23m
19	6 19	2 7	2 0	1 53	1 31	1 23
20	7 19	3 3	2 57	2 50	2 28	2 20
21	8 19	3 52	3 46	3 40	3 21	3 14
22	9 18	4 31	4 27	4 21	4 6	4 1
23	10 14	5 3	5 1	4 57	4 45	4 42
24	11 8	5 30	5 29	5 27	5 20	5 19
S.	11 58m.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
26	0 50a.	7 36a.	7 36a.	7 33a.	7 27a.	7 26a.
27	1 42	8 56	8 53	8 50	8 39	8 35
28	2 35	10 14	10 10	10 5	9 49	9 44
29	3 30	11 30	11 24	11 17	10 58	10 52
30	4 26	...	...	...	...	11 56
31	5 23	0 39m	0 33m	0 26m	0 4m	...

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

St. David.

3d. ♂ ♂ ♀.

4th. 25th Congress began, 1837.

1st Sunday in Lent. ♂ ♀ ☉.

Boston massacre, 1770.

5th. Inf. ♂ ♀ ☉. * ♀ ♀ ☉.

☉ ☉ ♀. ♂ ♀ ☉.

h stationary.

♂ ♂ ♀. * ♀ ♂ ☉.

2d Sunday in Lent.

♂ ♀ ☉.

♂ ♀ ☉.

16th. * ♀ 237m. ♂ ♂ h.

17th. ♂ ♀ x ☉.

St. Patrick. British left Boston,

3d Sunday in Lent. [1776.

* ♀ y' ♀.

Spring begins.

☉ ☉ ☉.

Newton died, 1727.

♂ ♂ ♀. ♂ ♀ ♂.

♀ stationary. ♂ ♂ ☉.

Lady Day. Mid Lent Sunday.

25th. ♂ ♂ ♂. ☉ eclipsed invis.

Mahometan year 1254 begins.

* ♀ ☉.

Sup. ♂ ♀ ☉.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	4 7m.	8 1 a.	3 55m.	8 9 a.	3 43m.	8 18 a.	3 31m.	8 27 a.	3 19m.	8 37 a.
N. York,	4 11	7 57	3 59	8 5	3 48	8 14	3 37	8 22	3 26	8 30
Wash.	4 15	7 53	4 4	8 1	3 53	8 9	3 43	8 17	3 33	8 25
Charles.	4 25	7 43	4 16	7 49	4 7	7 55	3 50	8 0	3 51	8 5
N. Ori's.	4 29	7 39	4 21	7 44	4 13	7 49	4 5	7 53	3 55	7 59

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 6th, 0h. A.

Perigee, 22d, 3h. M.

Phases of the Moon.

First Quarter, ~ 1st day, 4h. 24.5m. A. | Last Quarter, 17th day, 10h. 21.8m. M.
 Full Moon, 9th " 8 58.3 A. | New Moon, 24th " 1 52.4 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Su.	5 43	6 26	5 45	6 24	5 46	6 22	5 49	6 20	5 50	6 19	3 58a.	1 38a.	11 58m.
2	M.	43	27	43	25	45	23	48	21	49	20	4 55	2 35	0 56a.
3	Tu.	40	28	41	26	43	24	46	21	47	20	6 25	4 6	2 25
4	W.	38	29	39	27	41	24	45	22	46	21	7 53	5 33	3 53
5	Th.	35	30	37	28	40	25	44	23	45	21	9 8	6 48	5 6
6	F.	34	31	35	29	38	26	42	23	44	22	10 4	7 44	6 4
7	S.	32	32	33	30	36	27	41	24	43	22	10 41	8 21	6 41
8	Su.	5 31	6 33	5 32	6 31	5 35	6 28	5 39	6 25	5 41	6 23	11 14a.	5 54a.	7 14a.
9	M.	29	34	30	32	33	29	38	25	40	23	11 43	9 22	7 43
10	Tu.	27	35	28	33	31	30	37	26	39	24	. . .	9 49	8 9
11	W.	25	36	27	34	30	31	35	27	38	24	0 9m	10 16	8 35
12	Th.	24	37	25	35	28	32	34	27	37	25	0 35	10 45	9 5
13	F.	23	38	24	36	27	33	33	26	36	25	1 5	11 19	9 39
14	S.	21	39	23	37	25	34	32	29	35	25	1 39	11 55	10 15
15	Su.	5 19	6 40	5 21	6 38	5 24	6 35	5 31	6 30	5 34	6 27	2 15m	. . .	10 57a.
16	M.	18	41	20	39	23	36	30	30	33	27	2 57	0 37m	11 47
17	Tu.	16	42	18	40	22	37	29	31	32	28	3 47	1 27	. . .
18	W.	14	43	16	41	20	38	28	32	31	29	4 55	2 35	0 55m
19	Th.	13	44	15	42	19	39	27	32	30	29	6 22	4 2	2 22
20	F.	11	45	13	43	17	40	25	33	29	30	7 53	5 33	3 53
21	S.	10	47	12	45	16	41	24	34	28	30	9 1	6 41	5 1
22	Su.	5 8	6 48	5 10	6 46	5 14	6 42	5 23	6 35	5 27	6 31	9 57m	7 37m	6 57m
23	M.	6	49	9	47	13	43	22	35	26	31	10 42	8 22	6 43
24	Tu.	5	50	8	48	12	44	21	36	25	32	11 25	9 5	7 25
25	W.	3	52	6	49	10	45	20	37	24	33	0 7a.	9 47	8 7
26	Th.	2	53	5	50	9	46	19	37	23	33	0 45	10 26	8 45
27	F.	5 1	54	4	51	8	47	18	38	22	34	1 27	11 7	9 27
28	S.	4 59	55	2	52	6	48	16	39	20	35	2 9	11 49	10 9
29	Su.	4 58	5 57	5 1	5 53	5 5	6 49	5 15	6 39	5 19	6 35	2 53a.	0 33a.	10 53m
30	M.	55	58	0	54	3	50	14	40	18	36	3 39	1 19	11 39

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.
♂	0 16a.	+ 5 1	0 36a.	+ 10 29	0 56a.	+ 15 43	1 11a.	+ 19 31	1 16a.	+ 21 47
♀	9 50m	- 4 28	9 36m	- 4 49	9 26m	- 4 41	9 17m	- 4 7	9 11m	- 3 10
♂	11 37	+ 0 44	11 30	+ 2 36	11 23	+ 4 37	11 17	+ 6 16	11 10	+ 8 3
♀	5 23	- 9 9	5 11	- 6 41	4 49	- 8 13	4 37	- 7 44	4 3	- 7 16
♂	10 10a.	+ 8 59	9 44a.	+ 9 10	9 19a.	+ 9 19	8 54a.	+ 9 25	8 39a.	+ 9 30
♀	3 10m	- 17 26	3 45m	- 17 31	3 20m	- 17 27	1 55m	- 17 22	1 30m	- 17 16
♂	10 10	- 8 24	9 48	- 8 18	9 35	- 8 11	9 3	- 8 5	8 40	- 8 0

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
S.	h. m.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
1	6 19a.	1 39m	1 32m	1 26m	1 4m	0 57m
2	7 11	2 28	2 22	2 16	1 54	1 46
3	8 0	3 8	3 3	2 57	2 28	2 31
4	8 45	3 39	3 35	3 30	3 14	3 9
5	9 28	4 3	4 0	3 56	3 44	3 41
6	10 6	4 23	4 21	4 18	4 10	4 9
7	10 47	4 43	4 43m	4 40	4 35	4 34
S.	11 26a.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
9	8	6 26a.	6 26a.	6 23a.	6 18a.	6 19a.
10	0 7m.	7 29	7 27	7 23	7 14	7 12
11	0 49	8 36	8 33	8 29	8 15	8 11
12	1 34	9 45	9 41	9 35	9 18	9 13
13	2 23	10 54	10 49	10 41	10 23	10 15
14	3 16	. . .	11 53	11 46	11 24	11 17
S.	4 13m.	0 0m	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
16	5 12	1 0	0 53m	0 45m	0 23m	0 16m
17	6 11	1 50	1 44	1 37	1 17	1 10
18	7 8	2 31	2 27	2 21	2 4	1 59
19	8 3	3 4	3 1	2 57	2 43	2 39
20	8 55	3 30	3 29	3 25	3 17	3 14
21	9 45	3 54	3 54	3 52	3 49	3 45
S.	10 36m.	4 17m	4 18m	4 19m	4 20m	4 22m
23	11 26	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
24	0 19a.	7 46a.	7 43a.	7 39a.	7 35a.	7 21a.
25	1 14	9 7	9 2	8 56	8 39	8 33
26	2 11	10 20	10 14	10 7	9 47	9 40
27	3 9	11 26	11 18	11 11	10 49	10 41
28	4 7	. . .	. . .	. . .	11 45	11 37
S.	5 28a.	0 21m	0 14m	0 7m	. . .	. . .
30	6 53	1 6	0 59	0 53	0 33m	0 26m

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

5th Sunday in Lent.

1st. * D 47 Π.

♂ D 4. * D σ Ω.

♂ D β η.

Palm Sunday.

D eclipsed, visible in U. States.

12th. * D χ ∞. * D A' η.

13th. ♂ ♀ C 8, a near approach.

Good Friday. ♂ D h. ♂ ♀ H.

Easter Sunday.

17th. Franklin died, 1790.

Battle of Lexington and begin.

[of American Revolution, 1775.

19th. Byron died, 1824, a. 36.

♂ D H. 23d. ♂ D ♀.

Battle of St. Jacinto, 1836.

Low Sunday. ♂ D ♂.

St. George. Venus most brilliant

[as morning star.

♂ at greatest E. elong. 20° 20'.

25th. * D ♀.

* D C 8.

♂ D ♀. Chaucer died, 1434.

[President of the U. S., 1789.

Washington inaugurated as first

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	3 7m.	8 47 a.	2 56m.	8 57 a.	2 45m.	9 7 a.	2 36m.	9 17 a.	2 25m.	9 28 a.
N. York,	3 14	8 40	3 4	8 49	2 54	8 56	2 45	9 8	2 36	9 18
Wash.	3 22	8 32	3 13	8 40	3 4	8 48	2 55	8 57	2 47	9 7
Charles.	3 43	8 11	3 36	8 17	3 28	8 24	3 22	8 30	3 17	8 37
N. Orl's,	3 51	8 3	3 45	8 8	3 36	8 14	3 33	8 20	3 28	8 26

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 4th, 2h. M.

Apogee, 31st, 7h. A.

Perigee, 19th, 7 A.

Phases of the Moon.

First Quarter,	1st day, 10h. 56.7m. M.	New Moon,	23d day, 11h. 14.9m. M.
Full Moon,	9th " 11 49.4 M.	First Quarter,	31st " 2 27.3 M.
Last Quarter,	16th " 4 33.8 A.		

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Tu.	4 54	6 39	4 59	6 55	5 2	6 52	5 13	6 41	5 17	6 37	4 33a.	2 13a.	0 33a.
2	W.	53	7 0	58	6 56	1	53	12	42	16	38	5 45	3 25	1 45
3	Th.	52	1	57	6 57	5 0	54	11	43	15	39	7 8	4 48	3 8
4	F.	50	2	56	6 58	4 59	55	10	44	15	40	8 16	5 56	4 16
5	S.	49	3	55	6 59	58	55	10	45	14	40	9 12	6 52	5 12
6	Su.	4 48	7 4	4 54	7 0	4 57	6 56	5 9	6 45	5 13	6 41	9 58a.	7 36a.	5 58a.
7	M.	47	5	53	1	56	57	8	46	13	42	10 32	8 12	6 32
8	Tu.	46	6	52	2	55	58	7	46	12	42	11 2	8 42	7 2
9	W.	45	7	51	3	54	6 59	6	47	11	43	11 34	9 14	7 34
10	Th.	44	8	50	4	53	7 0	5	48	11	44	. . .	9 48	8 8
11	F.	43	9	49	5	52	1	5	48	10	44	0 8m	10 23	8 43
12	S.	42	10	48	6	51	2	4	49	9	45	0 43	11 2	9 22
13	Su.	4 41	7 11	4 47	7 7	4 50	7 3	5 3	6 50	5 9	6 45	1 22m	11 45a.	10 5a.
14	M.	40	12	46	8	49	4	2	50	8	46	2 5	. . .	10 51
15	Tu.	39	13	44	9	48	5	2	51	7	46	2 51	0 31m	11 45
16	W.	38	14	43	10	47	6	1	52	7	47	3 45	1 25	. . .
17	Th.	37	15	42	11	46	6	0	52	6	48	4 51	2 31	0 51m
18	F.	36	16	41	12	45	7	5 0	53	6	48	6 10	3 50	2 10
19	S.	36	17	40	13	45	8	4 59	54	5	49	7 26	5 6	3 25
20	Su.	4 35	7 18	4 39	7 14	4 44	7 9	4 59	6 54	5 5	6 49	8 32m	6 12m	4 32m
21	M.	34	19	38	14	43	9	59	55	4	50	9 26	7 6	5 25
22	Tu.	33	20	37	15	43	10	57	55	4	50	10 16	7 56	6 16
23	W.	32	21	36	16	42	11	57	56	3	51	11 3	8 43	7 3
24	Th.	31	22	36	17	41	12	56	56	3	51	11 48	9 38	7 48
25	F.	30	23	35	18	41	13	56	57	2	52	0 31a.	10 11	8 31
26	S.	29	24	34	19	40	13	55	57	2	52	1 13	10 53	9 13
27	Su.	4 28	7 25	4 34	7 20	4 39	7 14	4 55	6 56	5 1	6 53	1 53a.	11 33m	9 53m
28	M.	28	26	33	21	39	15	54	58	1	53	2 34	0 14a.	10 34
29	Tu.	27	27	32	22	38	16	54	59	0	53	3 18	0 58	11 18
30	W.	26	27	32	22	37	16	53	6 59	0	54	4 9	1 49	0 5a.
31	Th.	26	28	31	23	37	17	53	7 0	0	54	5 3	2 43	1 3

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.
	h. m.		h. m.		h. m.		h. m.		h. m.	
♂	1 10a.	+23 31	0 50a.	+21 49	0 20a.	+19 56	11 45m	+17 30	11 11m	+15 20
♀	9 7m	-1 53	9 4m	-0 22	9 2m	+1 23	9 0	+3 18	9 0	+5 21
♂	11 3	+9 45	10 57	+11 24	10 50	+12 59	10 44	+14 29	10 37	+15 53
♀	3 39	-6 49	3 15	-6 22	2 49	-5 59	2 23	-5 34	1 55	-5 14
♂	5 52.	+9 32	7 42a.	+9 32	7 19a.	+9 28	6 56a.	+9 23	6 34a.	+9 15
♀	1 5m	-17 10	0 40m	-17 4	0 14m	-16 58	11 45	-16 52	11 19	-16 46
♂	8 17	-7 55	7 54	-7 50	7 31	-7 47	7 8m	-7 43	6 45m	-7 41

Moon rises or sets. Mean time.

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.					
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
	h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.
1	6 40a.	1 39m	1 35m	1 29m	1 12m	1 7m
2	7 24	2 5	2 2	1 58	1 44	1 40
3	8 5	2 23	2 25	2 23	2 13	2 10
4	8 45	2 43	2 45	2 45	2 39	2 33
5	9 24	3 5	3 5	3 5	3 3	3 3
S.	10 4a.	3 22m	3 23m	3 24m	3 26m	3 27m
7	10 46	3 41	3 43	3 46	3 51	3 54
8	11 30	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
9	8	7 34a.	7 30a.	7 24a.	7 9a.	7 4a.
10	0 13m.	9 45	9 39	8 33	8 14	8 8
11	1 11	9 52	9 45	9 39	9 17	9 9
12	2 7	10 54	10 47	10 40	10 17	10 9
S.	3 6m.	11 48a.	11 42a.	11 36a.	11 13a.	11 6a.
14	4 5	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	11 56
15	5 3	0 31m	0 26m	0 20m	0 2m	. . .
16	5 58	1 5	1 1	0 57	0 43	0 38m
17	6 50	1 33	1 30	1 28	1 17	1 14
18	7 39	1 57	1 55	1 54	1 49	1 48
19	8 27	2 30	2 21	2 20	2 20	2 20
S.	9 16m.	2 42m	2 44m	2 46m	2 50m	2 51m
21	10 7	3 6	3 10	3 13	3 21	3 25
22	11 0	3 33	3 33	3 42	3 55	4 2
23	11 55	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
24	0 53a.	9 7a.	9 1a.	8 54a.	8 32a.	8 24a.
25	1 52	10 8	10 1	9 54	9 32	9 24
26	2 49	10 57	10 51	10 44	10 23	10 16
S.	3 43a.	11 36a.	11 31a.	11 25a.	11 7a.	11 1a.
28	4 33	. . .	. . .	11 58	11 43	11 37
29	5 13	0 6m	0 2m	. . .	. . .	. . .
30	6 1	0 31	0 28	0 26m	0 12m	0 9m
31	6 41	0 51	0 50	0 47	0 40	0 38

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

2d. * ♃ 37 Ω.

St. Philip and James.

☐ ☿ ☉. ☽ ♃ ♃.

* ♃ ♃ ♃. [d. 1827.
Bonaparte d. 1821. La Place

3d Sunday after Easter.

♂ and ♃ stationary.

♂ ♃ ♃. * ♃ Antares.

[45° 59'.

13th. ♀ at greatest W. elong.

4th Sunday after Easter.

13th. Virginia settled, 1607, O. S.

* ♃ ♃ ♃. * ♃ ♃ ♃.

♂ ☉ ♃. 15th. C. Cod dis. 1602.

♂ ♃ ♃ Orionis. Inf. ☽ ♃ ☉.

15th. Cuvier died, 1832.

Dark day in N. England, 1780.

♂ ♃ ♃. Rogation Sunday.

20th. Lafayette d. 1834, a. 77.

♂ ♃ ♃. ☽ ♃ ♃ Orionis. ☽ ♃ ♃

20th. Columbus d. 1506, O. S.

* ☿ ♃. Ascension Day.

24th. Copernicus d. 1543.

* ♃ ♃.

Sunday after Ascension.

♂ stationary.

Pope d. 1744. Voltaire d. 1778.

♂ ♃ ♃. ☐ ♃ ☉.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	2 17m.	9 37 a.	2 12m.	9 44 a.	2 9m.	9 50 a.	2 8m.	9 54 a.	2 9m.	9 55 a.
N. York,	2 29	9 25	2 25	9 31	2 23	9 37	2 23	9 40	2 23	9 41
Wash.	2 41	9 13	2 37	9 19	2 36	9 24	2 36	9 27	2 36	9 28
Charles.	3 13	8 41	3 10	8 46	3 10	8 50	3 10	8 52	3 11	8 53
N. Orl's.	3 24	8 30	3 22	8 34	3 22	8 38	3 22	8 40	3 23	8 41

Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Perigee, 14th day, 8h. M.

Apogee, 28th day, 1h. A.

Phases of the Moon.

Full Moon, 7th day, 11h. 42.5m. A. | New Moon, 21st day, 9h. 25.6m. A.
 Last Quarter, 14th " 9 22.5 A. | First Quarter, 29th " 8 4.2 A.

Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.

High water. M. time.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Charleston, &c.	
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	F.	4 26	7 29	4 31	7 24	4 36	7 19	4 53	7 1	5 0	6 55	6 1a.	8 41a.	2 1a.			
2	S.	24	29	30	24	36	19	53	1	4 59	55	7 4	4 44	3 4			
3	Su.	4 24	7 30	4 30	7 25	4 36	7 19	4 53	7 2	4 59	6 56	8 3a.	5 43a.	4 3a.			
4	M.	23	31	29	26	35	20	53	2	59	56	8 57	6 37	4 57			
5	Tu.	23	32	29	26	35	20	52	3	59	57	9 43	7 23	5 43			
6	W.	23	33	29	27	34	21	52	3	59	57	10 25	8 5	6 25			
7	Th.	22	33	28	28	34	21	52	4	59	58	11 7	8 47	7 7			
8	F.	22	34	28	28	34	22	52	4	59	58	11 50	9 30	7 50			
9	S.	22	36	28	29	34	23	52	5	59	59	. . .	10 12	8 32			
10	Su.	4 22	7 35	4 28	7 29	4 34	7 23	4 52	7 5	4 59	6 59	0 32m	10 54a.	9 14a.			
11	M.	22	36	29	30	34	24	52	6	59	7 0	1 14	11 39	9 59			
12	Tu.	22	37	28	30	34	25	52	6	59	0	1 59	. . .	10 49			
13	W.	22	37	28	31	34	25	52	7	59	1	2 49	0 29m	11 44			
14	Th.	22	38	38	31	34	26	52	7	59	1	3 44	1 24	. . .			
15	F.	22	38	29	32	33	27	52	8	59	2	4 41	2 21	0 41m			
16	S.	22	38	29	32	33	27	52	8	59	2	5 39	3 19	1 39			
17	Su.	4 22	7 36	4 29	7 33	4 33	7 27	4 52	7 9	4 59	7 3	6 41m	4 21m	2 41m			
18	M.	22	39	28	33	33	28	52	9	59	3	7 47	5 27	3 47			
19	Tu.	23	39	29	34	34	28	52	10	59	3	8 56	6 36	4 56			
20	W.	23	39	29	34	34	28	52	10	59	4	9 56	7 36	5 56			
21	Th.	23	39	29	34	34	28	52	10	59	4	10 50	8 30	6 50			
22	F.	23	39	39	34	34	29	52	11	59	4	11 37	9 17	7 37			
23	S.	23	40	29	36	34	29	52	11	4 59	4	0 20a.	10 0	8 20			
24	Su.	4 24	7 40	4 30	7 35	4 36	7 29	4 53	7 11	5 0	7 4	1 0a.	10 40m	9 0m			
25	M.	21	40	30	35	35	29	53	11	0	4	1 33	11 18	9 38			
26	Tu.	24	40	30	35	35	29	53	11	0	4	2 16	11 56	10 16			
27	W.	25	40	30	35	36	29	53	11	0	4	2 54	0 34a	10 54			
28	Th.	25	40	31	35	36	29	54	11	1	5	3 35	1 15	11 35			
29	F.	25	40	31	35	36	29	54	11	1	5	4 17	1 57	0 17a.			
30	S.	25	40	31	35	36	29	54	11	1	5	4 59	2 39	0 59			

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths.	D. c.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.
	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°
♂	10 43m	+14 23	10 29m	+15 12	10 24m	+16 37	10 29m	+18 51	10 43m	+21 18
♂	9 0	+7 48	9 1	+9 55	9 2	+12 1	9 4	+14 2	9 7	+16 58
♂	10 39	+17 22	10 24	+18 35	10 18	+19 39	10 12	+20 37	10 6	+21 27
♂	1 23	— 4 53	0 55	— 4 41	0 26	— 4 23	11 54a.	— 4 29	11 23a.	— 4 32
♂	5 32a.	+9 2	5 46a.	+8 50	5 25a.	+8 35	5 32a.	+8 19	4 43a.	+8 1
♂	10 50	—16 39	10 34	—16 24	9 59	—16 29	9 34	—16 25	9 9	—16 22
♂	6 18m	—7 38	5 55m	—7 37	5 31m	—7 37	5 8m	—7 37	4 44m	—7 37

Days of Month.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.										
	Mean Souths.	Boston, &c.		N. York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.	
	Mean Time.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
1	7 20a.	1 11m	1 19m	1 9m	1 6m	1 5m	1 5m	1 5m	1 5m	1 5m	1 5m
2	8 0	1 28	1 29	1 20	1 30	1 30	1 30	1 30	1 30	1 31	1 31
S.	8 41a.	1 46m	1 48m	1 50m	1 53m	1 53m	1 53m	1 53m	1 53m	1 56m	1 56m
4	9 24	2 5	2 9	2 11	2 9	2 9	2 9	2 9	2 9	2 28	2 28
5	10 11	2 27	2 32	2 26	2 48	2 48	2 48	2 48	2 48	2 53	2 53
6	11 1	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
7	11 58	7 39a.	7 33a.	7 28a.	7 6a.	7 6a.	7 6a.	7 6a.	7 6a.	6 50a.	6 50a.
8	8	8 45	8 38	8 31	8 9	8 9	8 9	8 9	8 9	8 1	8 1
9	9 57m.	9 43	9 37	9 30	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 1	9 1
S.	1 56m.	10 20a.	10 24a.	10 19a.	9 59a.	9 59a.	9 59a.	9 59a.	9 59a.	9 52a.	9 52a.
11	2 57	11 7	11 3	10 58	10 42	10 42	10 42	10 42	10 42	10 38	10 38
12	3 54	11 26	11 23	11 20	11 18	11 18	11 18	11 18	11 18	11 15	11 15
13	4 47	. . .	. . .	11 58	11 51	11 51	11 51	11 51	11 51	11 49	11 49
14	5 36	0 1m	0 0m	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
15	6 25	0 24	0 24	0 24m	0 23m	0 23m	0 23m	0 23m	0 23m	0 22m	0 22m
16	7 12	0 46	0 48	0 49	0 52	0 52	0 52	0 52	0 52	0 53	0 53
S.	8 0m.	1 9m	1 12m	1 14m	1 21m	1 21m	1 21m	1 21m	1 21m	1 26m	1 26m
18	8 51	1 33	1 38	1 42	1 54	1 54	1 54	1 54	1 54	1 59	1 59
19	9 45	2 2	2 8	2 14	2 30	2 30	2 30	2 30	2 30	2 36	2 36
20	10 41	2 39	2 47	2 53	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 20	3 20
21	11 39	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
22	9 37a.	8 49a.	8 43a.	8 36a.	8 14a.	8 14a.	8 14a.	8 14a.	8 14a.	8 7a.	8 7a.
23	1 32	9 32	9 26	9 20	9 1	9 1	9 1	9 1	9 1	8 54	8 54
S.	2 24a.	10 5a.	10 2a.	9 56a.	9 40a.	9 40a.	9 40a.	9 40a.	9 40a.	9 35a.	9 35a.
25	3 12	10 33	10 30	10 26	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 9	10 9
26	3 56	10 54	10 53	10 50	10 40	10 40	10 40	10 40	10 40	10 38	10 38
27	4 37	11 14	11 14	11 11	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 5	11 5
28	5 16	11 33	11 33	11 32	11 32	11 32	11 32	11 32	11 32	11 31	11 31
29	5 56	11 50	11 53	11 52	11 56	11 56	11 56	11 56	11 56	11 57	11 57
30	6 35	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

Severe frost in U. S. 1836.

3d. ☐⊙♂.

Pentecost. Whit Sunday.

[in-chief, 1775.

7th. Washington appoint. Com.

♂ D ♀. * D 237m.

* D αm.

* D γ¹ f.

Trinity Sunday.

♂ at greatest W. elong. 23° 20'.

14th. ♂ D ♀.

Corpus Christi. Fête Dieu.

♂ ♀. ♀ 62' South of ♀.

17th. Bat. of Bunker Hill, 1775.

♂ stationary. 1st S. aft. Trin.

♂⊙♀. Intensity of light 0.402.

18th. ♂ D ♀. ♂ D ♂.

♂ D ♀.

Summer begins.

23d. D ♂ ♀. ♂ ♀ ♂.

24th. ♂ ♀ x ♀.

St. John Baptist. 2d S. aft. Tr.

* D ♀.

Battle of Monmouth, 1778.

28th. Madison died, 1836.

♂ ♀ α γ. * D Spica.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	2 12m	9 54 a.	2 19m.	9 49 a.	2 26m.	9 44 a.	2 35m.	9 37 a.	2 44m.	9 28 a.
N. York,	2 26	9 40	2 33	9 36	2 39	9 31	2 46	9 26	2 54	9 18
Wash.	2 39	9 27	2 44	9 24	2 51	9 19	2 58	9 14	3 6	9 7
Charles.	3 13	8 53	3 17	8 51	3 22	8 48	3 27	8 46	3 33	8 40
N. Orl's.	3 25	8 41	3 29	8 39	3 33	8 37	3 37	8 34	3 42	8 30

Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Perigee, 10th day, 1h. A.

Apogee, 26th day, 2h. A.

Phases of the Moon.

Full Moon, 7th day, 9h. 10.6m. M. | New Moon, 21st day, 9h. 14.1m. M.
 Last Quarter, 14th " 2 11.6 M. | First Quarter, 29th " 0 46.6 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Su.	4 26	7 40	4 31	7 36	4 37	7 29	4 55	7 11	5 1	7 5	5 43a.	3 23a.	1 43a.
2	M.	26	40	32	35	37	29	55	11	1	4	6 37	4 17	2 37
3	Tu.	27	40	32	35	38	29	56	11	1	4	7 46	5 26	3 46
4	W.	27	39	33	34	38	28	56	11	2	4	8 56	6 36	4 56
5	Th.	28	39	33	34	39	28	57	11	2	4	9 54	7 34	5 54
6	F.	29	39	34	34	40	28	57	11	3	4	10 49	8 29	6 49
7	S.	30	39	35	34	40	28	58	11	4	4	11 38	9 18	7 38
8	Su.	4 30	7 38	4 35	7 33	4 41	7 27	4 58	7 10	5 4	7 3	. . .	10 3a.	8 23a.
9	M.	31	38	36	33	42	27	4 59	10	5	3	0 23m	10 47	9 7
10	Tu.	32	38	37	33	42	27	5 0	10	5	3	1 7	11 32	9 52
11	W.	33	37	38	32	43	26	0	10	6	3	1 52	. . .	10 40
12	Th.	33	37	39	32	44	26	1	9	6	2	2 40	0 20m	11 28
13	F.	34	36	39	31	45	25	1	9	7	2	3 28	1 8	. . .
14	S.	35	36	40	31	45	25	2	9	8	2	4 14	1 54	0 14m
15	Su.	4 36	7 35	4 41	7 30	4 46	7 24	5 3	7 8	5 8	7 2	4 57m	2 37m	0 57m
16	M.	37	34	43	29	47	24	3	8	9	1	5 52	3 32	1 52
17	Tu.	38	34	43	29	48	23	4	8	10	1	7 8	4 49	3 8
18	W.	39	33	44	28	49	23	4	7	10	1	8 33	5 13	4 33
19	Th.	39	32	44	27	50	22	5	7	11	0	9 45	7 23	5 45
20	F.	40	32	45	27	50	21	5	6	11	7 0	10 45	8 25	6 45
21	S.	41	31	46	26	51	21	6	6	12	6 59	11 31	9 11	7 31
22	Su.	4 42	7 30	4 47	7 25	4 52	7 20	5 7	7 5	5 12	6 59	0 9a.	9 49m	8 9m
23	M.	43	29	48	24	53	19	7	5	13	58	0 46	10 26	8 46
24	Tu.	44	28	49	23	53	18	8	4	13	57	1 20	11 0	9 20
25	W.	45	27	49	22	54	17	8	3	14	57	1 54	11 34	9 54
26	Th.	46	26	50	22	55	17	9	3	14	56	2 28	0 3a.	10 28
27	F.	47	25	51	21	56	16	10	2	15	55	3 1	0 41	11 1
28	S.	48	24	52	20	56	15	11	1	16	55	3 34	1 14	11 34
29	Su.	4 49	7 23	4 53	7 19	4 57	7 14	5 11	7 0	5 16	6 54	4 7a.	1 47a.	0 7a.
30	M.	50	22	54	18	58	14	12	7 0	17	54	4 43	2 23	0 43
31	Tu.	51	21	55	17	59	13	13	6 59	18	53	5 35	3 15	1 35

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.
h. m.		h. m.		h. m.		h. m.		h. m.	
11 50m	+23 12	11 37m	+24 2	0 10a.	+23 15	0 40a.	+21 0	1 3a.	+17 41
9 11	+17 28	9 15	+19 9	9 20m	+20 25	9 26	+21 23	9 33m	+22 2
10 0	+22 11	9 55	+22 45	9 49	+23 14	9 43	+23 35	9 37	+23 48
10 50a.	— 4 39	10 37a.	— 4 51	10 0a.	— 5 7	9 22a.	— 5 26	9 5a.	— 5 49
4 22a.	+7 41	4 2a.	+7 19	3 42a.	+6 57	3 22a.	+6 32	3 2a.	+6 7
8 45	—16 19	8 20	—16 17	7 55	—16 17	7 32	—16 16	7 8	—16 17
4 20m	—7 39	3 56m	—7 41	3 32m	—7 44	3 8m	—7 47	2 44m	—7 50

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
	h. m.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
S.	7 16a.	0 7m	0 11m	0 12m	0 19m	0 23m
2	8 1	0 27	0 32	0 35	0 45	0 50
3	8 51	0 52	0 58	1 2	1 17	1 23
4	9 44	1 23	1 30	1 36	1 54	2 1
5	10 42	2 2	2 10	2 17	2 37	2 46
6	11 44	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
7	♂	8 22a.	8 16a.	8 9a.	7 50a.	7 43a.
S.	0 45m.	9 4a.	9 0a.	8 54a.	8 37a.	8 33a.
9	1 45	9 38	9 35	9 31	9 18	9 14
10	2 41	10 5	10 3	10 1	9 53	9 50
11	3 33	10 29	10 29	10 28	10 25	10 25
12	4 22	10 52	10 53	10 54	10 55	10 57
13	5 10	11 15	11 18	11 20	11 25	11 29
14	5 58	11 28	11 43	11 45	11 57	...
S.	6 48m.	...	...	...	...	0 1m
16	7 40	0 5m	0 11m	0 15m	0 30m	0 35
17	8 35	0 38	0 45	0 51	1 9	1 17
18	9 31	1 20	1 28	1 35	1 55	2 5
19	10 28	2 11	2 20	2 27	2 49	2 59
20	11 24	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
21	0 17a.	8 5a.	8 0a.	7 54a.	7 37a.	7 31a.
S.	1 5a.	8 33a.	8 29a.	8 25a.	8 11a.	8 7a.
23	1 51	8 57	8 54	8 51	8 41	8 33
24	2 33	9 17	9 16	9 14	9 7	9 6
25	3 13	9 35	9 35	9 34	9 31	9 32
26	3 52	9 52	9 53	9 54	9 55	9 57
27	4 31	10 11	10 13	10 15	10 20	10 23
28	5 11	10 30	10 31	10 37	10 45	10 50
S.	5 54a.	10 52a.	10 57a.	11 1a.	11 14a.	11 20a.
30	6 40	11 19	11 25	11 31	11 47	11 54
31	7 21	11 54	...	...	...	...

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

3d Sunday after Trinity.

1st. Earth farthest from the Sun.

♂ ♀ ♀. * ♀ ♀ ♀. 4th. * ♀ ♀ ♀.

Independence declared, 1776.

4th. Adams and Jefferson died,
[1826. Monroe died, 1831.

4th Sunday after Trinity.

Braddock defeated, 1755.

♂ ♀ ♀.

Sup. ♂ ♀ ♀. Hamilton d. 1804.

12th. Bat. of Boyne, 1690, N. H.

♂ ♀ ♀. ♀ 2° 4' South.

5th Sund. after Trin. * ♀ ♀ ♀.

♂ ♀ ♀. ♂ ♀ ♀. ♂ ♀ ♀.

6th Sund. after Trin. ♂ ♀ ♀.

* ♀ ♀ ♀.

* ♀ ♀.

♂ ♀ ♀. ♀ 1° 46' S. ♀ stat.

Revolution in France, 1830.

7th Sunday after Trinity.

♂ ♀ ♀.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	3 55M.	9 17 E.	3 57M.	9 5 E.	3 15M.	9 53 E.	3 24M.	9 43 E.	3 34M.	9 50 E.
N. York,	3 4	9 8	3 14	9 56	3 23	9 45	3 32	9 54	3 40	9 54
Wash.	3 14	9 46	3 23	9 48	3 30	9 38	3 38	9 36	3 46	9 18
Charles.	3 29	9 33	3 45	9 35	3 50	9 18	3 56	9 10	4 3	9 3
N. Orl's	3 48	9 24	3 54	9 16	3 50	8 9	4 4	8 9	4 3	7 56

Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Perigee, 7th day, 10h. M.

Apogee, 29d day, 9h. A.

Phases of the Moon.

Full Moon,
Last Quarter,5th day, 5h. 17.4m. A.
19th " 8 20.1 M.New Moon,
First Quarter,19th day, 11h. 18.2m. A.
29th " 3 45.6 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New Yc &c.		Wash'tn &c.		Charlot &c.		N. Orls &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston,
		rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	W.	4 53	7 20	4 56	7 16	4 0	7 12	4 13	6 38	5 19	6 53	6 51M.	4 31M.	3 51M.
2	Th.	53	19	57	16	1	11	14	67	19	63	6 16	4 11	4 16
3	F.	54	18	58	14	1	10	14	56	20	51	9 30	7 10	5 30
4	S.	55	16	4 59	13	2	9	15	55	30	50	10 31	8 11	6 31
5	Su.	4 56	7 15	5 0	7 12	3 3	7 9	5 16	6 34	5 21	6 49	11 25M.	9 5M.	7 25M.
6	M.	57	14	1	11	4	7	16	53	21	48	. . .	9 32	8 12
7	Tu.	58	13	2	10	5	6	17	52	22	47	0 12M.	10 36	8 56
8	W.	4 59	11	3	9	6	4	18	51	23	47	0 56	11 18	9 36
9	Th.	5 0	10	4	7	7	3	18	50	23	46	1 38	11 50	10 16
10	F.	1	9	5	6	8	2	19	49	24	45	2 19	. . .	10 47
11	E.	2	8	6	5	9	1	20	48	24	44	3 57	0 37M.	11 39
12	Su.	3 3	7 7	6 7	7 3	5 10	6 50	5 20	6 47	5 26	6 43	3 38M.	1 19M.	. . .
13	M.	4	6	6	3	11	58	21	46	25	42	4 11	2 6	0 26M.
14	Tu.	5	4	9	7 0	12	57	22	45	26	42	5 23	3 2	1 22
15	W.	6	2	10	6 59	13	56	23	44	27	41	6 47	4 37	2 47
16	Th.	7	7 1	11	58	14	54	23	43	27	40	8 26	5 6	4 26
17	F.	8	6 59	12	57	15	53	24	42	28	39	9 43	7 23	5 43
18	S.	9	58	13	56	16	52	24	41	28	38	10 36	8 15	6 36
19	Su.	5 10	6 56	5 14	6 54	5 17	6 50	5 25	6 40	5 29	6 37	11 18M.	9 58M.	7 18M.
20	M.	11	55	15	53	18	49	25	38	29	36	11 56	9 36	7 56
21	Tu.	12	54	16	51	19	48	27	38	30	35	0 30M.	10 10	8 26
22	W.	14	52	17	50	20	46	27	37	30	34	0 59	10 29	8 55
23	Th.	15	51	18	49	21	45	28	36	31	33	1 36	11 6	9 24
24	F.	16	49	19	47	21	43	29	35	32	32	1 53	11 23	9 53
25	E.	17	48	20	45	22	42	30	34	32	31	2 30	0 0M.	10 30
26	Su.	5 18	6 46	5 21	6 43	5 23	6 41	5 30	6 33	5 31	6 30	2 48M.	0 20M.	10 49M.
27	M.	19	44	22	41	24	39	31	33	34	29	3 23	1 2	11 23
28	T.	20	43	23	40	25	38	32	31	34	28	4 2	1 43	0 34.
29	W.	21	41	24	38	26	36	32	30	35	27	4 56	2 28	0 56
30	Th.	22	39	25	36	27	34	33	29	35	26	5 21	4 1	2 21
31	F.	23	37	26	34	28	33	34	28	36	24	5 58	5 30	3 56

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.
♂	1 25a.	+13 10	1 34a.	+9 8	1 40a.	+6 3	1 42a.	+1 18	1 39a.	—1 48
♀	9 41m	+23 21	9 48m	+23 13	9 56m	+31 43	10 2m	+20 50	10 9m	+19 36
♂	9 30	+23 53	9 24	+23 50	9 17	+23 40	9 11	+23 24	9 4	+23 1
♂	8 36a.	—6 21	8 11a.	—6 49	7 47a.	—7 21	7 23a.	—7 53	7 1a.	—8 28
♀	2 29a.	+5 26	2 30a.	+5 9	2 1a.	+4 41	1 41a.	+4 12	1 22a.	+3 43
♂	6 41	—16 19	6 17	—16 22	5 54	—16 26	5 33	—16 30	5 9	—16 36
♂	2 16m	—7 45	1 52m	—8 0	1 27m	—8 5	1 3m	—8 10	0 38m	—8 18

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
	h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.
1	8 27a.	. . .	0 3m	0 8m	0 27m	0 36m
2	9 26	0 41m	0 49	0 56	1 18	1 28
3	10 28	1 44	1 53	2 0	2 23	2 33
4	11 28	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
S.	♂	7 36a.	7 31a.	7 27a.	7 12a.	7 7a.
6	0 27m.	8 4	8 1	7 58	7 48	7 45
7	1 22	8 30	8 29	8 27	8 23	8 21
8	2 14	8 53	8 54	8 54	8 54	8 55
9	3 4	9 17	9 19	9 21	9 26	9 28
10	3 54	9 41	9 45	9 48	9 57	10 1
11	4 44	10 7	10 13	10 17	10 31	10 36
S.	♂ 36m.	10 39a.	10 46a.	10 52a.	11 9a.	11 16a.
13	6 30	11 18	11 26	11 33	11 53	. . .
14	7 26	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	0 2m
15	8 23	0 6m	0 15m	0 22m	0 44m	0 54
16	9 19	1 2	1 11	1 18	1 40	1 50
17	10 12	2 5	2 13	2 30	2 40	2 49
18	11 2	3 13	3 20	3 26	3 43	3 51
S.	11 48m.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
20	0 31a.	7 23a.	7 21a.	7 19a.	7 11a.	7 9a.
21	1 11	7 42	7 42	7 41	7 37	7 36
22	1 51	7 59	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 1
23	2 29	8 16	8 18	8 19	8 28	8 26
24	3 8	8 34	8 37	8 39	8 47	8 51
25	3 50	8 54	8 59	9 2	9 14	9 19
S.	4 34a.	9 18a.	9 24a.	9 29a.	9 44a.	9 52a.
27	5 22	9 49	9 56	10 2	10 21	10 29
28	6 14	10 26	10 36	10 43	11 5	11 14
29	7 10	11 18	11 27	11 34	11 57	. . .
30	8 10	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	0 6m
31	9 10	0 22m	0 30m	0 37m	0 50m	1 9

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

[America dis. 1498, O. S.
Lammas Day. Continent of
lat. ♂ ♀ α Ω.

5th. * D = VP. * D × VP.
8th Sunday after Trinity.

♂ D H. * D x m.
♂ D ♀.

[after Trinity.
* D f Pleiadum. 9th Sunday

* D C 8. [leon b. 1769.
□ ⊙ h. Scott b. 1771. Napo-
♂ D ♂. Battle of Bennington,
♂ D ♀. [1777, of Camb. 1780.
Delambre d. 1822.

♂ ♀ ♀. 10th Sund. after Trin.

William IV. born, 1765.

♂ D ♀. ♂ D ♀.

♀ at greatest E. elong. 27° 20'.

St. Bartholomew. * D Spica.

St. James.

11th Sunday after Trinity.

♂ D h. * D π m.

27th. Battle on L. Island, 1776.

* D γ' f.

29th. Battle on Rhode Island,
[1778.

Twilight begins and ends. Moon time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	3 44M.	8 16 A.	3 51M.	8 4 A.	3 58M.	7 52 A.	4 7M.	7 40 A.	4 16M.	7 20 A.
N. York,	1 40	8 11	3 36	8 0	4 5	7 49	4 10	7 37	4 18	7 30
Wash.	1 54	8 6	4 0	7 56	4 7	7 45	4 14	7 34	4 31	7 23
Charles.	4 9	7 52	4 12	7 48	4 17	7 34	4 23	7 26	4 28	7 16
N. Orl's	4 14	7 46	4 17	7 39	4 21	7 31	4 28	7 22	4 30	7 14

Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Perigee, 4th day, 5h. A.

Apogee, 19th day, 5h. M.

Phases of the Moon.

Full Moon, 4th day, 1h. 9.4m. M. | New Moon, 18th day, 3h. 36.7m. A.
 Last Quarter, 10th " 5 1.0 M. | First Quarter, 26th " 4 45.3 A.

nth. | 1st. | Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T. | High water. M. time.

nth.	1st.	New York, A.C.		Washington, A.C.		Charleston, A.C.		N. Orleans, A.C.		Boston, A.C.		New York, A.C.		Charleston, A.C.	
		rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
27	6 33	5 29	6 31	5 25	6 26	5 27	6 23	5 17M.	6 23	9 17M.	6 57M.	6 17M.	6 17M.	6 17M.	6 17M.
28	6 23	5 30	6 30	5 36	6 24	5 37	6 22	10 16M.	7 56M.	10 16M.	7 56M.	6 16M.	6 16M.	6 16M.	6 16M.
29	6 10	5 31	6 29	5 46	6 23	5 48	6 21	11 7	8 47	11 7	8 47	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7
30	5 59	5 32	6 28	5 57	6 22	5 58	6 20	11 54	8 34	11 54	8 34	7 54	7 54	7 54	7 54
31	5 47	5 33	6 27	5 67	6 21	6 0	6 19	. . .	10 18	. . .	10 18	8 36	8 36	8 36	8 36
32	5 36	5 34	6 26	5 78	6 20	6 1	6 18	0 26M.	10 6M.	0 26M.	10 6M.	9 13	9 13	9 13	9 13
33	5 24	5 35	6 25	5 88	6 19	6 12	6 17	1 13	11 37	1 13	11 37	8 51	8 51	8 51	8 51
34	5 13	5 36	6 24	5 99	6 18	6 23	6 16	1 61	10 29	1 61	10 29	10 29	10 29	10 29	10 29
35	5 21	5 36	6 20	5 41	6 16	6 41	6 13	2 29M.	. . .	2 29M.	. . .	11 13M.	11 13M.	11 13M.	11 13M.
36	5 19	5 37	6 18	5 40	6 14	6 42	6 12	3 13	0 53M.	3 13	0 53M.	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
37	5 16	5 38	6 17	5 41	6 13	6 43	6 11	4 1	1 41	4 1	1 41	0 1M.	0 1M.	0 1M.	0 1M.
38	5 16	5 39	6 16	5 42	6 11	6 43	6 10	5 3	2 43	5 3	2 43	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3
39	5 14	5 40	6 15	5 43	6 9	6 43	6 8	6 33	4 13	6 33	4 13	2 33	2 33	2 33	2 33
40	5 13	5 41	6 14	5 43	6 8	6 44	6 7	6 19	3 52	6 19	3 52	4 23	4 23	4 23	4 23
41	5 10	5 41	6 13	5 43	6 7	6 44	6 6	6 34	7 4	6 34	7 4	5 34	5 34	5 34	5 34
42	5 8	5 42	6 9	5 44	6 6	6 45	6 5	10 15M.	7 55M.	10 15M.	7 55M.	6 15M.	6 15M.	6 15M.	6 15M.
43	5 7	5 43	6 7	5 45	6 5	6 45	6 4	10 59	8 29	10 59	8 29	6 59	6 59	6 59	6 59
44	5 5	5 44	6 5	5 46	6 4	6 46	6 3	11 38	8 16	11 38	8 16	7 38	7 38	7 38	7 38
45	5 4	5 44	6 4	5 46	6 3	6 46	6 2	0 52.	9 45	0 52.	9 45	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5
46	5 2	5 45	6 3	5 47	6 1	6 47	6 1	0 30	10 10	0 30	10 10	6 30	6 30	6 30	6 30
46	5 1	5 46	6 1	5 47	6 0	6 47	6 0	0 53	10 33	0 53	10 33	6 53	6 53	6 53	6 53
47	5 59	5 47	6 59	5 48	5 59	6 48	5 58	1 16	10 56	1 16	10 56	6 16	6 16	6 16	6 16
48	5 57	5 49	6 57	5 48	5 57	6 48	5 57	1 42M.	11 23M.	1 42M.	11 23M.	9 42M.	9 42M.	9 42M.	9 42M.
49	5 56	5 50	6 56	5 49	5 56	6 49	5 56	2 18	11 56	2 18	11 56	10 18	10 18	10 18	10 18
50	5 53	5 51	6 53	5 50	5 54	6 50	5 54	2 54	0 34M.	2 54	0 34M.	10 54	10 54	10 54	10 54
51	5 50	5 51	6 50	5 51	5 53	6 51	5 53	3 39	1 18	3 39	1 18	11 39	11 39	11 39	11 39
52	5 50	5 51	6 51	5 51	5 51	6 51	5 51	4 36	2 15	4 36	2 15	0 36M.	0 36M.	0 36M.	0 36M.
28 F.	5 48	5 49	6 48	5 49	5 50	6 50	5 50	5 2	8 43	5 2	8 43	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2
29 S.	5 44	5 47	6 44	5 47	5 48	6 48	5 48	7 37	5 17	7 37	5 17	2 37	2 37	2 37	2 37
30 Su.	5 45	5 45	6 45	5 45	5 45	6 45	5 45	8 56M.	6 56M.	8 56M.	6 56M.	4 56M.	4 56M.	4 56M.	4 56M.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	4 23m.	7 17 a.	4 30m.	7 6 a.	4 37m.	6 56 a.	4 44m.	6 46 a.	4 50m.	6 38 a.
N. York,	4 25	7 15	4 32	7 4	4 39	6 54	4 44	6 46	4 50	6 38
Wash.	4 27	7 13	4 33	7 3	4 39	6 54	4 44	6 46	4 50	6 38
Charles.	4 32	7 8	4 36	7 0	4 40	6 52	4 45	6 45	4 49	6 39
N. Orl's,	4 34	7 6	4 37	6 58	4 41	6 51	4 45	6 45	4 48	6 40

Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Perigee, 3d, 5h. M.

Perigee, 31st, 3h. A.

Apogee, 16th, 7 M.

Phases of the Moon.

Full Moon, 3d day, 9h. 38.3m. M. | New Moon, 18th day, 9h. 16.9m. M.
 Last Quarter, 10th " 5 16.6 M. | First Quarter, 26th " 3 50.2 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	M.	5 56	5 43	5 56	5 43	5 56	5 43	5 54	5 45	5 53	5 46	9 55a.	7 35a.	5 55a.
2	Tu.	57	42	57	42	57	42	55	44	54	45	10 46	8 26	6 46
3	W.	58	40	58	41	58	40	56	43	54	44	11 29	9 9	7 29
4	Th.	5 59	39	5 59	39	5 59	39	56	42	55	43	. . .	9 45	8 5
5	F.	6 1	38	6 0	38	6 0	38	56	41	56	42	0 5m	10 23	8 43
6	S.	2	36	1	37	1	37	57	40	56	41	0 43	11 4	9 24
7	Su.	6 3	5 34	6 2	5 35	6 2	5 35	5 58	5 39	5 57	5 39	1 24m	11 48a.	10 28a.
8	M.	4	33	3	34	3	34	59	37	58	38	2 8	. . .	10 54
9	Tu.	5	31	4	32	4	32	5 59	36	58	37	2 54	0 34m	11 40
10	W.	6	29	5	31	5	31	6 0	35	5 59	36	3 40	1 20	. . .
11	Th.	8	28	6	29	6	30	0	34	6 0	35	4 40	2 20	0 40m
12	F.	9	26	7	28	7	29	1	33	0	34	6 8	3 46	2 8
13	S.	10	24	8	26	8	27	2	32	1	33	7 37	5 17	3 37
14	Su.	6 11	5 22	6 9	5 25	6 9	5 25	6 2	5 30	6 2	5 32	8 55m	6 35m	4 55m
15	M.	12	20	10	23	10	24	3	29	2	31	9 47	7 27	5 47
16	Tu.	13	19	11	22	11	22	4	28	3	29	10 30	8 10	6 30
17	W.	14	17	12	20	12	20	5	26	4	28	11 2	8 42	7 2
18	Th.	15	16	13	18	13	19	5	25	4	27	11 30	9 10	7 30
19	F.	17	14	14	17	14	17	6	24	5	26	11 55	9 35	7 55
20	S.	18	13	15	16	15	16	7	23	6	25	0 20a.	10 0	8 20
21	Su.	6 19	5 11	6 16	5 14	6 16	5 15	6 8	5 22	6 6	5 24	0 47a.	10 27m	8 47m
22	M.	21	10	18	12	17	14	8	21	7	23	1 20	11 0	9 20
23	Tu.	22	8	19	11	18	13	9	20	8	22	1 55	11 35	9 55
24	W.	23	7	20	10	19	12	10	19	8	21	2 38	0 15a.	10 35
25	Th.	24	5	21	8	20	10	11	18	9	20	3 23	1 3	11 23
26	F.	25	4	22	7	21	9	11	17	10	19	4 24	2 4	0 24a.
27	S.	27	2	24	5	22	7	12	16	10	18	5 46	3 26	1 46
28	Su.	6 28	5 1	6 25	5 4	6 23	5 6	6 13	5 15	6 11	5 17	7 15a.	4 55a.	3 15a.
29	M.	20	5 0	26	3	24	4	14	14	12	16	8 30	6 10	4 30
30	Tu.	31	4 58	27	1	25	3	14	13	12	16	9 27	7 7	5 27
31	W.	32	57	28	0	26	2	15	12	13	15	10 14	7 54	6 14

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.
h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°
10 40m	+ 4 21	10 40m	+ 3 1	10 55m	— 0 16	11 31m	— 4 24	11 20m	— 8 41
10 41	+ 5 49	10 45	+ 2 45	10 48	— 0 9	10 42	— 3 1	10 58	— 8 07
9 14	+ 10 45	8 8	+ 17 40	7 55	+ 16 51	7 44	+ 16 51	7 32	+ 14 50
8 2	+ 19 43	8 45	+ 19 29	8 37	+ 19 37	8 7	+ 19 35	4 47	+ 19 36
11 30m	+ 0 34	11 31m	+ 0 3	10 48m	— 0 27	10 20m	— 0 57	10 10m	— 1 25
2 42.	— 17 21	2 33.	— 17 30	2 12.	— 17 40	1 21.	— 17 49	1 30.	— 17 59
10 4	— 8 45	9 29	— 8 43	9 15	— 8 56	8 51	— 8 50	8 37	— 9 9

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.				
			N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
	h. m.		rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.
1	10 30.	L	4 53.	4 50.	4 45.	4 42.
2	11 20		5 16	5 17	5 17	5 17
3	8		5 42	5 45	5 50	5 53
4	0 30m.		6 10	6 12	6 23	6 26
5	1 13		6 40	6 44	6 50	7 0
6	2 9		7 15	7 23	7 40	7 48
S.	3 7m.	7 53.	8 12.	8 30.	8 39.	8 39.
8	4 7	8 47	8 56	9 3	9 35	9 26
9	5 7	9 49	9 57	10 4	10 36	10 36
10	6 2	10 54	11 2	11 5	11 27	11 36
11	6 56	...	...	...	...	...
12	7 44	0 17m	0 7m	0 13m	0 20m	0 30m
13	8 29	1 7	1 12	1 16	1 28	1 38
S.	9 10m.	2 11m	2 16m	2 18m	2 37m	2 31m
15	9 40	2 14	2 16	2 18	2 38	2 26
16	10 29	4 15	4 16	4 17	4 17	4 19
17	11 7	5 15	5 15	5 14	5 11	5 11
18	11 47	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
19	0 30.	5 30.	5 33.	5 37.	5 50.	5 50.
20	1 14	5 53	5 59	6 5	6 22	6 29
S.	2 42.	6 20.	6 34.	6 40.	6 50.	7 52.
22	3 54	7 9	7 17	7 23	7 44	7 45
23	3 52	8 0	8 9	8 16	8 38	8 49
24	4 43	9 3	9 11	9 18	9 39	9 49
25	5 45	10 12	10 20	10 28	10 45	10 53
26	6 40	11 20	11 24	11 29	11 54	...
27	7 33	...	...	...	...	0 0m
S.	8 30.	0 45m	0 49m	0 53m	1 2m	1 6m
29	9 13	2 8	2 5	2 8	2 12	2 16
30	10 4	3 21	3 28	3 28	3 23	3 26
31	10 56	4 41	4 42	4 39	4 34	4 53

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

[deposits fr. Bank U. S., 1838.
♂ ♀ ♀. * ♀ ♀. Removal of

♂ eclipsed, invisible. [17° 55'.

☐ ☐ ☐. ♀ at great. W. along.

* ♀ ♀. 6th. Peace with Eng.

Appulse of ♀ & ♀. [1783.

* ♀ ♀. 17th Sun. after Trin.

Battle before Savannah, 1779.

♂ ♀ ♀. ♀ 58' N.

♂ ♀ ♀. 13th. Canova d. 1822.

♂ ♀ ♀. ♀ 26' N.

Peun, b. 1644. 18th Sunday

[after Trinity.

♂ ♀ ♀. ♂ ♀ ♀.

♂ ♀ ♀. Burgoyne surrendered,

[1777.

Cornwallis surrendered, 1781.

America discovered, 1492, N. S.

♂ ♀ ♀. 19th Sund. after Trin.

Battle of Red Bank, 1777.

Philadelphia settled, 1682.

♂ ♀ ♀. 20th Sun. after Trin.

* ♀ ♀.

♂ ♀ ♀. St. Simon and St.

[Jude.

'Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	4 58m.	6 30 a.	5 5m.	6 23 a.	5 11m.	6 18 a.	5 17m.	6 14 a.	5 23m.	6 11 a.
N. York,	4 57	6 31	5 4	6 24	5 10	6 19.	5 15	6 16	5 21	6 13
Wash.	4 57	6 31	5 3	6 25	5 8	6 21	5 13	6 18	5 19	6 15
Charles.	4 54	6 34	4 59	6 29	5 3	6 25	5 7	6 23	5 12	6 22
N. Orl's.	4 53	6 35	4 55	6 21	5 1	6 28	5 5	6 26	5 9	6 25

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 12th day, 5h. A. | Perigee, 28th day, 6h. A.

Phases of the Moon.

Full Moon, 1st day, 7h. 16.8m. A. | New Moon, 17th day, 9h. 53.9m. M.
 Last Quarter, 8th " 9 40.6 A. | First Quarter, 24th " 1 24.2 A.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Th.	6 33	4 55	6 29	4 59	6 27	5 1	6 16	5 11	6 14	5 14	10 57a.	8 37a.	6 57a.
2	F.	34	54	30	58	28	5 0	17	10	15	13	11 40	9 20	7 40
3	S.	35	53	31	57	29	4 59	18	9	16	12	. . .	10 3	8 23
4	Su.	6 36	4 51	6 32	4 56	6 30	4 58	6 19	5 8	6 17	5 11	0 23m	10 47a.	9 7a.
5	M.	38	50	34	54	31	57	20	8	17	11	1 7	11 31	9 51
6	Tu.	39	49	35	53	32	56	21	7	18	10	1 51	. . .	10 36
7	W.	40	48	36	51	33	55	22	6	19	9	2 36	0 16m	11 24
8	Th.	42	46	38	50	35	54	23	5	20	9	3 24	1 4	. . .
9	F.	43	45	39	49	36	53	24	4	20	8	4 17	1 57	0 17m
10	S.	44	44	40	48	37	52	25	3	21	8	5 30	3 10	1 30
11	Su.	6 46	4 43	6 42	4 47	6 39	4 51	6 26	5 3	6 22	5 7	6 49m	4 29m	3 49m
12	M.	47	42	43	46	40	50	27	2	23	6	8 6	5 46	4 6
13	Tu.	48	41	44	45	41	49	28	1	24	6	8 56	6 36	4 56
14	W.	50	40	46	44	42	48	29	1	25	6	9 40	7 20	5 40
15	Th.	51	39	47	43	43	47	30	5 0	25	4	10 13	7 55	6 15
16	F.	52	38	48	42	44	46	31	4 59	26	4	10 48	8 28	6 48
17	S.	53	37	49	41	45	45	32	59	27	3	11 20	9 0	7 20
18	Su.	6 54	4 36	6 50	4 40	6 46	4 45	6 33	4 58	6 28	5 2	11 53m	9 33m	7 53m
19	M.	55	35	51	39	47	44	34	57	29	1	0 28a.	10 8	8 28
20	Tu.	57	35	53	39	49	44	35	57	29	1	1 5	10 45	9 5
21	W.	58	34	54	38	49	43	36	56	30	1	1 45	11 25	9 45
22	Th.	6 59	33	55	37	50	42	37	56	31	1	2 28	0 32a.	10 28
23	F.	7 0	32	56	36	51	42	38	55	32	0	3 19	0 59	11 19
24	S.	2	32	57	35	52	41	38	55	33	0	4 18	1 58	0 18a.
25	Su.	7 3	4 31	6 59	4 35	6 53	4 41	6 39	4 55	6 34	5 0	5 28a.	3 32a.	1 28a.
26	M.	4	30	6 59	34	54	41	40	55	34	0	6 41	4 21	2 41
27	Tu.	5	30	7 0	34	55	41	41	55	35	0	7 43	5 23	3 43
28	W.	6	29	1	33	56	40	42	55	36	0	8 47	6 27	4 47
29	Th.	8	29	3	33	57	40	43	55	37	0	9 42	7 22	5 42
30	F.	9	29	4	33	58	40	44	55	38	0	10 36	8 15	6 36

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.
h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°
11 37m	—13 24	11 51m	—17 3	7 6a.	—20 7	0 21a.	—22 39	0 36a.	—24 29
11 1	—9 17	11 6	—12 2	11 12m	—14 36	11 18m	—16 56	11 25m	—19 0
7 28	+13 37	7 12	+12 34	7 0	+11 31	6 49	+10 30	6 36	+9 29
4 28	+19 37	4 0	+19 41	3 26	+19 48	3 12	+19 59	2 46	+20 12
9 48m	—1 50	9 29m	—2 26	9 9m	—2 52	8 50m	—3 18	8 30m	—3 42
1 32.	—18 10	0 45a.	—18 19	0 24a.	—18 28	0 32a.	—18 37	11 42	—18 46
7 59	—9 4	7 25	—9 6	7 11	—9 6	6 49	—9 6	6 24a.	—9 8

Days of Month.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.					
	Moon Souths.	Boston, &c.		N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.
	Mean Time.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	11 51a.	4 30a.	4 36a.	4 39a.	4 51a.	4 56a.
2	8	5 2	5 8	5 14	5 20	5 27
3	0 49m.	5 44	5 52	5 59	6 18	6 27
S.	1 50	6 35a.	6 44a.	6 51a.	7 13a.	7 22a.
5	2 51	7 23	7 42	7 49	8 11	8 21
6	3 51	8 38	8 46	8 53	9 13	9 23
7	4 47	9 49	9 54	10 0	10 17	10 26
8	5 28	10 56	11 0	11 5	11 20	11 26
9	6 25	...	...	...	...	...
10	7 8	0 2m	0 6m	0 8m	0 19m	0 24m
S.	7 48m.	1 5m	1 9m	1 9m	1 16m	1 19m
12	8 27	2 6	2 8	2 8	2 10	2 12
13	9 6	2 7	2 7	2 7	2 5	2 5
14	9 46	4 9	4 8	4 6	4 0	3 59
15	10 27	5 12	5 10	5 7	4 57	4 54
16	11 12	6 17	6 14	6 10	5 56	5 52
17	0 0a.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
S.	0 52a.	5 7a.	5 15a.	5 22a.	5 43a.	5 52a.
19	1 47	5 56	6 4	6 11	6 23	6 42
20	2 44	6 55	7 3	7 10	7 22	7 42
21	3 40	8 4	8 12	8 18	8 27	8 46
22	4 35	9 17	9 22	9 29	9 44	9 52
23	5 27	10 31	10 36	10 40	10 52	10 58
24	6 17	11 47	11 50	11 53	...	...
S.	7 6a	...	...	...	0 0m	0 4m
26	7 54	1 3m	1 5m	1 6m	1 8	1 10
27	8 43	2 20	2 20	2 19	2 17	2 17
28	9 25	3 27	3 26	3 23	3 26	3 26
29	10 31	4 56	4 53	4 49	4 37	4 34
30	11 30	6 17	6 12	6 7	5 50	5 45

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

* ψ φ . All Saints.* θ & η γ & b, c, d, f Pleiad.
4th. * ζ γ .Sup. \odot φ \odot . 21st Sun. aft. Tr. \odot φ \odot distance 0'. * δ π .

10th. Spurzheim d. 1832, a. 56.

 \odot δ . δ eclipsed.* χ Ω . 22d Sun. after Trin. \odot β π . \odot μ .* δ Spica. Carroll died, 1832,
[a. 96.] \odot δ φ . \odot φ h . \odot δ h . \odot δ φ . \mathbb{H} stationary. 23d Sund. after
[Trinity.]

Tarleton defeated, 1780.

Cape Good Hope first doubled,
* δ 298 ψ . [1497, O. S.] \odot h \odot . \odot δ \mathbb{H} . Treaty at Ghent, 1814.
24th Sunday after Trinity.

25th. N. York evacuated, 1783.

Earthquake in N. England, 1814.

 \odot δ h . * δ ζ φ . \square \mathbb{H} \odot . St. Andrew.

15th Month, begins on Saturday. [1838.]

At begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.
Boston,	6 20M.	6 9 A.	6 25M.	6 9 A.	6 40M.	6 8 A.	6 48M.	6 14 A.
N. York,	6 27	6 11	6 32	6 11	6 27	6 11	6 41	6 13
Wash.	6 26	6 13	6 30	6 14	6 34	6 14	6 38	6 16
Charles.	6 17	6 21	6 22	6 23	6 26	6 23	6 29	6 28
N. Ori's.	6 13	6 26	6 18	6 28	6 24	6 27	6 35	6 30

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 10th day, 1h. A.

Perigee, 25th day, 7h. A.

Phases of the Moon.

Full Moon,	1st day, 6h. 26.3m. M.	First Quarter,	23d day, 6h. 56.4m. A.
Last Quarter,	8th " 5 48.3 A.	Full Moon,	20th " 7 27.2 M.
New Moon,	15th " 7 14.8 A.		

Sea's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T. High water. M. time.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Charleston, &c.	
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	b. m.	h. m.	b. m.	h. m.	b. m.
1	S.	7 10	4 29	7 6	4 34	6 59	4 40	6 44	4 55	6 38	5 0	11 28M.	9 52.	7 30M.			
2	Su.	7 11	4 39	7 6	4 34	7 0	4 39	6 45	4 55	6 39	5 0	. . .	9 54M.	8 14M.			
3	M.	12	29	7	34	1	39	45	55	40	0	0 14M.	10 30	8 38			
4	Tu.	13	28	8	33	2	39	45	55	41	0	0 58	11 18	9 38			
5	W.	14	28	9	33	3	38	47	55	41	0	1 20	11 49	10 19			
6	Th.	15	28	10	33	4	38	48	55	42	0	2 19	. . .	11 4			
7	F.	16	28	11	33	5	38	48	55	43	0	3 4	0 44M.	11 52			
8	S.	17	28	12	32	6	38	48	55	44	0	4 11	1 33	. . .			
9	Su.	7 18	4 38	7 13	4 33	7 7	4 38	6 50	4 55	6 45	5 1	4 44M.	2 34M.	6 44M.			
10	M.	19	28	14	33	8	38	51	55	46	1	5 39	3 19	1 38			
11	Tu.	20	28	15	33	9	38	52	55	47	1	6 38	4 19	2 39			
12	W.	31	28	16	33	10	38	52	55	47	1	7 37	5 17	3 37			
13	Th.	21	28	16	33	10	38	53	55	48	2	8 34	6 14	4 34			
14	F.	22	28	17	34	11	38	54	55	48	2	9 37	7 7	5 37			
15	S.	23	28	17	34	12	38	54	55	49	2	10 13	7 53	6 13			
16	Su.	7 24	4 38	7 16	4 34	7 12	4 39	6 55	4 57	6 50	5 2	10 53M.	8 38M.	6 53M.			
17	M.	24	28	18	34	13	40	55	57	50	2	11 35	9 16	7 35			
18	Tu.	25	28	19	34	13	40	55	57	51	3	0 16M.	9 56	8 16			
19	W.	25	28	19	34	14	40	55	58	51	3	0 58	10 38	8 58			
20	Th.	26	28	20	34	14	40	57	58	52	4	1 40	11 20	9 40			
21	F.	26	28	20	34	14	41	57	58	53	4	2 11	0 52.	10 35			
22	S.	27	28	21	37	15	41	58	59	53	4	3 13	0 53	11 13			
23	Su.	7 27	4 31	7 21	4 27	7 15	4 43	6 56	4 59	6 53	5 5	4 42.	1 44M.	0 42.			
24	M.	28	23	22	38	16	43	59	5 0	54	5	4 55	2 35	0 55			
25	Tu.	28	23	23	38	16	43	6 59	0	54	6	5 50	3 30	1 50			
26	W.	29	23	23	39	17	44	7 0	1	55	6	6 57	4 27	2 57			
27	Th.	29	24	24	39	17	44	0	2	55	7	8 14	5 54	4 14			
28	F.	29	24	24	40	18	45	1	3	56	8	9 22	7 2	5 22			
29	S.	29	25	24	40	18	45	1	3	56	9	10 24	8 4	6 24			
30	Su.	7 30	4 35	7 26	4 41	7 19	4 47	7 3	6 4	6 57	6 10	11 17M.	8 57M.	7 17M.			
31	M.	30	27	25	42	19	46	2	6	57	10	. . .	9 43	6 23			

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.
	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°
♈	0 32m	26 22	1 32m	26 46	1 30m	26 6	1 26m	23 41	1 12m	21 56
♉	11 23m	20 47	11 40m	23 11	11 49m	23 11	11 59m	23 46	0 8	23 54
♊	6 22	+ 8 31	6 9	+ 7 35	5 55	+ 6 42	5 40	+ 5 54	5 26m	+ 5 10
♋	2 20	+ 20 26	1 53	+ 20 43	1 23	+ 21 3	0 54	+ 21 25	0 24	+ 21 47
♌	7 26m	— 8 39	7 12m	— 8 49	6 57m	— 8 52	6 43m	— 8 50	6 28m	— 8 41
♍	8 10m	— 4 4	7 50m	— 4 25	7 30m	— 4 44	7 9m	— 5 1	6 46m	— 5 17
♎	11 23	— 16 55	11 1	— 19 3	10 40	— 19 11	10 20	— 19 19	9 59	— 19 26
♏	6 12.	— 9 4	5 37m.	— 9 1	5 14m.	— 8 59	4 51m.	— 8 55	4 28m.	— 8 51

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
	h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.
1	♈	4 17m.	4 25m.	4 32m.	4 53m.	5 2m.
S.	0 31m.	5 13m.	5 22m.	5 29m.	5 51m.	6 12m.
3	1 33	6 19	6 28	6 35	6 56	7 5
4	2 32	7 30	7 37	7 43	8 2	8 10
5	3 27	8 40	8 46	8 50	9 6	9 13
6	4 17	9 47	9 52	9 55	10 7	10 12
7	5 2	10 52	10 55	10 58	11 5	11 9
8	5 44	11 56	11 57	11 58	. . .	. . .
S.	6 24m.	. . .	. . .	. . .	0 1m	0 3m
10	7 3	0 57m	0 57m	0 56m	0 56	0 56
11	7 42	1 58	1 58	1 56	1 52	1 51
12	8 23	3 0	2 59	2 56	2 43	2 46
13	9 6	4 4	4 3	3 57	3 45	3 41
14	9 53	5 10	5 6	5 0	4 44	4 39
15	10 44	5 18	5 12	5 6	5 47	5 41
S.	11 39m.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
17	0 36m.	4 47m.	4 56m.	5 3m.	5 26m.	5 35m.
18	1 24	5 55	6 3	6 9	6 29	6 38
19	2 30	7 7	7 13	7 19	7 36	7 43
20	3 24	8 23	8 27	8 31	8 44	8 50
21	4 15	9 39	9 42	9 45	9 53	9 58
22	5 4	10 54	10 56	10 57	11 1	11 3
S.	5 51m.	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
24	6 38	0 7m	0 8m	0 7m	0 7m	0 7m
25	7 23	1 23	1 21	1 19	1 14	1 13
26	8 20	2 38	2 35	2 32	2 22	2 20
27	9 16	3 56	3 53	3 48	3 33	3 29
28	10 15	5 14	5 9	5 3	4 44	4 37
29	11 16	6 27	6 21	6 14	5 52	6 45
S.	♈	7 33m	7 26m	7 19m	6 56m	6 49m
31	0 16m.	9 25	8 19	8 12	7 51	7 44

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

* ♄ x ♃.
Advent Sunday.

* ♄ 47 ♐. 2d Sess. 25th Congress begins.
President Van Buren born, 1782.

♊ ♄ ♐. * 4' North.

♊ ♄ ♄. * ♄ H ♄.

☐ ♄ ☉. 2d Sunday in Advent.

♊ ♄ ♄.

16th. Great fire in N. Y., 1835.
Washington d. 1799, a. 68.

♊ ♄ ♄. 16th. Tea des. in R. '73.

♊ ♄ ♄. 3d Sunday in Advent.

♄ at greatest E. elong. 20° 14'.

Sup. ♊ ♄ ☉. ♊ ♄ ♄.

♊ ♄ ♄.

Winter begins. St. Thomas.

♊ ♄ ♄. Landing at Plymouth,
4th Sunday in Advent. [1620.

* ♄ = ♄.

♄ stationary. Christmas Day.
St. Stephen. [Pleiadum.

* ♄ 9 & ♄ 8 & b, c, c, d, f & h
Innocents. 27th. St. John.

♊ ♄ ☉. Intensity of light 0.656.

* ♄ C ♄. 1st S. aft. Christmas.
Earth nearest the Sun.

ECLIPSES OF THE SUN AND MOON.

In the year 1838, there will be four eclipses, two of the Sun and two of the Moon. Of the four, two will be wholly visible, and two wholly invisible, throughout the inhabited part of the United States.

I. Sunday, March 25th. A total eclipse of the Sun, wholly invisible in the United States.

Beginning of the General Eclipse at 2h. 25.7m. A. (Mean Time at Washington) in Lat. $58^{\circ} 20'$ South. Long. $161^{\circ} 14'$ East.

The total and central Eclipse begins, or the centre of the Moon's shadow touches the Earth, at 3h. 36.1m. A., in Lat. $77^{\circ} 40'$ South. Long. $149^{\circ} 20'$ East.

The Sun centrally eclipsed at noon, at 4h. 1.0m. A., in Lat. $57^{\circ} 39'$ South. Long. $74^{\circ} 11'$ West.

The centre of the Moon's shadow leaves the Earth, or the total and central Eclipse ends, at 5h. 52.0m. A., in Lat. $19^{\circ} 55'$ South. Long. $74^{\circ} 10'$ West.

The Penumbra of the Moon leaves the Earth, or the whole Eclipse ends, at 7h. 2.4m. A., in Lat. $0^{\circ} 20'$ South. Long. $91^{\circ} 1'$ West.

This Eclipse will be partially visible in South America and New Zealand, and wholly visible in the great Southern Ocean, to a very considerable portion of which it will also be total.

II. Monday, April 9th. The Moon eclipsed, visible throughout the United States as follows :

	Beginning.	Greatest Obscuration.	End.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Albany,	7 37.1 A.	9 3.6 A.	10 30.1 A.
Augusta, Ga.	7 4.5	8 31.0	9 57.5
Augusta, Me.	7 52.8	9 19.3	10 45.8
St. Augustine,	7 5.8	8 32.3	9 58.8
Baltimore,	7 25.6	8 52.1	10 18.6
Bangor,	7 57.0	9 23.5	10 50.0
Boston,	7 47.8	9 14.3	10 40.8
Brattleborough,	7 41.7	9 8.2	10 34.7
Buffalo,	7 16.5	8 43.0	10 9.5
Charleston,	7 12.3	8 38.8	10 5.3
Cincinnati,	6 54.3	8 20.8	9 47.3
Columbia, S. C.	7 7.6	8 34.1	10 0.6
Concord, N. H.	7 46.2	9 12.7	10 39.2
Detroit,	7 0.2	8 26.7	9 53.2
Dover, Del.	7 30.1	8 56.6	10 23.1
Easton, Md.	7 27.6	8 54.1	10 20.6
Frankfort, Ky.	6 53.5	8 20.0	9 46.5
Halifax, N. S.	8 17.6	9 44.1	11 10.6
Harrisburgh,	7 24.8	8 51.3	10 17.8
Hartford, Ct.	7 40.8	9 7.3	10 33.8
Lexington, Ky.	6 54.9	8 21.4	9 47.9

	Beginning.	Greatest Obscuration.	End.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
*Little Rock,	6 23.3 A.	7 49.8 A.	9 16.3 A.
Lowell,	7 46.8	8 13.3	10 39.8
*St. Louis,	6 33.7	8 0.2	9 26.7
Mobile,	6 39.4	8 5.9	9 32.4
Montreal,	7 37.8	9 4.3	10 30.8
Nantucket,	7 51.6	9 18.1	10 44.6
Nashville,	6 44.8	8 11.3	9 37.8
*Natchez,	6 26.5	7 53.0	9 19.5
New Haven,	7 40.2	9 6.7	10 33.2
Newport,	7 46.7	9 13.2	10 39.7
New Bedford,	7 48.4	9 14.9	10 41.4
*New Orleans,	6 31.6	7 58.1	9 24.6
New York,	7 36.0	9 2.5	10 29.0
Norfolk,	7 26.8	8 53.3	10 19.8
Northampton, Mass.	7 41.4	9 7.9	10 34.4
Philadelphia,	7 31.4	8 57.9	10 24.4
Pittsburgh,	7 11.6	8 38.1	10 4.6
Plymouth, Mass.	7 49.4	9 15.9	10 42.4
Portland, Me.	7 50.7	9 17.2	10 43.7
Portsmouth, N. H.	7 49.1	9 15.6	10 42.1
Providence,	7 46.4	9 12.9	10 39.4
Quebec,	7 47.0	9 13.5	10 40.0
Raleigh,	7 16.9	8 43.4	10 9.9
Richmond, Va.	7 22.3	8 48.8	10 15.3
Rochester,	7 20.7	8 47.2	10 13.7
Salem, Mass.	7 48.4	9 14.9	10 41.4
Savannah,	7 7.2	8 33.7	10 0.2
Springfield, Mass.	7 41.7	9 8.2	10 34.7
Trenton, N. J.	7 33.5	9 0.0	10 26.5
Utica, N. Y.	7 31.2	8 57.7	10 24.2
*Vandalia,	6 36.0	8 2.5	9 29.0
Washington, D. C.	7 24.0	8 50.5	10 17.0
Worcester, Mass.	7 44.9	9 11.4	10 37.9

Mean time of the respective places.

Digits eclipsed $7^{\circ} 13'$ on the northern side of the Moon.

III. Tuesday, September 18th. An annular Eclipse of the Sun, visible throughout the United States.

Phases of the General Eclipse.

At 1h. 13.5m. A. (Mean Time at Washington) the Moon's Penumbra will touch the Earth, or the General Eclipse will begin, in Kamtschatka, in Lat. $63^{\circ} 39'$ North. Long. $169^{\circ} 25'$ East.

At 6h. 20.6m. A., the Moon's Penumbra will leave the Earth, or the General Eclipse will end, in the Pacific Ocean, near the Colombian Coast, in Lat. $5^{\circ} 25'$ North. Long. $83^{\circ} 32'$ West.

Hence the duration of the entire eclipse for the whole Earth will be 5h. 7.1m.

* At those of the above places marked with an asterisk the eclipse will begin at, or a very few minutes after, sunset.

Path of the Central Eclipse

For every minute, from the time of its touching the Earth at sunset,* at a point situated in the unknown regions, near the North Pole, to the time of its leaving the Earth, also at sunset, at a point in the North Atlantic Ocean, or during the whole time of its continuance on the Earth.

Unknown Regions near the North Pole.

	Mean time at †Washington.	Mean time at the place.	Latitude of the place.	Longitude of the place.
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.		
Sun sets cent. eclip. at	2 53 21 A.	8 41 21 A.	‡ 15.4 N.	§ 43.2 E.
" centrally eclipsed at	53 29	5 38 1	† 87 52.8	35 53.8 W.
" "	53 53	3 26 55	87 11.1	68 46.2
" "	54 53	2 2 37	84 58.0	90 5.7
" "	55 53	1 43 3	83 14.7	95 14.2
" "	56 53	1 35 34	81 46.1	97 21.6
" "	57 53	32 23	80 29.8	98 24.3
" "	58 53	30 59	79 20.6	99 0.2
" "	59 53	31 7	78 17.9	13.2
" "	3 0 53	31 46	77 19.3	18.6
" "	1 53	32 38	† 76 24.3	§ 20.5
" "	2 53	33 46	75 31.7	18.5
" "	3 53	35 7	74 41.5	13.3
" "	4 53	36 39	73 53.8	5.3
" "	5 53	38 19	8.6	98 55.3
" "	6 53	40 5	72 25.8	43.8
" "	7 53	41 49	71 44.1	32.8
" "	8 53	43 34	3.4	21.4
" "	9 53	45 21	70 23.6	9.7
" "	10 53	47 10	69 44.7	97 57.6
" "	11 53	48 59	6.7	45.2
" "	12 53	50 49	68 29.9	32.8
" "	13 53	52 38	67 54.0	20.4

* In this Eclipse this singular occurrence will take place, viz. the Central Eclipse will not begin until after the conjunction in Right Ascension. The Central Eclipse will not, therefore, as is usual, begin at sunrise at the place where it touches the Earth, but at sunset, the Sun will not be centrally occlipsed on the Meridian, and the Path of the Centre, for some minutes, will be towards the West, and not towards the East. Indeed it appears from the above, that in the short interval of 1m. 32s. of absolute time, the Central Path changes its Longitude towards the West 100°, or from 10° East to 90° West.

In the "*Connaissance des Temps*," (the French Nautical Almanac,) the Longitude of the point where the Central Eclipse will begin is laid down erroneously, by nearly 100 degrees, probably through an error of the press.

† The corresponding times at any other place can be easily ascertained by adding to, or subtracting from, the times in this column, the Longitude of the place from Washington, according as the place is East or West of that city. For Greenwich add 5h. 8m. 7s.; for Boston add 23m. 51s.; for New York add 12m. 3s.; for Philadelphia add 7m. 23s.; for Baltimore add 1m. 36s.; for Charleston subtract 11m. 43s.; for Cincinnati subtract 29m. 41s.; for New Orleans subtract 52m. 20s.

‡ The greatest North Latitude of the Path of the Centre.

§ The greatest West Longitude of the Path of the Centre.

British Possessions in North America.

	Mean time at Washington.	Mean time at the place.	Latitude of the place.	Longitude of the place.
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.		
Sun centrally eclipsed at	3 14 53 A.	1 54 28 A.	67 18.9 N.	97 7.9 W.
" "	15 53	56 19	66 44.5	96 55.2
" "	16 53	58 10	11.0	42.5
" "	17 53	2 0 1	65 38.1	29.7
" "	18 53	1 52	5.8	16.9
" "	19 53	3 44	64 34.1	4.1
" "	20 53	5 34	3.0	95 51.4
" "	21 53	7 25	63 32.4	36.8
" "	22 53	9 14	2.1	26.4
" "	23 53	11 4	62 32.2	14.0
" "	24 53	12 54	2.8	1.6
" "	25 53	14 43	61 33.8	94 49.2
" "	26 53	16 33	5.3	36.7
" "	27 53	18 24	60 37.3	24.0
" "	28 53	20 15	9.7	11.3
" "	29 53	22 6	59 42.4	93 58.6
" "	30 53	23 56	15.3	46.0
" "	31 53	25 46	58 48.6	33.4
" "	32 53	27 37	22.0	20.7
" "	33 53	29 28	57 55.7	8.1
" "	34 53	31 18	29.8	92 55.4
" "	35 53	33 9	4.3	42.7
" "	36 53	35 0	56 39.1	30.0
" "	37 53	36 51	14.0	17.3
" "	38 53	38 42	55 49.0	4.5
" "	39 53	40 33	24.3	91 51.7
" "	40 53	42 25	54 59.8	38.8
" "	41 53	44 17	35.5	25.8
" "	42 53	46 9	11.5	12.8
" "	43 53	48 2	53 47.7	90 59.6
" "	44 53	49 54	24.1	46.4
" "	45 53	51 48	0.8	33.1
" "	46 53	53 42	52 37.7	19.6
" "	47 53	55 36	14.6	6.0
" "	48 53	57 31	51 51.6	89 52.2
" "	49 53	59 27	28.7	38.3
" "	50 53	3 1 23	6.0	24.2
" "	51 53	3 20	50 43.4	10.0
" "	52 53	5 17	21.1	88 55.7
" "	53 53	7 15	49 59.0	41.2
" "	54 53	9 14	37.0	26.5
" "	55 53	11 14	15.2	11.6
" "	56 53	13 14	48 53.6	87 56.5
" "	57 53	15 15	32.0	41.2

Lake Superior.

Sun centrally eclipsed at	3 58 53 A.	3 17 18 A.	49 10.5 N.	87 25.6 W.
" "	59 53	19 21	47 49.1	9.8
" "	4 0 53	21 25	27.8	86 53.8
" "	1 53	23 30	6.6	37.5
" "	2 53	25 36	46 45.6	21.0
" "	3 53	27 43	24.7	4.3

United States — Wisconsin Territory.

Sun centrally eclipsed at	4 4 53 A.	3 29 51 A.	46 3.9 N.	85 47.3 W.
" "	5 53	32 0	45 43.2	29.9

Northern part of the State of Michigan.

Sun centrally eclipsed at	4 6 53 A.	3 34 12 A.	45 22.6 N.	85 12.0 W.
" "	7 53	36 25	2.1	84 53.8
" "	8 53	38 40	44 41.7	35.1
" "	9 53	40 56	21.3	16.0
" "	10 53	43 14	1.1	83 56.5
" "	11 53	45 34	43 40.9	36.5
" "	12 53	47 56	20.8	16.1
" "	13 53	50 19	0.8	82 55.2

Southern extremity of Upper Canada.

	Mean time at Washington.	Mean time at the place.	Latitude of the place.	Longitude of the place.
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.		
Sun centrally eclipsed at	4 14 53 A.	3 52 46 A.	42 40.9 N.	82 33.6 W.
" "	15 53	55 14	21.1	11.5

Lake Erie.

Sun centrally eclipsed at	4 16 53 A.	3 57 45 A.	42 1.3 N.	81 48.7 W.
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Northeastern part of the State of Ohio.

Sun centrally eclipsed at	4 17 53 A.	4 0 19 A.	41 41.6 N.	81 25.3 W.
" "	18 53	2 56	21.9	1.1
" "	19 53	5 36	2.2	80 36.1

Southwestern part of Pennsylvania.

Sun centrally eclipsed at	4 20 53 A.	4 8 19 A.	40 42.6 N.	80 10.2 W.
" "	21 53	11 6	23.1	79 43.5
" "	22 53	13 56	3.6	16.1

Western part of Maryland.

Sun centrally eclipsed at	4 23 53 A.	4 16 50 A.	39 44.1 N.	78 47.6 W.
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Northern part of Virginia.

Sun centrally eclipsed at	4 24 53 A.	4 19 48 A.	39 24.7 N.	78 17.9 W.
" "	25 53	22 53	5.3	77 46.8
" "	26 53	26 2	36 45.9	14.4

Southern part of Maryland.

Sun centrally eclipsed at	4 27 53 A.	4 29 18 A.	38 26.6 N.	76 40.6 W.
" "	28 53	32 40	7.3	5.1

Eastern shore of Virginia.

Sun centrally eclipsed at	4 29 53 A.	4 36 10 A.	37 48.0 N.	75 27.5 W.
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Atlantic Ocean.

Sun centrally eclipsed at	4 30 53 A.	4 39 50 A.	37 28.7 N.	75 47.5 W.
" "	31 53	43 40	9.3	74 5.0
" "	32 53	47 44	36 49.9	73 18.9
" "	33 53	51 58	30.4	72 30.5
" "	34 53	56 26	10.9	71 38.4
" "	35 53	5 1 18	35 51.3	70 40.4
" "	36 53	6 43	31.5	69 34.3
" "	37 53	12 39	11.6	68 20.3
" "	38 53	19 27	34 51.3	66 53.3
" "	39 53	27 41	30.3	65 4.8
" "	40 53	39 13	7.9	62 26.8
Sun sets cent. eclipsed at	41 29	58 52	33 55.0	57 40.9

Duration of the Central Eclipse on the Earth 1h. 48m. 32s.

Phases of the Eclipse at some of the principal Cities in the United States.
The Earth's ellipticity being considered one three-hundredth, and the semi-diameters of the Sun and Moon reduced 5" for irradiation and inflexion, according to the theory of De Séjour.*

At the City of BALTIMORE, in the State of Maryland, in Lat. $39^{\circ} 17' 13''$, Long. $76^{\circ} 37' 50''$, the Eclipse will be annular, as follows.

	h.	m.	s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	3	6	35.9	A.
Formation of the Ring	4	24	45.1	
Nearest approach of the Centres ☉ and ☾	27	39.1		} Mean Time at Baltimore.
Apparent δ in the Ecliptic	27	47.1		
Rupture of the Ring	30	33.3		
End of the Eclipse	5	39	51.2	
Duration of the Ring		5	48.2	
“ “ whole Eclipse		2	33	15.3

Digits eclipsed $11^{\circ} 6'$. The Eclipse will begin at a point in the right† side of the Sun $96^{\circ} 58'$ from the vertex.

At the nearest approach	{ Distance of the North Limbs	. 87.13"
of the Centres of the	“ “ Centres	. 15.51
Sun and Moon	“ “ South Limbs	. 56.11

The City of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts.

Lat. $42^{\circ} 21' 23''$. Long. $71^{\circ} 4' 9''$.

	h.	m.	s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	3	27	32.2	A.
Greatest Obscuration	4	45	50.8	
Apparent δ in the Ecliptic	46	39.3		} Mean Time at Boston.
End of the Eclipse	5	56	15.8	
Duration of the Eclipse		2	28	43.6

Point first touched . . . $100^{\circ} 28'$ from the vertex to the right.

Point last touched . . . 77 6 “ “ left.

Digits eclipsed $10^{\circ} 49'$ on Sun's South limb.

At the greatest	{ Difference of corrected semi-diameters	. 72.53"
Obscuration	{ Distance of the Centres ☉ and ☾	. 115.98

* See remarks on this Eclipse in the Preliminary Observations.

† An Eclipse of the Sun almost always begins on his right side and ends on his left side; but if an astronomical or inverting telescope be used, the appearance will be exactly the contrary.

*At the City of BUFFALO, in the State of New York, in Lat. $42^{\circ} 53'$,
Long. $78^{\circ} 55'$, the Eclipse will be annular.*

	h.	m.	s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	2	46	57.8	A.
Formation of the Ring	4	7	4.5	
Nearest approach of the Centres \odot and D	9	17.6		
Apparent δ in the Ecliptic	9	42.7		
Rupture of the Ring	11	30.4		
End of the Eclipse	5	23	19.6	
Duration of the Ring	4	25.9		
" " Eclipse	2	36	21.8	
Point first touched $91^{\circ} 26'$ from the vertex to the right.				
Digits eclipsed $11^{\circ} 6\frac{1}{2}'$.				

Mean Time at
Buffalo.

At the nearest approach	Distance of the North Limbs	119.20"
of the Centres of the	" " Centres	48.15
Sun and Moon	" " South Limbs	22.90

The City of CHARLESTON, in the State of South Carolina.

Lat. $32^{\circ} 46' 33''$. Long. $79^{\circ} 57' 27''$.

	h.	m.	s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	3	4	36.5	A.
Apparent δ in the Ecliptic	4	25	16.1	
Greatest Obscuration	26	35.6		
End of the Eclipse	5	39	5.8	
Duration of the Eclipse	2	34	29.3	

Mean Time at
Charleston.

Point first touched $97^{\circ} 36'$ from the vertex to the right.

Digits eclipsed $10^{\circ} 36'$ on Sun's North limb.

At the greatest	Difference of corrected semi-diameters	71.29"
Obscuration	Distance of the Centres \odot and D	151.47

The City of CINCINNATI, in the State of Ohio.

Lat. $39^{\circ} 5' 54'$. Long. $84^{\circ} 27' \text{ W.}$

	h.	m.	s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	2	26	42.0	A.
Apparent δ in the Ecliptic	3	50	59.5	
Greatest Obscuration	51	51.6		
End of the Eclipse	5	7	54.8	
Duration of the Eclipse	2	41	12.8	

Mean Time at
Cincinnati.

Point first touched $86^{\circ} 37'$ from the vertex to the right.

Digits eclipsed $11^{\circ} 2'$ on Sun's North limb.

At the greatest	Difference of corrected semi-diameters	70.09"
Obscuration	Distance of the Centres \odot and D	83.21

*At the City of DETROIT, in the State of Michigan, in Lat. 42° 24',
Long. 82° 58', the Eclipse will be annular.*

	h.	m.	s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	2	27	5.4	A.
Formation of the Ring	3	48	25.9	
Apparent ζ in the Ecliptic	51	22	0	
Nearest approach of Centres	51	28	1	
Rupture of the Ring	54	30	0	
End of the Eclipse	5	7	19.2	
Duration of the Ring	6	4	1	
“ “ Eclipse	2	40	13.8	

Mean Time at
Detroit.

Point first touched 86° 17' from the vertex to the right.

Digits eclipsed 11° 7'.

At the nearest approach	{	Distance of the North Limbs	60.69"
of the Centres of the		“ “ Centres	9.62
Sun and Moon		“ “ South Limbs	79.93

*The City of NEW HAVEN, in the State of Connecticut.
Lat. 41° 17' 58". Long. 72° 57' 46".*

	h.	m.	s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	3	20	32	A.
Greatest Obscuration	4	39	49	
Apparent ζ in the Ecliptic	40	22		
End of the Eclipse	5	50	49	
Duration of the Eclipse	2	30	17	

Mean Time at
New Haven.

Point first touched 99° 22' from the vertex to the right.
Digits eclipsed 11° 3' on Sun's South Limb.

At the greatest	{	Difference of corrected semi diameters	72.24"
Obscuration		Distance of the Centres of the \odot and ☾	82.70

*The City of NEW ORLEANS, in the State of Louisiana.
Lat. 29° 57' 45". Long. 90° 6' 49".*

	h.	m.	s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	2	19	1.5	A.
Apparent ζ in the Ecliptic	3	40	54.0	
Greatest Obscuration	3	45	21 5	
End of the Eclipse	5	1	16.6	
Duration of the Eclipse	2	42	15.1	

Mean Time at
New Orleans.

Point first touched 84° 43' from the vertex to the right.
Digits eclipsed 9° 17' on Sun's North limb.

At the Greatest	{	Difference of corrected semi-diameters	1' 9.21"
Obscuration		Distance of the Centres of the \odot and ☾	6 1.99

*At the City of New York, in the State of New York, in Lat. $40^{\circ} 42' 40''$,
Long. $74^{\circ} 1' 8''$, the Eclipse will be annular.**

	h.	m.	s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	3	16	34.7	A.
Formation of the Ring	4	35	1.5	
Nearest approach of the Centres	36	18.8		
Apparent δ in the Ecliptic	36	48.2		
Rupture of the Ring	37	36.6		
End of the Eclipse	5	47	47.7	
Duration of the Ring	2	35.1		
“ “ Eclipse	2	31	13.0	

Mean Time at
New York.

Point first touched $98^{\circ} 45'$ from the vertex to the right.

Digits eclipsed $11^{\circ} 6'$.

At the nearest approach of the Centres of the Sun and Moon	{	Distance of the North Limbs	136 87"
		“ “ Centres	64.80
		*South Limbs	7.27

*At the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, in Lat.
 $39^{\circ} 56' 59''$, Long. $75^{\circ} 10' 59''$, the Eclipse will be annular.*

	h.	m.	s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	3	12	25.6	A.
Formation of the Ring	4	30	19.2	
Nearest approach of the Centres	32	45.1		
Apparent δ in the Ecliptic	33	4.0		
Rupture of the Ring	35	10.8		
End of the Eclipse	5	44	38.2	
Duration of the Ring	4	51.6		
“ “ Eclipse	2	32	12.6	

Mean Time at
Philadelphia.

Point first touched $98^{\circ} 3'$ from the vertex to the right.

Digits eclipsed $11^{\circ} 6'$.

At the nearest approach of the Centres of the Sun and Moon	{	Distance of the North Limbs	113.17"
		“ “ Centres	41.28
		“ “ South Limbs	30.61

* It will be remembered, that although the tables of the Moon generally give her place with a very great degree of precision, small discrepancies between her true and calculated position are sometimes found. It is highly probable that this Eclipse will be annular in the City of New York; but should the Latitude of the Moon as given by the tables, be too great by $8''$, it will not be; but will be so in Raleigh, and very nearly so in Cincinnati. Should it, on the other hand, be too small by the same quantity, the Eclipse will be annular at New Haven, and the duration of the Ring at New York will be much more considerable. The greatest difference between the true and tabular latitude is about 15 seconds, but this is of very rare occurrence.

At the City of PITTSBURG, in the State of Pennsylvania, in Lat. 40° 32', Long. 80° 2', the Eclipse will be annular and almost exactly central.

	h.	m.	s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	2	46	25.0	A.
Formation of the Ring	4	6	18.3	
Apparent δ in the Ecliptic	9	19	4	
Nearest approach of the Centres	9	19	8	
Rapture of the Ring	12	21	7	
End of the Eclipse	5	23	34.2	
Duration of the Ring	6	3	4	
" " Eclipse	2	37	9.2	

Mean Time at
Pittsburg.

Point first touched 91° 46'. Digits eclipsed 11° 6½'.

At the nearest approach of the Centres of the Sun and Moon	{	Distance of the North Limbs	69.87"
		" " Centres	1.03
		" " South Limbs	71.93

The City of PORTLAND, in the State of Maine.

Lat. 43° 39' 26". Long. 70° 20' 30".

	h.	m.	s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	3	28	20.9	A.
Greatest Obscuration	4	46	15.2	
Apparent δ in the Ecliptic	47	12	2	
End of the Eclipse	5	56	31.2	
Duration of the Eclipse	2	28	10.3	

Mean Time at
Portland.

Point first touched 100° 9' from the vertex to the right.

Digits eclipsed 10° 40' on Sun's South limb.

At the greatest Obscuration	{	Difference of corrected semi-diameters	72.63"
		Distance of the Centres \odot and D	140.47

The City of RALEIGH, in the State of North Carolina.

Lat. 35° 47'. Long 78° 48'.

	h.	m.	s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	3	3	31.0	A.
Apparent δ in the Eclipse	4	24	47.1	
Greatest Obscuration	25	24	9	
End of the Eclipse	5	38	9.2	
Duration of the Eclipse	2	34	38.2	

Mean Time at
Raleigh.

Point first touched 96° 55'. Digits ecl. 11° 5½' on Sun's North limb.

At the greatest Obscuration	{	Difference of corrected semi diameters	71.42"
		Distance of the Centres \odot and D	73.75

Hence it appears that the Eclipse will be very nearly annular.*

* Raleigh was situated very similarly, with respect to the annular Eclipse of February 12th, 1831. At that time, the difference of the corrected semi-diameters was 20.50', and the least distance of the Centres 23.86". The above Eclipse will be annular, if the Moon's tabular Latitude should be too great by three seconds only.

At the City of RICHMOND, in the State of Virginia, in Lat. 37° 32' 17", Long. 77° 26' 28", the Eclipse will be annular.

	h.	m.	s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	3	6	20.2	A.
Formation of the Ring	4	24	54.8	
Apparent \odot in the Ecliptic	27	30.1		
Nearest approach of the Centres	27	43.0		
Rupture of the Ring	30	30.9		
End of the Eclipse	5	40	12.5	
} Mean Time at Richmond.				
Duration of the Ring	5	36.1		
" " Eclipse	2	33	52.3	

Point first touched 97° 15' from the vertex to the right.

Digits eclipsed 11° 6'.

At the nearest approach of the Centres of the Sun and Moon	{	Distance of the North Limbs	.	46 56''
		" " Centres	.	24 98
		" " South Limbs	.	96.52

At the City of WASHINGTON, in the District of Columbia, in Lat. 38° 52' 54", Long. 77° 1' 48", the Eclipse will be annular and very nearly central.

	h.	m.	s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	3	5	28.8	A.
Formation of the Ring	4	23	45.3	
Nearest approach of the Centres	26	44.0		
Apparent \odot in the Ecliptic	26	45.8		
Rupture of the Ring	29	42.6		
End of the Eclipse	5	39	17.2	
} Mean Time at Washington.				
Duration of the Ring	5	57.3		
" " Eclipse	2	33	48.3	

Point first touched 96° 46' from the vertex to the right.

Digits eclipsed 11° 6'.

At the nearest approach of the Centres of the Sun and Moon	{	Distance of the North Limbs	.	76.10''
		" " Centres	.	4.54
		" " South Limbs	.	67.02

The Phases of the Eclipse at the following places were not strictly computed (which was considered unnecessary), but were estimated from the preceding. It is, however, believed that the times in the following table will be found by observation to be near approximations to the true. Should greater accuracy be required, the time of the Beginning can be recomputed by the Elements on the 69th page.

	Begin- ning.	Greatest Obscur.	End.	Dura- tion.	Digits eclipsed.	Point lat. touched.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		
Albany, N. Y. . .	3 14 A.	4 33 A.	5 45 A.	2 31	§11 '0	98
Augusta, Ga. . .	2 53	4 16	5 29	2 36½	†10 33	94
Augusta, Me. . .	3 29	4 47	5 57	2 28	§10 34	100
Brattleborough, Vt.	3 19	4 38	5 49	2 30	§10 51	99
Columbia, S. C. . .	2 56	4 18	5 32	2 36	†10 42	95
Concord, N. H. . .	3 25	4 43	5 53	2 28	§10 45	100
*Easton, Md. . .	3 10	4 31	5 43	2 33	*11 6	98
Frankfort, Ky.† . .	2 27	3 52	5 8	2 41	†10 52	86
*Harrisburg, Penn.	3 4	*4 28	5 38	2 34	*11 6	96
Hartford, Ct. . .	3 21	4 40	5 51	2 30	§10 57	100
Lowell, Mass. . .	3 26	4 44	5 55	2 29	§10 48	100
*Marietta, Ohio, . .	2 42	4 6	5 20	2 38	*11 7	90
Mobile, Ala. . .	2 28	3 53	5 9	2 41	† 9 33	87
Milledgeville, Ga.	2 57	4 10	5 34	2 37½	†10 21	95
Nashville, Ten. . .	2 22	3 48	5 4	2 41½	†10 26	86
Natchez, . . .	2 10	3 36	4 52	2 42	† 9 42	85
New Bedford, Mass.	3 28	4 47	5 57	2 29	§10 54	100
*Norfolk, Va. . .	3 12	4 32	5 45	2 33	*11 6	97
Portsmouth, N. H.	3 28	4 46	5 56	2 26½	§10 44	100
*Princeton, N. J. . .	3 14½	*4 34½	5 46½	2 32	*11 6	98
Providence, R. I.	3 26	4 45	5 55	2 29½	§10 55	100
*University of Virginia,	3 0	4 22	5 35	2 35	*11 6	95
Salem, Mass. . .	3 28	4 46	5 57	2 28½	§10 48	100
Springfield, Mass.	3 21	4 40	5 51	2 30	§10 55	100
*Trenton, N. J. . .	3 14	*4 35	5 46	2 32	*11 6	98
*Wheeling, Va. . .	2 43	4 7	5 21	2 38	*11 6	91
*Wilmington, Del. . .	3 11	*4 32	5 44	2 32½	*11 6	98
Worcester, Mass.	3 24	4 43	5 54	2 29½	§10 52	100

From the vertex to the right.

The above are expressed in Mean Time of the respective places.

The Path of the Central Eclipse first touches the Earth at a point situated in the unknown regions near the North Pole, and a little East of the meridian of Greenwich; in a few seconds afterwards, it attains its greatest North Latitude (88°), whilst for the first eight minutes it rapidly advances towards the West, until it is 99° West of that meridian. The Central Path then passes, in a South by East direction, over the whole extent of the continent lying North of the United States; its course lies a little to the West of Hudson's Bay, over the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company, the western part of Upper Canada, and Lake Superior. It then enters the United States and passes over the northeast part of Wisconsin Territory and of the State of MICHIGAN, then over the London District of Upper Canada, and, crossing Lake Erie, again enters the United States; thence across the northeast extremity of the Counties of Cuyahoga and Columbiana, and across the Counties of Geauga and Trumbull, in the northeastern part of the State of OHIO; thence across the southwest part of the Counties of Mercer, Butler, and Bedford, and across the Counties of Beaver, Allegany, Westmoreland, and Somerset, in the southwest part of the State of PENNSYLVANIA; thence across the eastern part of the County of Alleghany, in the western part of the State of MARYLAND; thence across the Counties of Morgan, Berkeley, Jefferson, Loudon, and Fairfax, in the northeastern part of the State of VIRGINIA; thence across the Counties of Prince George, Charles, and St. Mary, in the southwestern

* Annular.

† On the North Limb of the Sun..

§ On the South Limb.

part of the State of MARYLAND; thence across the Chesapeake Bay and the County of Accomac, on the Eastern Shore of VIRGINIA, to the Atlantic Ocean; and in ten minutes afterwards, it will leave the Earth at a point situated in Latitude 34° N., Longitude 58° W., (very nearly), after having described a circuit on the Earth of 5000 English miles.

This Eclipse will be annular in the Territory of Wisconsin, in the District of Columbia, and throughout or in some part of, thirteen States, viz. throughout Michigan, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland; throughout Ohio and Virginia, with the exception of the southwest part of each; throughout the western and southern parts of New York; in the northeastern part of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and North Carolina, and in the County of Fairfield, in the southwest part of Connecticut. The width of the ring varies as usual in different parts of the Earth, but it will everywhere be very great. The width of the ring in the United States, on February 12th, 1831, was 70 English miles; but on this occasion it will be six times as great, or no less than 420 miles, extending from Fairfield County, in Connecticut, to Raleigh in North Carolina. The Moon at the time of the Eclipse will be at her greatest possible distance from the Earth. The Penumbra of the Moon first touches the Earth in the Province of Ochotsk, in the northeast of Asia; with this exception the Eclipse will be wholly invisible to every continent but America. As the path of the southern contact of the limbs passes over the North Pacific Ocean far to the West of our continent, and thence across the northern part of South America to the Atlantic Ocean, it is evident that the Eclipse will be visible throughout North America. This will be the last *central* Eclipse of the Sun visible in the United States until that of May 26th, 1854; which Eclipse will probably be annular in Boston, and in some parts of New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Maine. The next *total* Eclipse of the Sun in the United States will happen August 7th, 1869. See *American Almanac*, for 1831, p. 72, &c.

IV. Wednesday, October 3d, the Moon partially eclipsed, invisible throughout the United States. The Phases of this Eclipse, in mean time of the meridian of Washington, will be as follows, viz.

	h.	m.
Beginning of the Eclipse	8	2.1 M.
Greatest Obscuration	9	33.1
End of the Eclipse	11	4.0

Digits eclipsed $11^{\circ} 8'$ on her Northern side.

At Jefferson, Missouri, (the most westerly city of the United States,) the Eclipse will begin about an hour after the rising of the Sun, and of course after the setting of the Moon.

The whole of this Eclipse will be visible in Asia and Australia; the beginning will be visible in the western part of North America, and the end in the eastern part of Europe.

OCCULTATIONS IN 1838.

The following table contains a list of those conjunctions of the Moon with planets and stars of not less than the sixth magnitude, which may prove to be occultations in some part of the United States, also the mean time (at Washington) of the conjunctions in Right Ascension, reckoned, according to the manner of astronomers, from noon to noon, and the difference of the declinations of the Moon and star, at the moment of conjunction. The number of interesting occultations in 1838 will be very large, as there will be four occultations of Spica, three of Antares, one of β Tauri, two of Mercury, one of Jupiter, one of Mars, and four of part, or of the whole, of the Pleiades. It is to be hoped they will be carefully observed throughout the United States.

*. * Those marked with an asterisk will also be visible in some part of Europe.

	Conju. in A. R.	Star's Name.	D	Star's Mag.		Conju. in A. R.	Star's Name.	D	Star's Mag.
	h. m.					h. m.			
Jan.	*5 6 15	δ φ	+46 6	4	Aug. 29 12 44	γ' ζ	+54 50	5	
	*8 4 7	C 8	+23 50	4.5	Sept. *3 7 6	70 π	+24 3	6	
	*9 13 22	47 Π	+35 56	6		*4 9 26	n χ	+26 18	5.6
	14 18 8	α Ω	+56 38	4		7 9 47	ψ φ	+19 41	6
Feb.	1 11 56	δ φ	+62 27	4		8 16 46	b Plei.	+2 19	4.5
	*4 9 52	C 8	+38 19	4.5		8 17 9	c "	- 9 16	5
	*6 10 0	c Π	+38 10	6		8 17 22	d "	+17 57	5
	*9 13 4	37 Ω	+53 30	6		8 17 51	η 8	+12 59	3
	*10 6 53	l Ω	+16 51	6		8 18 32	f Plei.	+22 34	5
	11 17 39	β Π	+67 50	3 4		21 8 25	α Π	+30 15	1
	17 16 43	α Π	+24 29	1		21 11 0	α Π	+73 12	5
March	*6 8 32	λ π	+40 8	6		*30 7 28	50 π	+25 45	6
	*10 7 0	α Ω	+44 50	4	Oct.	*1 6 40	χ π	+72 53	5.6
	*16 12 1	237 Π	+65 40	6		7 17 19	β 8	-14 12	2
	18 14 27	γ' ζ	+60 34	5		*29 6 59	n χ	+28 55	5.6
	24 21 9	Merc.	+28 43		Nov.	*1 6 50	ψ φ	+19 4	6
	28 6 14	ζ φ	+17 49	5		*2 9 19	9 8	+22 25	6
April	*1 7 58	47 Π	+55 3	6		2 12 23	b Plei.	- 0 7	4.5
	6 13 24	α Ω	+46 22	4		*2 12 58	d "	+15 29	5
	*12 7 15	χ π	+32 31	5.6		2 13 24	η 8	+10 30	3
	12 13 16	A' Π	+69 16	5		2 14 4	f Plei.	+20 2	5
	*25 2 37	Merc.	+50 5			4 13 20	C 8	+58 39	4.5
	27 8 19	C 8	+51 36	4.5		*6 9 32	c Π	+31 47	6
May	*2 8 42	37 Ω	+53 55	6		9 18 17	Mars	+55 31	
	4 13 21	β Π	+63 1	3.4		*10 13 7	χ Ω	+34 53	4.5
	10 11 5	α Π	+19 25	1		11 15 10	β Π	+4 41	3.4
	15 16 5	α Π	+48 51	5		13 21 10	α Π	+28 36	1
June	*6 7 38	237 Π	+68 25	6		22 4 0	298 Π	+29 20	6
	*8 8 51	γ' ζ	+71 19	5		*29 11 10	ζ φ	+55 0	5
	30 11 10	α Π	+61 23	1		*30 13 35	χ 8	+32 57	6
July	3 12 22	A' Π	+63 53	5	Dec.	*3 5 55	47 Π	+32 59	6
	4 3 41	α Π	+14 36	1		*8 13 41	H Ω	+42 51	6
	15 15 46	ζ φ	+33 32	5		24 8 56	α χ	+20 52	4
	24 11 15	χ Ω	+47 45	4.5		*27 4 28	9 8	+28 59	6
	24 21 15	χ	+35 10			27 7 38	b Plei.	+5 32	4.5
Aug.	5 14 1	α Π	+76 58	5		27 7 46	c "	-14 32	5
	5 16 19	α Π	+73 58	5		27 8 1	c "	- 6 11	5
	*7 9 20	χ π	+70 33	5.6		*27 8 13	d "	+20 58	5
	*12 11 54	f Plei.	+13 38	5		*27 8 41	η 8	+15 50	3
	14 14 56	C 8	+56 3	4.5		*27 9 22	f Plei.	+25 11	5
	24 2 15	α Π	+33 32	1		*27 9 22	h "	+20 11	5.6
	27 7 53	n Π	+68 25	3.4		*29 9 22	C 8	+50 28	4.5

ECLIPSES OF THE SATELLITES OF JUPITER IN 1838,

Visible throughout or in some part of the United States, in Mean Time for the Meridian of Greenwich, reckoned, according to the manner of astronomers, from noon to noon.

	d.	h.	m.	s.		Sat.		d.	h.	m.	s.		Sat.
Jan.	1	20	59	46	Im.	1	Mar.	27	21	56	11	Em.	1
"	3	15	28	3		1	"	29	15	20	47		2
"	6	18	44	27		2	"	29	16	24	42		1
"	7	19	17	31		3	April	3	22	10	13		3
"	7	22	39	42	Em.	3	"	5	17	57	39		2
"	8	22	53	1	Im.	1	"	5	18	18	53		1
"	10	17	21	18		1	"	7	12	47	28		1
"	13	21	19	13		2	"	10	22	53	27	Im.	3
"	14	23	15	13		3	"	12	20	13	10	Em.	1
"	17	19	14	34		1	"	12	20	34	37		2
"	19	13	42	55		1	"	14	14	41	46		1
"	20	23	54	10		2	"	19	22	7	33		1
"	24	13	11	22		2	"	21	16	36	9		1
"	24	21	7	54		1	"	21	18	11	54	Im.	4
"	26	15	36	15		1	"	21	21	52	5	Em.	4
"	31	15	46	39		2	"	28	18	30	36		1
"	31	23	1	16		1	"	30	12	59	15		1
Feb.	2	17	29	39		1	"	30	15	7	54		2
"	4	11	57	57		1	May	2	14	4	9		3
"	5	11	8	34		3	"	5	20	25	9		1
"	7	18	22	9		2	"	7	14	53	48		1
"	9	19	23	7		1	"	7	17	45	2		2
"	11	13	51	28		1	"	8	15	47	19		4
"	12	15	6	11		3	"	9	14	50	12	Im.	3
"	13	18	9	48		4	"	9	18	2	25	Em.	3
"	13	22	12	47	Em.	4	"	14	16	48	24		1
"	14	20	57	55	Im.	2	"	14	20	22	7		2
"	16	21	16	40		1	"	16	18	49	4	Im.	3
"	18	10	16	19		2	"	21	18	43	2	Em.	1
"	18	15	45	3		1	"	23	13	11	40		1
"	19	19	4	2		3	"	25	12	17	11		2
"	20	10	13	29		1	"	30	15	6	21		1
"	21	23	33	54		2	June	1	14	54	9		2
"	23	23	10	20		1	"	6	17	1	2		1
"	25	12	52	28		2	"	8	17	31	0		2
"	25	17	38	44		1	"	14	13	54	48		3
"	26	23	2	35		3	"	15	13	24	27		1
"	27	12	7	12		1	"	21	14	45	26	Im.	3
Mar.	2	12	9	5		4	"	22	15	19	10	Em.	1
"	4	8 ½	and ☉.				"	29	17	13	53		1
"	4	18	13	25	Em.	2	July	3	14	39	10		2
"	6	16	14	22		1	"	8	13	37	14		1
"	11	20	49	43		2	"	14	12	24	24	Im.	4
"	13	18	8	12		1	"	14	15	27	36	Em.	4
"	15	12	36	40		1	"	15	15	31	56		1
"	20	14	14	43		3	"	27	13	45	18		3
"	20	20	2	9		1	"	31	13	49	53		1
"	22	12	44	1		2	Aug.	4	14	19	51		2
"	22	14	30	38		1	"	23	14	2	3		1
"	27	18	12	24		3	Sept.	22	♂ ♀ and ☉.				

	d.	h.	m.	s.		Sat.		d.	h.	m.	s.		Sat.
Oct.	23	0	37	32	Im.	4	Dec.	13	23	12	25		2
"	27	23	26	16		1	"	14	18	13	34		1
Nov.	4	21	10	44		2	"	17	18	6	56		3
"	11	23	43	55		2	"	17	20	56	16	Em.	3
"	12	21	42	20		1	"	21	20	7	1	Im.	1
"	19	23	36	3		1	"	24	22	5	9		3
"	28	19	58	8		1	"	25	0	53	40	Em.	3
Dec.	5	21	51	42		1	"	28	22	0	26	Im.	1
"	6	20	39	30		1	"	31	17	34	51		2
"	12	23	45	14		1							

Position and Magnitude of the Rings of Saturn, according to Bessel and Struve, for every fortieth day in the year.

6h. A.		a.	b.	p.	l.	l'
M. T. at Washington.						
1837. January	1	35' 38	+14.37	+2 31.9	+23 57.9	+23 58.0
February	10	37.46	15.47	2 55.3	24 23.4	24 23.5
March	22	40.00	16.49	2 58.7	24 20.7	24 20.6
May	1	41.74	16.93	2 42.5	23 55.7	23 55.6
June	10	41.49	16.49	2 19.1	23 24.9	23 24.7
July	20	39.47	15.56	2 6.0	23 13.0	23 13.0
August	29	36.95	14.77	2 12.9	23 33.8	23 33.7
October	8	35.01	14.41	2 38.1	24 18.6	24 18.7
November	17	34.17	14.51	3 14.2	25 8.0	25 8.0
December	27	34.61	15.03	3 51.3	25 44.6	25 44.7

a denotes the semitransverse axis of the rings.

b " " semiconjugate axis of the rings, positive when their northern surface is visible, negative when their southern.

p " " inclination of the northern semiconjugate axis of the rings to the circle of declination; + when East, — when West.

l " " angle of elevation of the Earth above the plane of the rings, as seen from Saturn; + when North, — when South.

l' " " elevation of the Sun above the plane of the rings as seen from Saturn; + when North, — when South.

*. It has been recently discovered, that Saturn is not placed exactly in the centre of the rings. This singular circumstance was for some time considered an optical illusion, caused by the shadow of the planet on the rings; but Professor Struve has ascertained, with the celebrated Dorpat telescope, that the rings are actually eccentric. The eccentricity is, however, too small to be perceived by any other than the very best and most powerful telescopes.

A Table, showing the Mean Time (at Washington) of the greatest Libration of the Moon's apparent Disc.

1838.	d.	h.	m.		1838.	d.	h.	m.		1838.	d.	h.	m.	
Jan.	5	5	59	SW.	May	11	4	50	SE.	Sept.	10	10	15	SW.
	20	13	9	SE.		25	4	47	NW.		26	11	36	NE.
Feb.	1	18	27	SW.	June	6	17	47	NW.	Oct.	8	14	56	NW.
	17	20	24	SE.		21	8	42	SW.		24	13	52	NE.
Mar.	1	22	39	SW.	July	4	3	14	SE.	Nov.	5	21	23	NW.
	18	0	34	SE.		17	17	2	SW.		20	21	41	NE.
	30	5	42	SW.	Aug.	1	1	1	SE.	Dec.	4	0	8	NW.
April	14	16	2	SE.		13	14	27	SW.		17	0	25	NE.
	27	9	29	SW.		29	5	17	SE.		31	15	39	NW.

“ The Moon's Libration is here supposed to take place in the plane of her orbit; and by the time of the greatest Libration of her apparent Disc is to be understood the instant at which, to an observer at the centre of the Earth, the variation of the Disc from its mean state has attained its maximum. The right-hand column indicates the quadrant of the Moon's Disc in which the Libration takes place, and in which the greatest change of the Moon's surface will become visible.”

A Table, showing the illuminated Portion of the Discs of Venus and Mars.

The numbers in this table are the versed sines of that portion of the Discs, which, to an observer on the Earth, will appear to be illuminated; the apparent diameter of the planets at the time being considered 1.0.

To a spectator on the Earth, Mars appears most brilliant when nearest the Earth, that is, when in opposition to the Sun; but Venus when her elongation is about 45° and she is approaching or receding from, her inferior conjunction. She will, therefore, this year appear most brilliant, in the morning about the 23d of April, about which time she may be seen without much difficulty, amidst the brightest sunshine.

Mars will be very distant from the Earth during the whole year, but much nearer at the end than the beginning, and rapidly approaching. The last opposition of this planet took place on the 5th of February, 1837, and he will be again in that position in March, 1839.

1838.		Venus.	Mars.	1838.		Venus.	Mars.
January	15	0.369	0.997	July	15	0.753	0.967
February	14	0.109	1.000	August	15	0.845	0.951
March	15	0.037	0.999	September	15	0.915	0.934
April	15	0.307	0.996	October	15	0.963	0.917
May	15	0.501	0.989	November	15	0.991	0.904
June	15	0.644	0.977	December	15	1.000	0.903

***LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN THE UNITED STATES, &c., WITH THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.**

The Longitudes are reckoned from Greenwich.

The Capitals (Seats of Government) of the States and Territories are designated by Italic Letters.

The *Latitude* of those places, which are marked with a *, has been determined by the Editor, from actual observations, recently made by himself, and may be relied on within a few seconds. The *Latitude* of the places marked with a † has recently been ascertained by others, and communicated for publication.

The *Longitude* of the places marked with a * was computed by the Editor from the observations on the Annular Eclipse of the Sun in February, 1831, after correction for the errors of the Moon's place, as given by the tables of Damoiseau. The *Longitude* of those marked with a † was determined by the Editor, by chronometers, by comparing the place in question with Washington, the University of Virginia, Philadelphia, or Boston; the position of which is supposed to be correctly ascertained.

The Latitude and Longitude of very many of the places in the following table, where no recent observations have been made, are to be considered only as rough approximations.

			Latitude North.	Longitude, West, in degrees. in time.			Dist. from Wash'n. miles.
			° ' "	° ' "	h. m. s.		
<i>Albany</i> (Capitol),	N. Y.	*	42 39 3	73 41 49	4	54 59.3	376
<i>Alexandria</i> ,	D. C.		38 49	77 4	5	8 16	6
<i>Amherst</i> (Col. Chapel),	Mass.	*	42 22 12	† 73 30 45	† 4	50 3	393
<i>Annapolis</i> ,	Md.		39 0	76 43	5	6 52	37
<i>Auburn</i> ,	N. Y.		42 55	76 28	5	5 52	339
<i>Augusta</i> ,	Ga.		33 28	81 54	5	27 36	580
<i>Augusta</i> (State House),	Me.	*	44 18 43	69 50	4	39 20	595
<i>Baltimore</i> (Bat. Mon't),	Md.	*	39 17 13	† 76 37 50	† 5	6 31.3	39
<i>Bangor</i> (Court House),	Me.	*	44 47 50	68 47	4	35 8	661
<i>Barnstable</i> (New C. H.),	Mass.	*	41 42 9	† 70 19	† 4	41 16	466
<i>Batavia</i> ,	N. Y.		42 59	78 13	5	12 52	370
<i>Beaufort</i> (Arsenal),	S. C.	*	32 25 57	† 80 41 23	† 5	22 45.6	629
<i>Boston</i> (State House),	Mass.	*	42 21 23	71 4 9	4	44 16.6	432
<i>Bridgeport</i> , (Bapt. Ch.)	Conn.		41 10 30	73 11 46	4	52 47	284
<i>Bristol</i> (Hotel),	R. I.	*	41 39 58	71 19	4	45 36	409
<i>Brooklyn</i> (Navy Yard),	N. Y.		40 41 50	* 73 59 30	* 4	55 58	227
<i>Brunswick</i> (College),	Me.		43 53 0	69 55 1	4	39 40.1	569
<i>Buffalo</i> ,	N. Y.		42 53	78 55	5	15 40	376
<i>Cambridge</i> (1st Con. Ch.),	Ms.	*	42 22 22	† 71 7 25	† 4	44 29.7	431
<i>Camden</i> ,	S. C.		34 17	80 33	5	22 12	467
<i>Canandaigua</i> ,	N. Y.		42 54	77 17	5	9 8	336
<i>Cape Cod</i> (Light House),	Mass.	*	42 2 22	† 70 4 22	† 4	40 17.5	507

* See the remarks on this table in the Preliminary Observations.

	Latitude North.	Longitude, in degrees.	Longitude, West, in time.			Dist. from Wash'n. miles.
			h.	m.	s.	
Charleston (St. Mich's Ch.) S. C.	*32 46 33	†79 57 27	†5	19	49.8	54.1
Charlestown (Navy Y'd), Mass.	42 22	71 3 33	4	44	14.2	433
Chicago, Il.	42 0	87 25	5	50	2	763
Cincinnati, (Fort Wash.) Ohio,	†39 5 54	84 27	5	37	48	497
Columbia, S. C.	33 57	81 7	5	24	28	500
Columbus, Ohio,	39 47	83 3	5	32	12	396
Concord (State House), N. H.	*43 12 29	71 29	4	45	56	474
Dedham (1st Cong. Ch.), Mass.	*42 14 50	†71 10 45	†4	44	43	422
Detroit, Mich.	42 24	82 58	5	31	52	526
Dorchester (Ast. Obs.), Mass.	†42 19 15	*71 4 22	*4	44	17.5	432
Dover, Del.	39 10	75 30	5	2	0	114
Dover, N. H.	43 13	70 54	4	43	36	490
Easton (Court House), Md.	*38 46 10	76 8	5	4	32	80
Eastport, Me.	44 54	66 56	4	27	44	778
Edenton, N. C.	36 0	77 7	5	28	28	254
Exeter, N. H.	42 58	70 55	4	43	40	474
Frankfort, Ky.	38 14	84 40	5	38	40	551
Fredericksburg, Va.	38 34	77 38	5	10	32	56
Frederickton, N. B.	46 3	66 45	4	27	0	
Frederickstown, Md.	39 24	77 18	5	9	12	43
Georgetown, S. C.	33 21	79 17	5	17	8	482
Gloucester (Hotel), Mass.	*42 36 36	†70 40	†4	42	40	462
Greenfield (2d Con. Ch.), Mass.	*42 35 18	†72 36	†4	50	24	396
Hagerstown, Md.	39 37	77 35	5	10	20	69
Halifax, N. S.	†44 39 20	*63 36 40	*4	14	26.7	936
Hallowell, Me.	44 17	69 50	4	39	30	593
Harrisburg, Pa.	40 16	76 50	5	7	20	110
Hartford, Conn.	*41 45 59	†72 40	†4	50	40	336
Holmes's Hole (Hotel), Mass.	*41 27 19	†70 36 30	†4	42	26	457
Hudson, N. Y.	42 14	73 46	4	55	4	345
Huntsville, Ala.	34 36	86 57	5	47	48	726
Indianapolis, Ind.	39 55	86 5	5	44	20	573
Jackson, M'pi.	32 23	90 8	6	0	32	1035
Jefferson, M'ri.	38 36	92 8	6	8	32	980
Key West, Fa.	†24 33 36	82 52 30	5	31	30	
Kingston, U. C.	44 8	76 40	5	6	40	456
Knoxville, Tenn.	35 59	83 54	5	35	36	516
Lancaster, Pa.	40 2 36	76 20 33	5	5	22.2	109
Lexington, Ky.	38 6	84 18	5	37	12	534
Little Rock, Ark.	34 40	92 12	6	8	48	1068
Lockport, N. Y.	43 11	78 46	5	15	4	403
Louisville, Ky.	38 3	85 30	5	42	0	590
Lowell (St. Ann's Ch.), Mass.	*42 38 45	†71 18 45	†4	45	15	439
Lynchburg, Va.	37 36	79 22	5	17	28	198
Lynn, Mass.	42 28	70 57	4	43	48	441
Marblehead, Mass.	42 30	70 52	4	43	28	450
Middletown, Conn.	41 34	72 39	4	50	36	325
Milledgeville, Ga.	33 7	83 20	5	33	20	612
Mobile, Ala.	30 40	88 11	5	52	44	1033
Montpelier, Vt.	44 17	72 36	4	50	24	524
Monomoy Point light, Mass.	*41 23 30	*70 0 31	*4	40	2.1	500

		Latitude North.	Longitude, West,		Dist. from Wash'n.
			in degrees.	in time.	
		° ' "	° ' "	h. m. s.	miles.
Montreal,	L. C.	45 31	73 35	4 54 30	601
Nantucket (S'th Tower),	Mass.	*41 16 56	†70 6 6	*4 40 24.4	490
Nashville (University),	Tenn.	†36 9 33	*86 49 8	*5 47 16.2	714
Natchez (Castle),	M'pi.	31 34	*91 24 42	6 5 38.8	1146
Newark,	N. J.	40 45	74 10	4 56 40	215
New Bedford (Mar's' Ch.),	Mass.	*41 38 7	†70 55 45	†4 43 43	429
Newbern,	N. C.	35 20	77 5	5 8 20	337
Newburg,	N. Y.	41 31	74 1	4 56 4	282
Newburyport, (2d Pres. C.),	Ms.	*42 48 29	†70 52 0	†4 43 28	466
Newcastle,	Del.	39 40	75 33	5 2 8	103
New Haven (College),	Conn.	†41 17 58	72 57 46	4 51 51.1	301
New London,	Conn.	41 22	72 9	4 48 36	364
New Orleans (City Hall),	La.	†29 57 45	*90 6 49	*6 0 27.3	1203
Newport, (State House),	R. I.	†41 28 20	71 21 14	4 45 24.9	403
New York (City Hall),	N. Y.	40 42 40	*74 1 8	*4 56 4.5	226
Norfolk, (Farmer's Bank),	Va.	*36 50 50	†76 18 47	†5 5 16.1	217
Northampton (1st C. Ch.),	Mass.	*42 19 5	†72 37 45	†4 50 31	376
Norwich,	Conn.	41 33	72 7	4 48 28	362
Pensacola,	Fa.	30 28	87 12	5 48 48	1060
Petersburg,	Va.	37 13 54	77 20	5 9 20	144
Philadelphia (Ind'ce H.),	Pa.	*39 56 59	*75 10 59	*5 0 43.9	126
Pittsburgh,	Pa.	40 32	80 2	5 20 8	923
Pittsfield (1st Con. Ch.),	Mass.	*42 26 59	†73 15 45	†4 53 3	380
Plattsburgh,	N. Y.	44 42	73 26	4 53 44	539
Plymouth (Court H.),	Mass.	*41 57 30	†70 40 45	†4 42 43	439
Portland (Town H.),	Me.	*43 39 26	70 20 30	4 41 23	542
Portsmouth (Mansion H.),	N. H.	*43 4 54	†70 45	†4 43 0	491
Poughkeepsie,	N. Y.	41 41	73 55	4 55 40	301
Princeton,	N. J.	40 22	74 35	4 56 20	177
Providence (Univ. Hall),	R. I.	*41 49 32	†71 24 45	†4 45 39	394
Quebec, (Citadel),	L. C.	†46 49 12	71 16	4 45 4	781
Raleigh,	N. C.	35 47	78 48	5 15 12	286
Richmond, (Capitol),	Va.	*37 32 17	†77 26 28	†5 9 49.9	122
Rochester (R'r House),	N. Y.	*43 8 17	77 51	5 11 24	351
Sable (Cape),	Fa.	24 50	81 15	5 25 0	
Sackett's Harbour,	N. Y.	43 55	75 57	5 3 48	407
Saco,	Me.	43 31	70 26	4 41 44	528
St. Augustine,	Fa.	29 48 30	81 35	5 26 20	841
St. Louis,	M'ri.	38 36	89 36	5 58 24	856
Salem, (E. I. M. Hall),	Mass.	*42 31 19	†70 54 0	*4 43 36	446
Savannah (Exchange),	Ga.	*32 4 56	†81 7 9	†5 24 28.6	662
Schenectady,	N. Y.	42 48	73 55	4 56 40	391
Springfield,	Il.	39 48	89 33	5 58 12	301
Springfield (Court H.),	Mass.	*42 5 58	†72 35	†4 50 20	357
Stratford,	Conn.	†41 11 7	73 8 45	4 52 35	287
Tallahassee,	Fa.	30 28	84 36	5 38 24	306
Taunton (Court H.),	Mass.	*41 54 9	†71 50	†4 44 20	415
Toronto or York,	U. C.	43 33	79 20	5 17 20	500
Trenton,	N. J.	40 14	74 39	4 58 36	166
Troy,	N. Y.	42 44	73 40	4 54 40	383

			Latitude North.			Longitude, West, in degrees.			Dist. from Wash'n.
			°	'	"	°	'	h. m. s.	
Tuscaloosa,	Ala.		33	12		87	43	5 50 48	848
University of Virginia,	Va.		† 38	2	3	* 78	31 29	* 5 14 5.9	124
Utica (Dutch Church),	N. Y.		* 43	6	49	75	13	5 0 52	383
Vandalia,	Ill.		38	50		89	2	5 56 8	781
Vevay,	Ind.		38	46		84	59	5 39 58	556
Vincennes,	Ind.		38	43		87	25	5 49 40	693
WASHINGTON, (Capitol),	D. C.		* 38	52	54	* 77	1 48	* 5 8 7.2	
Washington,	M'pi.		31	36		91	20	6 5 20	1146
Wheeling,	Va.		40	7		80	42	5 22 48	264
Williamstown (Con. Ch.)	Mass.		* 42	42	44	† 73	13	† 4 52 52	406
Wilmington,	Del.		39	41		75	28	5 1 52	108
Wilmington,	N. C.		34	11		78	10	5 12 40	416
Worcester (Ant. Hall),	Mass.		* 42	16	12	† 71	48 0	† 4 47 12	394
York,	Me.		43	10	0	70	40	4 42 40	500
York,	Pa.		39	58		76	40	5 6 40	87

INCREASE OF SIDEREAL TIME IN MEAN SOLAR HOURS, &c.

Hours.	Increase.		Min.	Incr.		Min.	Incr.		Sec.	Incr.		Sec.	Incr.	
	m.	sec.		sec.	sec.		sec.	sec.		sec.	sec.			
1	0	9.867	1	0.164	31	5.093	1	0.008	31	0.086				
2		19.713	2	329	32	257	2	006	32	088				
3		29.560	3	493	33	421	3	008	33	090				
4		39.426	4	657	34	585	4	011	34	093				
5		49.282	5	821	35	750	5	014	35	096				
6		59.139	6	986	36	914	6	016	36	099				
7	1	8.995	7	1.160	37	6.078	7	019	37	101				
8		18.862	8	314	38	242	8	022	38	104				
9		28.708	9	479	39	407	9	025	39	107				
10		38.565	10	643	40	571	10	027	40	110				
11		48.421	11	807	41	735	11	030	41	112				
12		58.279	12	971	42	900	12	033	42	115				
13	2	8.134	13	2.136	43	7.064	13	036	43	118				
14		17.991	14	300	44	228	14	038	44	121				
15		27.847	15	464	45	392	15	041	45	123				
16		37.704	16	628	46	557	16	044	46	126				
17		47.560	17	793	47	.721	17	047	47	129				
18		57.417	18	957	48	885	18	049	48	131				
19	3	7.273	19	3.121	49	8.060	19	052	49	134				
20		17.130	20	286	50	214	20	055	50	137				
21		26.986	21	450	51	378	21	058	51	140				
22		36.842	22	614	52	542	22	060	52	142				
23		46.699	23	778	53	707	23	063	53	145				
24		56.555	24	943	54	871	24	066	54	148				
Daily acceleration of a star in passing the meridian. m. sec. 3 55.9095			25	4.107	55	9.085	25	069	55	151				
			26	271	56	199	26	071	56	153				
			27	435	57	364	27	074	57	156				
			28	600	58	528	28	077	58	159				
			29	764	59	692	29	079	59	162				
			30	928	60	857	30	082	60	164				

At mean noon at Greenwich.

JANUARY.				FEBRUARY.			
D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.		D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.	
1	16 17.3	1 10.80		2	16 14.7	1 7.89	
3	17.3	10.70	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 11th, 45.70"; 21st, 45.87"; 31st, 46.17". Horizontal Parallax. 1st, 8.72"; 11th, 8.72"; 21st, 8.71"; 31st, 8.70".	4	14.4	7.66	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 10th, 23° 27' & 46.36"; 20th, 46.41". Horizontal Parallax. 10th, 8.69"; 20th, 8.67".
5	17.3	10.69		6	14.0	7.43	
7	17.2	10.47		8	13.7	7.20	
9	17.1	10.33		10	13.3	6.98	
11	17.0	10.17		12	12.9	6.76	
13	16.9	10.00		14	12.5	6.55	
15	16.8	9.83		16	12.1	6.36	
17	16.6	9.63		18	11.7	6.15	
19	16.4	9.43		20	11.2	5.96	
21	16.2	9.23		22	10.8	5.77	
23	16.0	9.02		24	10.3	5.59	
25	15.7	8.80		26	9.8	5.42	
27	15.5	8.58		28	9.4	5.26	
29	15.2	8.35		30	8.9	5.11	
31	15.0	8.12					

D.	Declination South.	Equat. of T. to be added to Appar. Time. m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. s.	D.	Declination South.	Equat. of T. to be added to Appar. Time. m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.
1	23 1 49.4	3 50.46	18 42 45.56	1	17 8 20.0	13 55.21	20 44 58.84
2	22 56 40.5	4 18.76	46 42.11	2	16 51 7.9	14 2.78	48 55.39
3	22 51 4.0	4 46.66	50 38.67	3	16 33 38.2	14 9.49	52 51.95
4	22 46 0.4	5 14.19	54 35.22	4	16 16 51.3	14 15.38	56 48.51
5	22 39 29.8	5 41.26	58 31.78	5	16 57 47.8	14 20.42	21 0 45.08
6	22 31 32.2	6 7.86	19 2 28.34	6	16 39 28.0	14 24.63	4 41.64
7	22 24 8.1	6 34.02	6 24.90	7	16 20 52.3	14 28.03	8 38.20
8	22 16 17.6	6 59.64	10 21.46	8	16 2 1.1	14 30.61	12 34.76
9	22 8 0.9	7 24.72	14 18.03	9	14 42 54.8	14 32.41	16 31.31
10	21 59 18.3	7 49.26	18 14.59	10	14 23 33.8	14 33.42	20 27.86
11	21 50 10.1	8 13.20	19 22 11.16	11	14 3 58.5	14 33.63	21 24 24.42
12	21 40 36.5	8 36.56	26 7.71	12	13 44 9.3	14 33.09	28 20.97
13	21 30 37.7	8 59.31	30 4.27	13	13 24 6.5	14 31.79	32 17.52
14	21 20 14.1	9 21.42	34 0.83	14	13 3 50.6	14 29.76	36 14.07
15	21 9 25.9	9 42.89	37 57.38	15	12 43 21.8	14 27.01	40 10.62
16	20 58 12.3	10 3.71	41 53.93	16	12 22 40.7	14 23.54	44 7.17
17	20 46 36.7	10 23.84	45 50.49	17	12 1 47.7	14 19.37	48 3.73
18	20 34 36.4	10 43.29	49 47.04	18	11 40 43.1	14 14.52	52 0.29
19	20 22 12.7	11 2.03	53 43.60	19	11 19 27.4	14 8.99	56 56.85
20	20 9 25.9	11 20.05	57 40.15	20	10 58 0.9	14 2.80	59 53.41
21	19 56 16.3	11 37.33	20 1 36.71	21	10 36 24.2	13 55.96	22 3 49.97
22	19 42 44.4	11 53.87	5 33.27	22	10 14 37.6	13 48.49	7 46.53
23	19 28 50.5	12 9.63	9 29.84	23	9 52 41.6	13 40.38	11 43.08
24	19 14 35.0	12 24.62	13 26.40	24	9 30 36.6	13 31.66	15 39.63
25	18 59 58.3	12 38.82	17 22.96	25	9 8 23.0	13 22.34	19 36.18
26	18 45 0.7	12 52.21	21 19.52	26	8 46 1.3	13 12.43	23 32.73
27	18 29 42.7	13 4.78	25 16.08	27	8 23 31.8	13 1.96	27 29.28
28	18 14 4.6	13 16.54	29 12.63	28	8 0 56.1	12 50.91	31 25.83
29	17 58 6.9	13 27.46	33 9.18	29	7 38 11.4	12 39.22	35 22.38
30	17 41 50.0	13 37.55	37 5.73				
31	17 25 14.2	13 46.81	41 2.28				

At mean noon at Greenwich.

MARCH.				APRIL.			
D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. Horizontal Parallax. 2d, 23° 27' & 46.60"; 12th, 46.63"; 22d, 46.77". 2d, 8.66"; 12th, 8.63"; 22d, 8.60".	D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. Horizontal Parallax. 1st, 23° 27' & 46.65"; 11th, 46.67"; 21st, 46.59". 1st, 8.63"; 11th, 8.65"; 21st, 8.53".
2	16 8.8	1 5.11		1	16 0.8	1 4.25	
4	8.3	4.97		3	0.3	4.29	
6	7.8	4.86		5	16 59.7	4.33	
8	7.4	4.73		7	59.2	4.39	
10	6.9	4.62		9	59.7	4.46	
12	6.4	4.53		11	58.1	4.54	
14	5.8	4.45		13	57.6	4.63	
16	5.3	4.38		15	57.0	4.73	
18	4.7	4.32		17	56.5	4.83	
20	4.2	4.28		19	56.0	4.94	
22	3.6	4.24		21	55.4	5.07	
24	3.0	4.22		23	54.9	5.20	
26	2.5	4.21		25	54.4	5.33	
28	1.9	4.21		27	53.9	5.43	
30	1.4	4.22		29	53.5	5.63	
32	0.8	4.25		31	53.0	5.78	
D.	Declination South.	Equat. of T. to be added to Appar. Time. m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.	D.	Declination North.	Equat. of T. add to App. till 16th. m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.
1	7 38 11.4	12 39.32	23 35 22.38	1	4 28 55.7	4 1.51	0 37 35.57
2	7 16 21.8	12 27.19	39 18.94	2	4 52 2.4	3 43.23	41 32.13
3	6 52 25.1	12 14.56	43 15.50	3	5 15 3.8	3 25.16	45 28.68
4	6 29 23.3	12 1.44	47 12.06	4	5 37 59.5	3 7.16	49 25.24
5	6 6 16.2	11 47.85	51 8.52	5	6 0 49.2	2 49.31	53 21.79
6	5 43 4.3	11 33.79	55 5.18	6	6 23 32.5	2 31.62	57 18.34
7	5 19 47.9	11 19.31	59 1.73	7	6 46 9.2	2 14.18	1 1 14.89
8	4 56 27.4	11 4.42	23 2 58.29	8	7 8 38.9	1 56.84	5 11.44
9	4 33 3.2	10 49.14	6 54.84	9	7 31 1.4	1 39.79	9 7.99
10	4 9 36.6	10 33.49	10 51.39	10	7 53 16.2	1 22.97	13 4.54
11	3 46 5.0	10 17.50	23 14 47.94	11	8 15 23.1	1 6.44	1 17 1.09
12	3 22 31.6	10 1.19	18 44.49	12	8 37 21.9	0 50.19	20 57.65
13	2 59 55.9	9 41.59	22 41.04	13	9 59 12.1	0 34.26	24 54.20
14	2 35 18.1	9 27.72	26 37.59	14	9 20 53.6	0 18.66	28 50.76
15	2 11 39.7	9 10.60	30 34.14	15	9 42 25.9	+0 3.41	32 47.32
16	1 47 59.0	8 53.27	34 30.69	16	10 3 48.7	-0 11.47	36 43.99
17	1 24 16.2	8 35.73	38 27.25	17	10 25 1.7	0 25.97	40 40.44
18	1 0 33.5	8 18.01	42 23.81	18	10 46 4.6	0 40.07	44 37.00
19	0 36 51.2	8 0.13	46 20.37	19	11 6 57.0	0 53.76	48 33.55
20	0 13 8.6	7 42.10	50 16.93	20	11 27 38.5	1 7.04	52 30.11
21	North.			21	11 48 8.8	1 19.85	56 26.65
22	0 10 33.4	7 23.97	23 54 13.48	22	12 8 27.6	1 32.24	2 0 23.20
23	0 34 14.6	7 5.72	58 10.04	23	12 28 34.4	1 44.17	4 19.75
24	0 57 54.6	6 47.40	0 2 6.59	24	12 48 29.0	1 56.64	8 16.30
25	1 21 32.9	6 29.01	6 3.14	25	13 8 11.0	2 6.63	12 12.86
26	1 45 9.2	6 10.57	9 59.69	26	13 27 40.1	2 17.14	16 9.42
27	2 8 43.2	5 52.10	13 56.33	27	13 46 55.9	2 27.17	20 5.98
28	2 32 14.3	5 33.61	17 52.78	28	14 5 56.0	2 36.70	24 2.54
29	2 55 42.4	5 15.12	21 49.34	29	14 24 46.1	2 45.74	27 59.10
30	3 19 6.9	4 56.65	25 45.89	30	14 43 20.0	2 54.27	31 55.66
31	3 42 27.6	4 38.21	29 42.45	31	15 1 39.2	3 2.29	35 52.22
	4 5 43.9	4 19.82	33 39.01				

At mean noon at Greenwich.

MAY.				JUNE.			
D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.		D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.	
1	15 52.0	1 5.78	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 1st, 23° 27' & 46.33"; 11th, 46.08"; 21st, 46.03"; 31st, 45.92". Horizontal Parallax. 1st, 8.51"; 11th, 8.47"; 21st, 8.47"; 31st, 8.46".	2	16 47.1	1 8.16	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 10th, 23° 27' & 45.89"; 20th, 45.86"; 30th, 45.83". Horizontal Parallax. 10th, 8.45"; 20th, 8.44"; 30th, 8.44".
3	52.6	5.94		4	46.8	8.28	
5	52.1	6.10		6	46.6	8.38	
7	51.7	6.26		8	46.4	8.46	
9	51.2	6.43		10	46.2	8.53	
11	50.8	6.60		12	46.0	8.59	
13	50.4	6.76		14	45.9	8.64	
15	50.0	6.93		16	45.6	8.68	
17	49.6	7.08		18	45.5	8.69	
19	49.2	7.24		20	45.4	8.70	
21	48.9	7.40		22	45.3	8.69	
23	48.5	7.56		24	45.2	8.68	
25	48.2	7.69		26	45.1	8.66	
27	47.9	7.82		28	45.1	8.60	
29	47.6	7.95		30	45.1	8.55	
31	47.3	8.07					
D.	Declination North.	Equat. of T. to be subtr. fr. Appar. Time. m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.	D.	Declination North.	Equat. of T. subtr. fr. App. till 16th. m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.
1	15 1 39.2	3 2.29	2 25 52.22	1	22 2 29.2	2 25.75	4 38 5.48
2	15 19 43.5	3 9.78	29 48.77	2	22 10 32.2	2 26.77	42 2.08
3	15 37 32.4	3 16.76	43 45.33	3	22 18 12.0	2 17.42	45 58.59
4	15 55 5.9	3 23.19	47 41.88	4	22 26 28.4	2 7.70	49 55.14
5	16 12 23.3	3 29.08	51 38.43	5	22 32 21.3	1 57.65	53 51.70
6	16 29 24.7	3 34.43	55 34.98	6	22 38 50.6	1 47.27	57 48.26
7	16 46 9.6	3 39.23	59 31.53	7	22 44 56.9	1 36.57	5 1 44.82
8	17 3 37.9	3 43.47	3 3 28.09	8	22 50 37.9	1 25.67	5 41.38
9	17 18 49.1	3 47.13	7 24.64	9	22 55 56.7	1 14.31	9 37.95
10	17 34 43.1	3 50.23	11 21.20	10	23 0 49.4	1 2.77	13 34.51
11	17 50 19.6	3 52.73	3 15 17.76	11	23 5 18.9	0 50.97	5 17 31.07
12	18 5 38.3	3 54.65	19 14.32	12	23 9 24.1	0 38.95	21 27.63
13	18 20 38.9	3 56.00	23 10.89	13	23 13 4.9	0 26.73	25 24.19
14	18 35 21.1	3 56.74	27 7.45	14	23 16 21.2	0 14.31	29 20.75
15	18 49 44.7	3 56.89	31 4.01	15	23 19 13.0	— 0 1.72	33 17.30
16	19 3 49.5	3 56.46	35 0.57	16	23 21 40.1	+ 0 11.02	37 13.85
17	19 17 25.0	3 55.43	38 57.12	17	23 23 42.4	0 23.88	41 10.41
18	19 31 0.9	3 53.92	42 53.57	18	23 25 20.0	0 36.85	45 6.96
19	19 44 7.1	3 51.63	46 50.22	19	23 26 32.8	0 49.38	49 3.52
20	19 56 53.2	3 48.89	50 46.78	20	23 27 20.8	1 2.97	53 0.08
21	20 9 19.0	3 45.57	3 54 43.23	21	23 27 43.9	1 16.07	5 56 56.65
22	20 21 24.2	3 41.70	58 39.89	22	23 27 42.2	1 29.17	6 0 53.21
23	20 33 8.6	3 37.29	4 2 36.45	23	23 27 15.7	1 42.22	4 49.78
24	20 44 31.8	3 32.26	6 33.01	24	23 26 24.3	1 55.21	8 46.34
25	20 55 33.7	3 26.91	10 29.57	25	23 25 8.1	2 8.10	12 42.90
26	21 5 14.0	3 20.96	14 26.13	26	23 23 27.2	2 20.86	16 39.46
27	21 16 32.4	3 14.54	18 22.70	27	23 21 21.6	2 33.48	20 36.01
28	21 26 28.7	3 7.65	22 19.26	28	23 18 51.3	2 45.92	24 32.57
29	21 36 2.8	3 0.31	26 15.83	29	23 16 56.5	2 58.17	28 29.12
30	21 45 14.4	2 52.53	30 12.37	30	23 12 37.2	3 10.19	32 25.67
31	21 54 3.2	2 44.35	34 8.93	31	23 8 53.6	3 21.97	36 22.23

At mean noon at Greenwich.

JULY.				AUGUST.			
D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.		D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.	
2	15 45.1	1 8.48		1	15 47.1	1 6.41	
4	45.1	8.41	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. Horizontal Parallax. 10th, 23° 27' & 45.86"; 20th, 45.87"; 30th, 46.11". 10th, 8.44"; 20th, 8.44"; 30th, 8.45."	8	47.3	6.24	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. Horizontal Parallax. 9th, 23° 27' & 46.37"; 19th, 46.47"; 29th, 46.53". 9th, 8.46"; 19th, 8.46"; 29th, 8.50".
6	45.1	8.32		5	47.6	6.07	
8	45.2	8.22		7	47.9	5.91	
10	45.3	8.10		9	48.2	5.74	
12	45.3	7.98		11	48.5	5.58	
14	45.4	7.85		13	48.9	5.42	
16	45.5	7.71		15	49.2	5.26	
18	45.5	7.56		17	49.6	5.10	
20	45.8	7.41		19	50.0	4.96	
22	45.9	7.25		21	50.4	4.82	
24	46.1	7.09		23	50.8	4.68	
26	46.3	6.92		25	51.2	4.56	
28	46.6	6.75		27	51.6	4.45	
30	46.8	6.58		29	52.1	4.34	
32	47.1	6.41		31	52.6	4.24	
D.	Declination North.	Equat. of T. to be added to Appar. Time. m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.	D.	Declination North.	Equat. of T. to be added to Appar. Time. m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.
1	23 6 53.5	3 21.97	6 36 22.23	1	18 5 52.9	6 1.14	8 38 35.53
2	23 4 45.5	3 33.48	40 18.79	2	17 50 41.3	5 57.48	42 32.09
3	23 0 13.4	3 44.72	44 13.34	3	17 35 12.4	5 53.20	46 28.65
4	22 56 17.3	3 55.65	48 11.90	4	17 19 26.3	5 48.32	50 25.31
5	22 49 57.3	4 6.25	52 8.47	5	17 3 23.4	5 42.83	54 21.77
6	22 44 13.5	4 16.53	56 5.08	6	16 47 4.0	5 36.75	58 18.33
7	22 38 6.1	4 26.44	7 0 1.60	7	16 30 28.3	5 30.08	9 2 14.88
8	22 31 35.2	4 36.00	3 58.16	8	16 13 36.6	5 22.92	6 11.43
9	22 24 41.0	4 45.18	7 54.72	9	15 56 29.2	5 14.99	10 7.99
10	22 17 23.6	4 53.97	11 51.28	10	15 39 6.3	5 6.89	14 4.54
11	22 9 43.1	5 2.36	7 15 47.83	11	15 21 28.2	4 57.64	9 18 1.09
12	22 1 39.8	5 10.33	19 44.38	12	15 3 35.3	4 48.16	21 57.64
13	21 53 13.7	5 17.85	23 40.94	13	14 45 27.7	4 38.11	25 54.30
14	21 44 26.1	5 24.93	27 37.49	14	14 27 5.9	4 27.55	29 50.76
15	21 35 14.0	5 31.55	31 34.06	15	14 8 30.2	4 16.46	33 47.32
16	21 26 40.9	5 37.71	35 30.60	16	13 49 40.6	4 4.85	37 43.88
17	21 18 45.8	5 43.37	39 27.16	17	13 30 38.1	3 52.74	41 40.44
18	21 5 28.9	5 48.53	43 23.73	18	13 11 22.4	3 40.12	45 37.00
19	20 54 50.6	5 53.18	47 20.29	19	12 51 54.0	3 27.01	49 33.56
20	20 43 51.0	5 57.29	51 16.85	20	12 32 13.4	3 13.42	53 30.11
21	20 32 30.4	6 0.84	7 55 13.42	21	12 12 20.9	2 59.35	9 57 26.66
22	20 20 49.0	6 3.86	59 9.97	22	11 52 16.5	2 44.82	10 1 23.21
23	20 8 47.1	6 6.31	6 3 6.53	23	11 32 0.9	2 29.82	5 19.76
24	19 56 26.0	6 8.16	7 3.69	24	11 11 34.4	2 14.37	9 16.31
25	19 43 42.9	6 9.42	10 59.64	25	10 50 57.4	1 58.48	13 12.86
26	19 30 41.1	6 10.09	14 56.19	26	10 30 10.1	1 42.16	17 9.42
27	19 17 20.0	6 10.13	18 52.76	27	10 9 12.9	1 25.44	21 5.97
28	19 3 39.7	6 9.57	22 49.30	28	9 48 5.9	1 8.31	25 2.53
29	18 49 40.5	6 8.40	26 45.85	29	9 26 49.8	0 50.79	28 59.09
30	18 36 23.8	6 6.60	30 42.41	30	9 6 24.7	0 32.92	32 55.66
31	18 20 46.8	6 4.18	34 38.97	31	8 43 51.0	0 14.71	36 52.21

At mean noon at Greenwich.

SEPTEMBER.				OCTOBER.			
D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.		D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.	
	"	"			"	"	
2	15 53.0	1 4.16	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 8th, 23° 27' & 46.72"; 18th, 46.86"; 28th, 46.71". Horizontal Parallax. 8th, 8.59"; 16th, 8.54"; 28th, 8.57".	2	16 0.9	1 4.17	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 8th, 23° 27' & 46.62"; 18th, 46.64"; 28th, 46.45". Horizontal Parallax. 8th, 8.59"; 16th, 8.63"; 28th, 8.64".
4	53.5	4.08		4	1.4	4.27	
6	54.0	4.01		6	2.0	4.39	
8	54.5	3.95		8	2.6	4.50	
10	55.0	3.90		10	3.0	4.63	
12	55.4	3.87		12	3.6	4.77	
14	56.0	3.84		14	4.1	4 92	
16	56.5	3.83		16	4.7	5.08	
18	57.0	3.83		18	5.2	5.25	
20	57.5	3.84		20	5.7	5.43	
22	58.1	3.86		22	6.3	5.63	
24	58.6	3.90		24	6.8	5.82	
26	59.3	3.96		26	7.3	6.03	
28	59.7	4.01		28	7.8	6.25	
30	16 0.3	4.09		30	8.3	6.46	
				32	8.8	6.69	
D.	Declination North.	Equat. of T. to be subtr. fr. App. Time. m. sec.	Sideral Time. h. m. sec.	D.	Declination South.	Equat. of T. to be subtr. fr. Appar. Time. m. sec.	Sideral Time. h. m. sec.
1	8 22 9.0	0 3.85	10 40 48.77	1	3 7 8.8	10 14.40	12 39 6.29
2	8 0 19.0	0 22.71	44 45.33	2	3 30 27.5	10 33.44	43 1.93
3	7 38 21.4	0 41.86	48 41.68	3	3 53 43.8	10 52.18	46 58.49
4	7 16 16.4	1 1.27	52 38.43	4	4 16 57.3	11 10.59	50 55.03
5	6 54 4.2	1 20.94	56 34.98	5	4 40 7.8	11 28.65	54 51.58
6	6 31 45.2	1 40.82	11 0 31.52	6	5 3 14.9	11 46.34	58 48.13
7	6 9 19.7	2 0.91	4 28.07	7	5 26 18.4	12 3.63	13 2 44.69
8	5 46 48.0	2 21.19	8 24.63	8	5 49 17.8	12 20.50	6 41.25
9	5 24 10.3	2 41.62	12 27.18	9	6 12 12.8	12 36.94	10 37.81
10	5 1 27.0	3 2.20	16 17.74	10	6 35 3.0	12 52.92	14 24.37
11	4 38 38.4	3 22 90	11 20 14.30	11	6 57 48.1	13 8.40	18 18 30.92
12	4 15 44.8	3 43.69	24 10.86	12	7 20 27.7	13 23.39	22 27.43
13	3 52 46.6	4 4.57	28 7.42	13	7 43 1.4	13 37.86	26 24.03
14	3 29 44.1	4 25.51	32 3.97	14	8 5 28.8	13 51.79	30 20.58
15	3 6 37.7	4 46.51	36 0.53	15	8 27 49.4	14 5.18	34 17.14
16	2 43 27.6	5 7 52	39 57.08	16	8 50 3.0	14 17.99	38 13.68
17	2 20 14.3	5 28.55	43 53.63	17	9 12 9.0	14 30.21	42 10.23
18	1 56 58.2	5 49.57	47 50.18	18	9 34 7.2	14 41.84	46 6.78
19	1 33 39.5	6 10.57	51 46.73	19	9 55 57.0	14 52.88	50 3.34
20	1 10 18.6	6 31.53	55 43.28	20	10 17 37.9	15 3.27	53 59.69
21	0 46 56.0	6 52.44	59 39.83				
22	0 23 32.0	7 13.27	12 3 36.38	21	10 39 9.8	15 13.03	13 57 56.45
23	0 0 6.9	7 34.01	7 32.93	22	11 0 32.1	15 22.13	14 1 53.90
	South.			23	11 21 44.4	15 30.58	5 49.56
24	0 23 19.9	7 54.65	12 11 29.49	24	11 42 46.2	15 38.37	9 46.13
25	0 46 45.0	8 15.16	15 26.06	25	12 3 37.3	15 45.46	13 42.69
26	1 10 11.1	8 35.51	19 22.30	26	12 24 17.1	15 51.84	17 39.94
27	1 32 36.8	8 56.71	23 19.16	27	12 44 45.3	15 57.83	21 35.80
28	1 57 1.8	9 15.72	27 15.72	28	13 5 1.4	16 2.49	25 32.26
29	2 20 25.7	9 35.52	31 12.28	29	13 25 5.1	16 6.71	29 28.90
30	2 42 49.1	9 55.09	35 8 83	30	13 44 56.0	16 10.18	33 25.45
31	3 7 8.8	10 14.40	39 5.38	31	14 4 33.8	16 12.69	37 22.00

At mean noon at Greenwich.

NOVEMBER.				DECEMBER.			
D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm.		D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm.	
	' "	m. sec.			' "	m. sec.	
1	16 8.8	1 6.69	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 7th, 23° 27' & 46.15"; 17th, 45.98"; 27th, 45.93". Horizontal Parallax. 7th, 8.66"; 17th, 8.68"; 27th, 8.70".	1	16 15.0	1 10.01	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 7th, 23° 27' & 45.74"; 17th, 45.53"; 27th, 45.59". Horizontal Parallax. 7th, 8.71"; 17th, 8.72"; 27th, 8.72".
3	9.4	6.91		3	15.3	10.18	
5	9.9	7.14		5	15.5	10.33	
7	10.3	7.37		7	15.8	10.47	
9	10.8	7.61		9	16.0	10.60	
11	11.2	7.85		11	16.2	10.71	
13	11.6	8.08		13	16.4	10.80	
15	12.0	8.32		15	16.6	10.98	
17	12.5	8.55		17	16.7	10.94	
19	12.9	8.78		19	16.8	10.98	
21	13.2	9.00		21	17.0	11.00	
23	13.6	9.22		23	17.1	11.01	
25	14.0	9.43		25	17.2	11.02	
27	14.3	9.64		27	17.3	10.96	
29	14.7	9.83		29	17.3	10.92	
31	15.0	10.01		31	17.3	10.85	
D.	Declination South.	Equat. of T. to be subtr. fr. Appar. Time.	Sidereal Time.	D.	Declination South.	Equat. of T. subtr. fr. App. till 25th.	Sidereal Time.
	' "	m. sec.	h. m. sec.		' "	m. sec.	h. m. sec.
1	14 23 58.0	16 14.79	14 41 18.55	1	21 49 26.8	10 47.12	16 39 35.27
2	14 43 8.3	16 15.92	45 15.11	2	21 57 37.4	10 24.34	43 31.53
3	15 2 4.3	16 16.23	49 11.67	3	22 6 22.8	10 0.94	47 28.40
4	15 20 45.6	16 15.73	53 8.23	4	22 14 42.5	9 36.94	51 24.96
5	15 39 11.9	16 14.40	57 4.79	5	22 22 36.5	9 12.36	55 21.52
6	15 57 22.7	16 12.24	15 1 1.35	6	22 30 4.4	8 47.20	59 18.08
7	16 15 17.6	16 9.23	4 57.91	7	22 37 6.0	8 21.50	17 3 14.64
8	16 32 56.2	16 8.36	8 54.47	8	22 43 41.0	7 55.28	7 11.19
9	16 50 18.2	16 0.63	12 51.03	9	22 49 49.3	7 28.59	11 7.75
10	17 7 23.1	15 55.03	16 47.59	10	22 55 30.6	7 1.42	15 4.30
11	17 24 10.5	15 48.56	15 20 44.13	11	23 0 44.7	6 33.82	17 19 0.86
12	17 40 39.9	15 41.23	24 40.68	12	23 5 31.5	6 5.81	22 57.41
13	17 56 51.0	15 33.04	28 37.24	13	23 9 50.7	6 37.44	26 53.97
14	18 12 43.4	15 23.98	32 33.79	14	23 13 42.2	6 8.73	30 50.53
15	18 28 16.5	15 14.06	36 30.34	15	23 17 5.9	4 39.73	34 47.09
16	18 43 30.1	15 3.29	40 26.90	16	23 20 1.7	4 10.46	38 43.65
17	18 58 23.7	14 51.68	44 23.46	17	23 22 29.4	3 40.98	42 40.22
18	19 12 57.0	14 39.23	48 20.02	18	23 24 29.0	3 11.30	46 36.78
19	19 27 9.5	14 25.95	52 16.58	19	23 26 0.4	2 41.48	50 33.35
20	19 41 0.8	14 11.86	56 13.14	20	23 27 3.5	2 11.55	54 29.91
21	19 54 30.6	13 56.96	16 0 9.70	21	23 27 33.3	1 41.55	17 56 26.47
22	20 7 38.4	13 41.32	4 6.27	22	23 27 44.8	1 11.51	18 2 23.02
23	20 20 24.0	13 24.88	8 2.83	23	23 27 22.9	0 41.47	6 19.57
24	20 32 46.9	13 7.67	11 59.38	24	23 26 32.7	—0 11.48	10 16.13
25	20 44 46.9	12 49.72	15 53.94	25	23 25 14.3	+0 18.44	14 12.68
26	20 56 23.6	12 31.03	19 52.49	26	23 23 27.5	0 48.25	18 9.24
27	21 7 36.6	12 11.63	23 49.04	27	23 21 12.6	1 17.93	22 5.30
28	21 18 25.8	11 51.52	27 45.59	28	23 18 29.6	1 47.45	26 2.36
29	21 28 50.7	11 30.73	31 42.15	29	23 15 18.6	2 16.76	29 58.92
30	21 38 51.1	11 9.26	35 38.71	30	23 11 39.7	2 45.85	33 55.48
31	21 48 26.8	10 47.12	39 35.27	31	23 7 33.1	3 14.68	37 52.05

True Apparent Places of 30 of the Principal Fixed Stars, for every tenth day of the year.

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

	α Ursa Minoris.		β Ceti.		α Arietis.		α Ceti.		α Tauri.	
	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. South.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.
	h. m. sec.	° ' "	h. m. sec.	° ' "	h. m. sec.	° ' "	h. m. sec.	° ' "	h. m. sec.	° ' "
1838.	1	89	0 35	18	1 58	22	2 58	3	4 26	16
Jan. 1,	0 81.65	27 3.8	27.21	52 43.0	3.22	41 45.3	49.52	27 4.7	38.71	10 49.3
11,	73.79	4.4	27.09	43 4	3.11	46.0	49.44	4.1	38.68	49.1
21,	65.88	4.3	26.98	43 5	2.98	44.5	49.33	3.6	38.62	48.9
31,	58.23	3.6	26.87	43.3	2.84	43.9	49.20	3.0	38.52	48.7
Feb. 10,	51.14	26 62.5	26.78	42.9	2.70	43.2	49.07	2.5	38.39	48.5
20,	44.87	60.6	26.71	42.3	2.57	42.4	48 93	2.1	38.24	48.3
Mar. 2,	38.70	58.2	26.66	41.3	2.45	41.5	48.79	2.0	38.08	48.0
12,	32.79	55.5	26.64	40.1	2.35	40.7	48.66	2.0	37.92	47.8
22,	23.26	52.5	26.66	38.6	2.29	39.8	48.56	2.1	37.77	47.6
April 1,	32.24	49 6	26.72	36.7	2.26	39.1	48.49	2.4	37.63	47.4
11,	32.84	46.4	26 81	34.8	2.28	38.6	48.45	2.9	37.52	47.3
21,	34.97	43.6	26 26	32.7	2.34	38.2	48.45	3.6	37.45	47.3
May 1,	38.45	40.6	27.14	30.4	2.46	38.0	48.50	4.5	37.42	47.3
11,	43.17	38.5	27.36	28.0	2.63	38.2	48.61	5.7	37.43	47.5
21,	48.99	36.6	27.61	25.5	2.84	38.6	48 75	7.0	37.49	47.9
31,	55.63	34.2	27.90	23.1	3.09	39.3	48.94	8.5	37.61	48.4
June 10,	1 2.99	34.3	28 21	20.7	3.38	40.2	49.16	10.2	37.77	49.0
20,	0.75	34.0	28.53	18.4	3.69	41.4	49.42	11.9	37.97	49.8
30,	8.76	34.2	28 87	16.3	4.02	42.9	49.70	13.7	38.20	50 6
July 10,	26.82	34.9	29.20	14.4	4.36	44.5	50 00	15.5	38.46	51.6
20,	34.71	36.2	29 52	12.8	4.70	46.2	50.31	17.3	38.75	52.6
30,	42.24	38.0	29.83	11.5	5.04	48.1	50.63	19.0	39.06	53.6
Aug. 9,	49.26	40.2	30.12	10.5	5.37	49.9	50.94	20.6	39.26	54.7
19,	55.63	42.9	30.37	9.9	5.68	51.8	51.24	22.0	39.68	55.7
29,	61.19	46 0	30.69	9.6	5.96	53.7	51.53	23.2	40.00	56.6
Sept. 8,	2 6.85	49.4	30.77	9.7	6.22	55.6	51.80	24.2	40.32	57.4
18,	9.51	52.9	30.91	10.1	6.44	57.1	52.05	24.9	40.63	58.1
28,	12.08	56.8	31.01	10.8	6.64	58.7	52.23	25.4	40.92	58.7
Oct. 8,	13.47	60 6	31.07	11.7	6.90	60.1	52.48	26.6	41.20	59.1
18,	13.68	64.5	31.10	12.8	6 93	61.3	52.65	26.6	41.46	59.4
28,	12.64	68.4	31.10	14.0	7.03	62.3	52.80	26.3	41.70	59.6
Nov. 7,	10.25	27 12.0	31.06	15.3	7.10	63.2	52.91	24.9	41.92	59.5
17,	6.85	15.5	31.00	16.6	7.13	64.0	53.00	24.4	42.11	59.4
27,	2.22	18.5	30 92	17.8	7.13	64.5	53.05	23.7	42.26	59.3
Dec. 7,	1 56.54	21.1	30.83	18.9	7.11	64.8	53.07	23.0	42.38	59.1
17,	50.01	23.3	30.73	19.9	7.06	65.0	53.06	22.3	42.46	58.9
27,	42.76	24.9	30.61	20 6	6.98	65.0	53.02	21.6	42.50	58.7
37,	35.01	25.6	30.50	21.1	6.88	64.7	52.95	20.9	42 60	58.5

True Apparent Places of 30 of the Principal Fixed Stars, for every tenth day of the year. (Continued.)

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

	α Aurigæ.			β Orionis.			β Tauri.			α Orionis.			α Canis Major.		
	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. South.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. South.
	h. m.	s.		h. m.	s.		h. m.	s.		h. m.	s.		h. m.	s.	
1838.	6	4	45	5	6	8	5	18	28	5	46	7	6	28	16
Jan. 1,	45.08	49	46.6	46.34	23	33.7	4.42	27	60.4	26.24	22	21.9	1.00	29	49.
11,	45.08		47.0	46.33		35.2	4.44		60.8	26.23		21.1	1.57		51.
21,	45.02		48.2	46.28		36.6	4.41		61.3	26.29		20.4	1.68		52.
31,	44.90		49.2	46.20		37.6	4.33		61.6	26.23		19.8	1.63		53.
Feb. 10,	44.73		50.0	46.03		38.4	4.23		61.9	26.14		19.4	1.56		57.4
20,	44.63		50.6	45.93		39.0	4.07		62.1	26.02		19.1	1.47		58.
Mar. 2,	44.30		50.8	45.77		39.4	3.90		62.2	24.87		18.8	1.32		59.
12,	44.06		50.7	45.69		39.6	3.71		62.1	24.71		18.7	1.16		60.
22,	43.83		50.3	45.42		39.4	3.53		61.9	24.55		18.7	0.97		60.
April 1,	43.61		49.6	45.26		39.0	3.36		61.6	24.39		18.8	0.79		60.
11,	43.42		49.7	45.13		38.3	3.22		61.2	24.24		19.0	0.61		60.
21,	43.23		47.7	43.02		37.4	3.10		60.8	24.12		19.3	0.45		59.
May 1,	43.19		46.4	44.94		36.3	3.03		60.4	24.03		19.7	0.31		58.
11,	43.15		45.1	44.91		35.0	3.00		59.9	23.98		20.2	0.20		67.4
21,	43.18		43.8	44.91		33.4	3.01		59.5	23.97		20.9	0.12		56.4
31,	43.27		42.6	44.96		31.7	3.06		59.1	24.00		21.6	0.09		54.4
June 10,	43.43		41.2	43.07		29.7	3.20		58.9	24.07		22.5	0.09		52.4
20,	43.65		40.0	45.21		27.8	3.38		59.7	24.19		23.6	0.13		50.5
30,	43.91		39.1	45.38		26.8	3.59		58.6	24.35		24.6	0.21		49.1
July 10,	44.22		38.3	45.59		23.8	3.84		58.6	24.54		26.6	0.34		46.2
20,	44.56		37.7	45.83		21.9	4.11		58.9	24.76		26.7	0.50		44.2
30,	44.94		37.3	46.08		20.2	4.41		59.0	25.00		27.7	0.68		42.4
Aug. 9,	45.34		37.2	46.36		18.6	4.73		59.3	25.26		28.7	0.89		40.4
19,	45.75		37.2	46.65		17.3	5.06		59.7	25.54		29.5	1.13		38.7
29,	46.18		37.4	46.94		16.3	5.41		60.1	25.83		30.1	1.39		37.5
Sept. 8,	46.61		37.8	47.24		15.6	5.75		60.6	26.13		30.6	1.66		37.4
18,	47.03		38.3	47.54		15.3	6.10		60.9	26.43		30.9	1.95		36.6
28,	47.45		39.0	47.83		15.3	6.44		61.3	26.74		30.9	2.25		36.6
Oct. 8,	47.85		39.9	48.11		15.7	6.77		61.7	27.04		30.7	2.55		37.4
18,	48.24		40.9	48.37		16.4	7.09		62.1	27.33		30.3	2.85		37.1
28,	48.60		42.0	48.62		17.5	7.39		62.6	27.61		29.7	3.14		39.
Nov. 7,	48.93		43.3	48.85		18.8	7.67		62.8	27.88		29.0	3.43		40.
17,	49.23		44.6	49.06		20.4	7.93		63.2	28.13		28.1	3.70		42.
27,	49.49		46.1	49.22		22.1	8.16		63.6	28.35		27.1	3.95		44.
Dec. 7,	49.70		47.6	49.36		23.8	8.34		64.0	28.54		26.1	4.17		47.
17,	49.83		49.1	49.46		25.6	8.48		64.4	28.69		25.1	4.36		49.
27,	49.95		50.6	49.52		27.3	8.56		64.8	28.80		24.1	4.49		52.
37,	49.98		52.0	49.54		29.9	8.63		65.3	28.87		23.3	4.68		54.

True Apparent Places of 30 of the Principal Fixed Stars, for every tenth day of the year. (Continued.)

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

	α Canis Minoris.		β Geminorum.		α Hydri.		α Leonis.		β Leonis.	
	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. South.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.
	h. m. sec.	° ' "	h. m. sec.	° ' "	h. m. sec.	° ' "	h. m. sec.	° ' "	h. m. sec.	° ' "
1838.	7 39	6	7 35	28	9 19	7	9 59	12	11 40	15
Jan. 1.	50.29	38 12.7	24.97	24 46.4	38.39	57 27.2	45.20	45 25.2	47.80	28 36.9
11,	50.42	11.4	25.14	46.6	38.62	29.5	45.47	23.8	48.13	25.2
21,	50.52	10.3	25.25	46.9	38.81	31.6	45.71	22.7	48.44	33.7
31,	50.56	9.4	25.31	47.1	38.94	33.6	45.90	21.8	48.71	32.6
Feb. 10,	50.55	8.7	25.31	48.0	39.03	35.4	46.04	21.2	48.96	31.9
20,	50.49	8.1	25.26	48.6	39 07	36.9	46.13	20.8	49.14	31.5
Mar. 2,	50.40	7.7	25.16	49.3	39.07	38.2	46.18	20.7	49.29	31.3
12,	50.28	7.5	25.03	49.9	39.02	39.2	46.18	20.8	49.39	31.5
22,	50.14	7.4	24.87	50.4	38.94	39.9	46.14	21.0	49.44	32.0
April 1,	49.98	7.5	24.70	50.9	38.83	40.5	46.07	21.4	49.46	32.6
11,	49.82	7.6	24.53	51.2	38.71	40.8	45.97	21.9	49.45	33.4
21,	49.67	7.9	24.36	51.4	38.58	40.8	45.86	22.5	49.41	34.2
May 1,	49 54	8.2	24.21	51.5	38.45	40.7	45.74	23.0	49.35	35.1
11,	49.42	8.7	24.09	51.4	38.32	40.4	45.62	23.6	49.27	36.0
21,	49.26	9.2	23.99	51.2	38.20	39.8	45.51	24.1	49.18	36.9
31,	49.20	9.8	23.94	50.9	38.10	39.1	45.40	24.6	49.09	37.7
June 10,	49.23	10.5	23.92	50.6	38.02	38.3	45.31	25.0	48.99	38.4
20,	49.20	11.2	23.94	50.2	37.96	37.4	45.25	25.3	48.89	38.9
30,	49.26	11.9	24.00	49.7	37.92	36.3	45.20	25.6	48.80	39 3
July 10,	49.45	12.7	24.10	49.1	37.90	35.2	45.17	25.8	48.71	39.5
20,	49.58	13.5	24.26	48 6	37.92	34.0	45.16	25.9	48.64	39.6
30,	49.73	14.2	24.43	47.9	37.97	32.9	45.18	25.8	48.58	39.5
Aug. 9,	49.91	14.8	24.61	47.3	38.04	31.8	45.22	25.7	48.53	39.2
19,	50.12	15.3	24.87	46.6	38.14	30.7	45.29	25.4	48.50	38.7
29,	50.36	15.6	25.13	45.9	38.27	29.9	45.40	24.9	48.49	38.0
Sept. 8,	50.60	15.7	25.41	45.1	38.43	29.3	45.53	24.2	48.52	37.1
18,	50.87	15.6	25.72	44.3	38.62	29.0	45.69	23.4	48.68	35.9
28,	51.15	15.3	26.04	43.5	38.84	29.0	45.88	22.3	48 57	34.5
Oct. 8,	51.46	14.7	26.38	42.6	39.08	29.3	46.11	21.0	48.80	32.9
18,	51.75	13.9	26.73	41.7	39.35	30.0	46.36	19.6	48.96	31.1
28,	52.07	12.8	27.08	40.9	39.63	31.1	46.65	18.0	49.17	29.1
Nov. 7,	52.38	11.6	27.44	40.1	39.96	32.4	46.96	16.2	49.42	26.9
17,	52.69	10.2	27.79	39.3	40.29	34.1	47.28	14.3	49.70	24.7
27,	52.98	8.7	28.13	38.7	40.61	36.1	47.62	12.4	50.01	22.4
Dec. 7,	53.26	7.2	28.44	38.2	40.93	38.2	47.96	10.5	50.34	20.0
17,	53.49	6.7	28.72	37.9	41.24	40.5	48.20	8.6	50.69	17.8
27,	53.70	4.2	28.96	37.8	41.43	42.8	48.62	6.9	51.04	15.8
37,	53.86	2.9	29.16	37.6	41.78	45.1	48.92	5.4	51.39	13.9

True Apparent Places of 30 of the Principal Fixed Stars, for every tenth day of the year. (Continued.)

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

	α Virginis.		α Bootis.		α^2 Libræ.		β Ursæ Minoris.		β Libræ.	
	Right Asc.	Dec. South.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. South.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. South.
	h. m. 13 16 sec.	° 10	h. m. 14 8 sec.	° 20	h. m. 14 41 sec.	° 15	h. m. 14 51 sec.	° 74	h. m. 15 8 sec.	° 8
1838.										
Jan. 1,	39.46	18 45.4	15.88	1 34.8	54.70	21 48.6	13.98	48 42.4	16.81	46 51.7
11,	39.81	47.6	16.21	32.5	55.04	50.2	14.76	40.1	17.13	53.5
21,	40.14	49.6	16.55	30.5	55.38	51.9	15 61	38.3	17.46	55.2
31,	40.46	51.6	16.89	28.8	55.72	53.6	16.51	37.2	17.79	56.8
Feb. 10,	40.75	53.5	17.21	27.6	56.06	55.3	17.41	36.7	18.11	58.4
20,	41.01	55.3	17.50	26.8	56.37	56.9	18.29	36.9	18.43	59.3
Mar. 2,	41.24	56.8	17.77	26.5	56.66	58.3	19.11	37.8	18.72	61.0
12,	41.44	58.1	18.01	26.5	56.93	59.6	19.86	39.3	19.00	62.0
22,	41.59	59.2	18.21	27.0	57.16	60.7	20.49	41.3	19.26	62.7
April 1,	41.71	60.1	18.38	27.8	57.37	61.7	21.01	43.8	19.48	63.2
11,	41.80	60.7	18.51	28.9	57.55	62.4	21.39	46.6	19.67	63.5
21,	41.86	61.1	18.61	30.2	57.70	63.0	21.63	49.6	19.84	63.6
May 1,	41.89	61.4	18.67	31.7	57.82	63.4	21.73	52.7	19.98	63.6
11,	41.90	61.6	18.71	33.2	57.91	63.7	21.68	55.7	20.10	63.4
21,	41.89	61.4	18.71	34.8	57.96	63.8	21.49	58.7	20.18	63.1
31,	41.85	61.3	18.69	36.3	58.01	63.9	21.18	61.6	20.24	62.8
June 10,	41.80	61.0	19.65	37.6	58.02	63.8	20.75	63.9	20.27	62.4
20,	41.73	60.7	18.58	38.9	58.00	63.7	20.22	65.9	20.27	61.9
30,	41.65	60.2	18.49	39.9	57.95	63.5	19.60	67.5	20.24	61.5
July 10,	41.56	59.7	18.39	40.7	57.89	63.3	18.91	68.7	20.18	61.0
20,	41.46	59.2	18.27	41.3	57.80	63.0	18.17	69.4	20.10	60.6
30,	41.35	58.6	18.14	41.6	57.69	62.6	17.39	69.6	20.00	60.2
Aug. 9,	41.25	58.0	18.01	41.6	57.56	62.1	16.59	69.1	19.88	59.8
19,	41.15	57.4	17.87	41.4	57.43	61.7	15.79	68.2	19.75	59.4
29,	41.07	56.9	17.74	40.9	57.30	61.2	15.01	66.7	19.61	59.1
Sept. 8,	41.01	56.5	17.62	40.0	57.18	60.7	14.27	64.8	19.48	58.8
18,	40.97	56.2	17.52	38.8	57.07	60.3	13.59	62.4	19.36	58.7
28,	40.96	56.0	17.45	37.4	56.99	59.9	12.99	59.7	19.26	58.6
Oct. 8,	40.99	56.0	17.42	35.7	56.94	59.7	12.48	56.5	19.19	58.7
18,	41.07	56.3	17.42	33.7	56.93	59.6	12.06	53.0	19.16	58.9
28,	41.19	56.9	17.48	31.2	56.96	59.7	11.82	49.4	19.16	59.2
Nov. 7,	41.36	57.7	17.58	28.7	57.06	60.0	11.69	45.1	19.21	59.9
17,	41.56	58.8	17.73	26.1	57.20	60.5	11.73	41.3	19.32	60.9
27,	41.83	60.1	17.93	23.3	57.39	61.3	11.92	37.4	19.49	62.0
Dec. 7,	42.12	61.8	18.17	20.5	57.62	62.3	12.27	33.7	19.70	63.3
17,	42.44	63.6	18.45	17.7	57.90	63.5	12.76	30.3	19.95	64.6
27,	42.78	65.5	18.76	15.1	58.21	65.0	13.38	27.2	20.23	66.4
37,	43.12	67.6	19.09	12.6	58.53	66.6	14.11	24.6	20.53	68.1

True Apparent Places of 30 of the Principal Fixed Stars, for every tenth day of the year. (Continued.)

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

	α Coronae Borealis.			β^1 Scorpionis.			α Scorpionis.			α Lyrae.			α Aquilae.		
	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. South.	Right Asc.		Dec. South.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.
	h. m.	sec.	°	h. m.	sec.	°	h. m.	sec.	°	h. m.	sec.	°	h. m.	sec.	°
1838.	15 27		27	15 55		19	16 19		26	18 31		38	19 42		8
Jan. 1,	48.75	15	28.7	0.26	21	21.3	27.49	3	59.0	25.19	37	61.3	51.14	15	23.9
11,	49.04		28.0	0.55		22.4	27.80		59.6	25.31		57.9	51.21		22.3
21,	49.33		27.7	0.88		23.6	28.13		60.3	25.48		54.8	51.34		20.5
31,	49.71		27.8	1.22		24.8	28.47		61.2	25.70		52.0	51.49		19.0
Feb. 10,	50.05		28.3	1.55		26.0	28.82		62.1	25.95		49.5	51.67		17.6
20,	50.38		29.3	1.90		27.2	29.18		63.1	26.24		47.5	51.87		16.5
Mar. 2,	50.70		29.9	2.22		28.3	29.52		64.0	26.56		45.9	52.11		15.6
12,	50.99		29.0	2.53		29.3	29.86		64.9	26.88		44.9	52.38		15.1
22,	51.26		29.5	2.83		30.1	30.18		65.8	27.22		44.5	52.63		15.0
April 1,	51.51		30.5	3.10		30.9	30.48		66.6	27.56		44.6	52.92		15.2
11,	51.72		32.0	3.35		31.5	30.76		67.4	27.90		45.4	53.22		15.6
21,	51.90		33.7	3.58		32.0	31.02		68.1	28.23		46.7	53.52		16.7
May 1,	52.04		35.7	3.77		32.4	31.25		68.7	28.54		48.5	53.83		18.0
11,	52.15		37.3	3.94		32.7	31.45		69.2	28.83		50.7	54.13		19.5
21,	52.23		40.0	4.08		32.9	31.62		69.8	29.09		53.2	54.42		21.3
31,	52.27		42.1	4.19		33.1	31.76		70.3	29.32		56.0	54.69		23.2
June 10,	52.27		44.2	4.27		33.2	31.87		70.7	29.51		59.0	54.94		25.2
20,	52.25		46.1	4.31		33.2	31.93		71.1	29.65		62.1	55.16		27.3
30,	52.19		47.9	4.33		33.2	31.96		71.4	29.74		65.1	55.35		29.4
July 10,	52.10		49.4	4.29		33.2	31.95		71.7	29.79		68.1	55.50		31.3
20,	51.99		50.6	4.23		33.1	31.90		71.9	29.78		70.9	55.61		32.2
30,	51.85		51.5	4.14		32.9	31.82		72.1	29.72		73.5	55.67		34.9
Aug. 9,	51.69		52.0	4.02		32.7	31.71		72.1	29.62		76.8	55.69		38.5
19,	51.52		52.2	3.89		32.5	31.57		72.0	29.47		77.7	55.67		41.8
29,	51.34		52.1	3.75		32.2	31.41		71.8	29.29		79.4	55.61		45.9
Sept. 8,	51.17		51.6	3.59		31.9	31.25		71.6	29.06		80.6	55.51		49.8
18,	51.00		50.7	3.44		31.5	31.06		71.2	28.84		81.4	55.38		53.5
28,	50.85		49.4	3.31		31.2	30.93		70.7	28.59		81.7	55.24		57.9
Oct. 8,	50.73		47.8	3.20		30.8	30.80		70.2	28.33		81.6	55.08		61.0
18,	50.64		45.9	3.12		30.5	30.70		69.7	28.09		81.0	54.92		63.9
28,	50.50		43.6	3.09		30.4	30.64		69.2	27.87		79.9	54.76		66.6
Nov. 7,	50.50		41.0	3.10		30.3	30.63		68.7	27.67		78.5	54.63		69.0
17,	50.65		38.0	3.17		30.4	30.68		68.4	27.51		76.5	54.50		71.2
27,	50.79		35.1	3.20		30.7	30.79		68.2	27.40		74.2	54.41		73.2
Dec. 7,	50.94		32.0	3.27		31.2	30.94		68.1	27.24		71.6	54.35		75.9
17,	51.15		29.0	3.39		31.8	31.15		68.3	27.22		68.7	54.24		78.5
27,	51.41		26.1	3.56		32.7	31.41		68.6	27.37		65.6	54.26		81.0
37,	51.70		23.2	4.24		33.7	31.70		69.1	27.47		62.2	54.41		83.4

True Apparent Places of 30 of the Principal Fixed Stars, for every tenth day of the year. (Continued.)

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

	α Cygni.			α Aquarii.			α Placis Australis.			α Pegasi.			α Andromedae.		
	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. South.	Right Asc.		Dec. South.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.
	h. m.	sec.	°	h. m.	sec.	°	h. m.	sec.	°	h. m.	sec.	°	h. m.	sec.	°
1838.	20	35	44	21	57	1	22	48	30	22	56	14	0	0	28
Jan. 1,	52.51	41	74.4	26.59	5	80.2	40.31	28	57.9	40.77	19	57.3	0.73	11	53.1
11,	52.47		71.7	26.55		80.9	40.32		57.4	40.69		56.2	0.60		52.4
21,	52.47		68.7	26.55		81.6	40.17		56.7	40.62		55.0	0.48		51.1
31,	52.54		65.4	26.59		82.3	40.14		55.7	40.56		53.8	0.37		49.7
Feb. 10,	52.65		62.6	26.63		82.8	40.14		54.4	40.56		52.6	0.28		49.2
20,	52.81		59.9	26.71		83.1	40.17		52.9	40.58		51.5	0.22		46.6
Mar. 2,	53.02		57.6	26.83		83.3	40.24		51.2	40.62		50.5	0.19		45.1
12,	53.27		55.7	26.98		83.2	40.36		49.1	40.71		50.6	0.20		43.6
22,	53.56		54.2	27.15		82.9	40.50		47.0	40.83		50.1	0.25		42.3
April 1,	53.88		53.3	27.36		82.2	40.69		44.8	40.99		50.9	0.25		41.2
11,	54.23		53.0	27.60		81.3	40.91		42.6	41.19		50.1	0.57		40.4
21,	54.60		53.3	27.7		80.2	41.17		40.2	41.42		50.6	0.81		40.0
May 1,	54.97		54.2	28.16		78.8	41.46		37.9	41.68		50.4	0.92		40.0
11,	55.35		55.6	28.46		77.2	41.78		35.6	41.97		51.6	1.19		40.4
21,	55.72		57.5	28.77		75.4	42.12		33.5	42.28		52.1	1.50		41.1
31,	56.06		59.8	29.09		73.5	42.47		31.6	42.50		54.6	1.83		42.2
June 10,	56.38		62.6	29.41		71.5	42.83		29.6	42.93		56.8	2.17		43.7
20,	56.67		65.5	29.72		69.5	43.19		28.0	43.25		59.0	2.52		45.5
30,	56.91		68.7	30.01		67.5	43.55		26.8	43.56		71.3	2.87		47.6
July 10,	57.11		72.0	30.27		65.6	43.88		25.8	43.86		73.7	3.21		49.9
20,	57.25		75.4	30.30		63.9	44.18		25.2	44.13		76.0	3.53		51.3
30,	57.33		78.7	30.69		62.4	44.45		24.9	44.37		78.3	3.83		54.9
Aug. 9,	57.36		81.0	30.84		61.0	44.68		24.9	44.57		80.6	4.09		57.4
19,	57.33		85.0	30.95		59.8	44.86		25.3	44.73		82.7	4.32		60.0
29,	57.24		87.8	31.02		58.9	44.99		26.0	44.84		84.6	4.51		62.5
Sept. 8,	57.11		90.4	31.04		58.1	45.07		26.9	44.91		86.3	4.65		64.9
18,	56.94		93.6	31.02		57.6	45.10		28.0	44.95		87.7	4.76		67.2
28,	56.73		94.4	30.97		57.3	45.09		29.3	44.95		89.0	4.83		69.3
Oct. 8,	56.49		95.7	30.89		57.2	45.04		30.6	44.92		90.0	4.86		71.1
18,	56.24		96.6	30.79		57.2	44.96		32.0	44.86		90.7	4.85		73.7
28,	55.93		97.1	30.67		57.4	44.83		33.3	44.77		91.2	4.81		74.1
Nov. 7,	55.73		97.0	30.55		57.8	44.72		34.4	44.67		91.4	4.75		75.1
17,	55.48		96.4	30.43		58.2	44.57		35.1	44.56		91.4	4.66		75.9
27,	55.26		95.3	30.31		58.8	44.43		36.2	44.44		91.2	4.56		76.4
Dec. 7,	55.07		93.8	30.20		59.4	44.29		36.7	44.33		90.7	4.45		76.5
17,	54.92		91.8	30.11		60.1	44.16		36.9	44.23		90.0	4.32		76.3
27,	54.80		89.5	30.04		60.6	44.05		36.0	44.12		89.1	4.19		76.8
37,	54.73		86.8	30.00		61.6	43.96		35.6	44.03		89.1	4.06		76.0

Dr. Young's Refractions, the Barometer being at 30 inches, and the internal Thermometer at 50, or the external at 47, degrees; with the corrections for + one inch in the barometer, and for — one degree in the thermometer of Fahrenheit. From page 19 of Vol. 1st of Pearson's Practical Astronomy.

App. Alt.	Ref. B. 30	Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° F.	App. Alt.	Ref. B. 30	Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° F.	App. Alt.	Ref. B. 30	Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° F.	App. Alt.	Ref. B. 30	Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° F.
0. 0	33.51	74	8,1		2. 0	14.25	30	2,2		8. 0	6.25	12,2	,88		14. 0	2.45,9	7,70	,450	
5	32.53	71	7,8		5	14.19	29	2,2		10	6.28	12,1	,88		10	2.47,1	7,61		
10	31.55	68	7,5		10	14. 4	28	2,2		20	6.21	12,3			20	2.44,4	7,52		
15	31. 5	67	7,0		15	13.50	26	2,1		30	6.14	12,6	,80		30	2.41,8	7,43		
20	30.12	66	6,7		20	13.35	25	2,1		40	6. 7	12,3	,79		40	2.39,2	7,34	,448	
25	29.24	63	6,4		25	13.21	27	2,0		50	6. 0	12,1	,77		50	2.36,7	7,26	,444	
30	28.37	61	6,1		30	12. 7	27	2,0		9. 0	6. 4	11,9	,76		10. 0	2.34,3	7,18	,439	
35	27.51	58	5,9		35	12.53	26	2,0		10	6.47	11,7	,74		30	2.37,3	6,96	,434	
40	27. 6	55	5,6		40	12.41	25	1,9		20	6.41	11,5	,73		18. 0	2.30,6	6,73	,411	
45	26.24	56	5,4		45	12.35	25	1,9		30	6.36	11,2	,72		30	2.14,4	6,61	,399	
50	25.41	54	5,1		50	12.16	24	1,9		40	6.30	11,1	,71		17. 0	2. 6,5	6,51	,388	
55	25. 2	52	4,9		55	12. 2	25	1,8		50	6.25	11,0	,70		20	2. 2,9	6,19	,374	
1. 0	24.39	52	4,7		4. 0	11.02	24,1	1,70		10. 0	6.30	10,8	,69		16. 0	2.57,6	5,94	,362	
5	23.48	50	4,6		10	11. 0	23,4	1,64		10	6.16	10,6	,67		19	2.47,7	5,61	,340	
10	22.12	49	4,5		20	11.10	22,7	1,58		20	6.10	10,4	,66		20	2.39,7	5,31	,322	
15	22.40	46	4,4		30	10.50	22,0	1,53		30	6. 5	10,2	,64		21	2.30,5	5,04	,306	
20	22. 9	45	4,2		40	10.32	21,3	1,48		40	6. 0	10,1	,63		22	2.22,2	4,79	,290	
25	21.37	43	4,0		50	10.15	20,7	1,43		50	4.56	9,9	,62		23	2.16,5	4,57	,276	
30	21. 7	41	3,9		5. 0	9.53	20,1	1,38		11. 0	4.51	9,8	,60		24	2.10,1	4,35	,264	
35	20.36	42	3,8		10	9.43	19,0	1,31		10	4.47	9,6	,59		25	2. 4,2	4,16	,252	
40	20.10	42	3,6		20	9.27	19,1	1,20		20	4.43	9,5	,58		26	1.56,8	3,97	,241	
45	19.42	40	3,5		30	9.11	18,6	1,20		30	4.39	9,4	,57		27	1.53,8	3,81	,230	
50	19.17	39	3,4		40	8.59	18,1	1,22				9,3				1.49,1	3,65	,219	
55	18.52	39	3,2		50	8.43	17,6	1,19				9,1				1.44,7	3,50	,209	
2. 0	18.29	38	2,2		6. 0	8.32	17,2	1,15				,00				1.40,5	3,35	,201	
5	18. 8	37	2,1		10	8.20	16,8	1,11				,86				1.36,6	3,23	,193	
10	17.43	36	2,0		20	8. 8	16,4	1,08				,74				1.33,0	3,11	,186	
15	17.31	35	2,9		30	7.56	16,0	1,08				,62				1.29,6	2,99	,179	
20	17. 6	35	2,8		40	7.47	15,7	1,03				,51				1.26,1	2,88	,173	
25	16.40	24	2,8		50	7.37	15,3	1,00				,41				1.22,0	2,78	,167	
30	16.21	23	2,7		7. 0	7.27	15,0	,98				,30				1.20,0	2,68	,161	
35	16. 2	23	2,7		10	7.17	14,6	,96				,20				1.17,1	2,58	,156	
40	15.42	22	2,6		20	7. 8	14,3	,93				,10				1.14,4	2,49	,148	
45	15.25	22	2,5		30	6.58	14,1	,91				,00				1.11,6	2,40	,144	
50	15. 5	21			40	6.51	13,8	,89				,89				1. 9,2	2,32	,139	
55	14.51	20	2,3		50	6.43	13,5	,87				,79				1. 6,9	2,24	,134	

The Table of Refractions, continued.

	App. Alt.	Ref. H. 30. Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for - 1° Pa.
73	73	11,3	,20	,023
74	74	10,3	,24	,021
75	75	9,2	,31	,018
76	76	8,3	,37	,016
77	77	7,1	,34	,014
78	78	6,1	,30	,012
79	79	5,1	,17	,010
80	80	4,1	,14	,008
81	81	3,1	,10	,006
82	82	2,0	,07	,004
83	83	1,0	,03	,002
84	84	0,0	,00	,000

The correction for an increase of altitude of one inch in the barometer, or for a depression of one degree in the thermometer, is to be added to the tabular refraction; but when the barometer is lower than 30 inches, or the thermometer higher than 47 degrees, the correction becomes subtractive.

When great accuracy is required, 0,003 inch should be deducted from the observed height of the barometer, for each degree that the thermometer near it, is above 50 degrees, and the same quantity added, for an equal depression.

A Table of the Sun's Parallax in Altitude.

Sun's Alt.	Sun's Horizontal Parallax.					Sun's Alt.	Sun's Horizontal Parallax.				
	"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"
0	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.9	44	6.94	6.01	6.08	6.16	6.23
5	8.40	8.50	8.60	8.70	8.80	50	6.40	5.48	5.55	5.63	5.68
10	8.37	8.47	8.57	8.67	8.77	55	4.83	4.83	4.93	4.99	5.05
15	8.37	8.37	8.47	8.57	8.67	60	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.35	4.40
20	8.11	8.21	8.31	8.40	8.50	65	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.68	3.72
25	7.89	7.99	8.08	8.16	8.27	70	2.87	2.91	2.94	2.95	2.97
30	7.61	7.70	7.79	7.89	7.99	75	2.17	2.20	2.23	2.26	2.28
35	7.28	7.38	7.48	7.53	7.63	80	1.48	1.49	1.49	1.51	1.53
40	6.88	6.98	7.04	7.13	7.21	85	0.78	0.74	0.75	0.76	0.77
45	6.44	6.51	6.59	6.66	6.74	90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Logarithm for converting Sidereal into Mean Solar Time + 0.9988126

" " " Mean Solar into Sidereal Time + 0.0011674

A second of time, at the Equator contains 1521 feet.

Elements of the Eclipse of the Sun of September 18th, 1838. Mean Time at Greenwich.

Solar Elements, computed for every hour.

		Longitude.	Latitude.	Right Asc.	Declination.	Sidereal Time.	Semi Diam.
h. m.						h. m. sec.	
6	0	175 20 36.49	+ 0.44	175 43 37.49	+ 1° 51' 8.8	11 48 49.32	15 57.04
7	0	23 3.90	.43	45 52.13	50 10.5	59.17	.05
8	0	25 29.92	.43	48 6.85	49 12.2	49 9.03	.06
9	0	27 56.63	.42	50 21.57	48 14.0	18.89	.07
10	0	30 23.35	.42	52 36.28	47 15.7	28.74	.08
11	0	32 50.08	.41	54 51.00	46 17.4	38.60	.09
12	0	35 16.81	.41	57 5.72	45 19.1	48.46	.11

Sun's Horizontal Parallax 8.54". Obliquity of the Ecliptic 23° 27' 46.86."

Lunar Elements, for every half hour.

		Longitude.	Latitude.	Right Asc.	Declination.	Equat. Par.	Semi Diam.
h. m.							
6	0	174 6 22.06	+ 55 21.52	174 57 24.6	+ 3 12 24.6	53 54.04	14 41.26
	30	21 7.01	54 0.92	175 10 25.4	4 19.8	53.97	.25
7	0	35 51.32	52 40.27	23 26.1	2 57 14.9	53.91	.23
	30	50 35.58	51 19.56	36 26.6	50 9.8	53 85	.21
8	0	175 5 19.80	49 58.79	49 26.8	43 4.6	53.79	.20
	30	20 3.98	48 37.98	176 2 26.9	35 59.3	53.72	.18
9	0	34 48.11	47 17.11	15 26.8	28 53.9	53.66	.17
	30	49 32.20	45 56.19	28 26.6	21 48.3	53.60	.16
10	0	176 4 16.26	44 35.22	41 26.2	14 42.6	53.54	.15
	30	19 0.27	43 14.21	54 25.7	7 36.9	53.48	.13
11	0	33 44.25	41 53.15	177 7 25.0	0 31.0	53.42	.12
	30	48 28.19	40 32.05	20 24.2	1 53 25.0	53.36	.11
12	0	177 3 12.10	39 10.90	33 23.2	46 19.0	53 53.30	.10

δ in Longitude at 8h. 44' 46.5". δ in Right Asc. at 7h. 56' 36.1".

Elements of the Eclipses of March 25th, April 9th, and October 3d, 1838. Mean Time at Greenwich.

	March 25th, 9h. 44' 29.9".	April 9th, 14h. 6' 22.9".	October 3d, 2h. 46' 25.7".
Longitude of the Sun	4 48 26.8	19 45 29.9	189 56 18.3
Hourly motion in Longitude	2 48.4	2 27.0	2 27.8
Sun's Horizontal Parallax	8.6	8.6	8.6
Sun's Semidiameter	16 2.7	15 52.5	16 1.1
Moon's Longitude	4 48 26.8	199 45 29.9	9 56 18.3
Hourly motion hour preceding	37 41.5	30 15.0	38 2.9
" " following	37 40.1		
Moon's Latitude	— 46 2.2	— 36 25.1	+ 32 0.1
Hourly motion hour preceding	+ 3 26.6	— 2 46.9	+ 3 30.5
" " following	+ 3 27.3		
Moon's Equatorial Parallax	61 6.0	54 34.7	61 22.8
Hourly variation in Equat. Par.	— 0.7	+ 0.8	— 0.3
Moon's Horizontal Semi Diam.	16 39.0	14 52.3	16 43.5
Hourly variation in Semi Diam.	— 0.2	+ 0.2	— 0.1
h. m. sec.			
Sidereal Time	0 11 35.70		

The sign + prefixed to the hourly motion of the Moon in Latitude, indicates she is approaching, and the sign — that she is receding from the north pole of the Ecliptic.

THE
AMERICAN ALMANAC.

PART II.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

I. PROGNOSTICS OF THE WEATHER.

[In the American Almanac for 1831 there is a treatise on the "Natural History of the Weather," to which we would refer for the explanation of some terms applied to different kinds of clouds, which are found in this article.]

[From "The Saturday Magazine."]

WHAT is commonly called the power of *foretelling* the weather, is only the result of repeated observations on the comparative frequency with which certain *effects* accompany one another. If a certain final effect is most commonly found to be preceded by several separate, previous, and subordinate ones, the comparative certainty with which we may anticipate that final effect, depends on the number of the precursory ones that may be observed. We know but little of the proximate *causes* of atmospheric phenomena; and, whatever these causes may be, they act without our being able to recognize their existence at the time, except by means of some other subordinate or secondary effects wrought by them; and he will be best able to predict the final one who has observed with the greatest attention, or in the greatest number of instances, these forerunners. It is obvious, that persons who pass much of their time in the open air, and whose pursuits and occupations are much influenced by states of the weather, are likely to observe with most attention all those minor effects we have alluded to; several of which would not attract that of one who, for the most part, was engaged in-doors.

Hence it is, that agriculturists, shepherds, gardeners, coachmen, but above all, fishermen and sailors, are so much more *weather-wise* than the mechanic or citizen; and, from the constant necessity they are under of studying the minutest indications, or secondary effects, of meteorological changes, they arrive at the power of *foretelling* future

changes, far exceeding the landsman's comprehension. If these persons could always explain clearly and simply the indications to which they trust, there is little doubt but they would be found consistent with the soundest philosophy,—that is, they would be found to be the results of repeated and unbiased observation: but a tincture of superstition, and the universal passion of wishing to excite surprise by the manifestation of superior *power*, whether mental or bodily, a passion most strong in proportion to the absence of general cultivation, induces this class of persons either to withhold their information, or deters them from telling candidly and simply what it is founded on. Nevertheless, we should not reject rashly those precepts which at first may *seem* trivial, or even absurd, merely because they come from a suspicious source; many *old-women's prejudices*, as they were contemptuously designated by philosophers, in the plenitude of superficial knowledge, have been since proved to be founded on the more recondite properties of natural agents which had formerly escaped our observation. *Drawing out the fire* of a scald, or burn, by holding the injured part to the fire, was, in the medical school of *palliative* treatment, stigmatized as especially *anile* and dangerous; the *homœopathic* physician acknowledges the soundness of the principle, and the efficacy of its application. *That the sun does something more to put out the fire*, than merely by the liveliness of his beams withdrawing our attention from the grate, is now proved by chemistry, as well as the experience of ages, to the discomfiture of those who used to laugh at the idea. With these, and numerous other instances we could mention, before our minds, we may listen with skepticism, if we please, but not with ridicule or contempt, to the signs which the fisherman or sailor points out, as prognosticating conformable weather.

In the absence of that *tact*, that quick prescience of atmospheric changes, possessed by the class of persons we have above enumerated, and which can only be acquired by a similar course of discipline, the common observer *must* have a *barometer* to aid him in forming a guess, whether he should take an umbrella or a great coat out with him, or whether he had not better stay at home if he is not compelled to go abroad, or the reverse. Undoubtedly the best and most delicate mountain barometer ought to be preferred, but, in default of the best, a good ordinary instrument will answer every purpose; we most strenuously, however, caution any one about to purchase a new one, to eschew that thing called a *wheel-barometer*, which, not to be utterly worthless, must be better made than we ever yet saw one made. A small column of mercury is acted on by every fluctuation in an elastic, gaseous medium; and can we suppose this delicate action can take place, if we load the mercury with the additional task of working a clumsy piece of mechanism, constantly getting deranged, and, when in its best trim, requir-

ing a force of atmospheric pressure, perhaps, nearly equivalent to the tenth of an inch to overcome the inertia?

A thermometer is less absolutely necessary than the barometer; but the "curious in the weather" had better be provided with one, for reasons that he may glean from many parts of this paper. The thermometer should be hung out of doors in a northern aspect, protected from the sun, and as exposed to the free air as possible; but it should be sheltered from the direct influence of the sky above it.

The observer should accurately know the aspect of his dwelling, and, indeed, should be able, at all times and places, to recognise the quarters of the compass, that he may observe the directions of the wind by means of smoke or the clouds, and he then need not care about having a vane in his garden, or even in his neighborhood.

Barometrical Indications of Changes in the Weather.

1. After a continuance of dry weather, if the barometer begins to *fall slowly and steadily*, rain will certainly ensue; but if the fine weather has been of long duration, the mercury may fall for two or three days before any *perceptible* change takes place, and the longer time elapses before the rain comes, the longer the wet weather is likely to last.

2. Conversely, if after a great deal of wet weather, with the barometer below its mean height, the mercury begins to *rise steadily and slowly*, fine weather will come, though two or three wet days may first elapse; and the fine weather will be the more permanent, in proportion to the length of time that passes before the *perceptible* change takes place.

3. On either of the two foregoing suppositions, if the change immediately ensues on the motion of the mercury, the change will not be permanent.

4. The mercury will often rise or fall as has been just mentioned, for some time before the fair or wet weather, which it prognosticates, begins; and it will then fall or rise during the continuance of this: that is, the mercury will often *appear* at variance with the existing state of the atmosphere. Under such circumstances, the principle before alluded to must be borne in mind; that the barometer only indicates the occurrence of some unknown change in the air, that *has* taken place, but the effect of which may, or may not, promptly follow its cause, owing to some modifying power that we know nothing of. Nevertheless, the instrument is a sure guide, when its fluctuations are not very rapid and very sudden, to those who choose to interpret it rationally and consistently. If the barometer rise slowly and steadily for two days together, or more, fine weather will come, though for those two days it may rain incessantly, and the reverse; but if the

barometer rise for two days or more during rain, and then on the appearance of fine weather it begins to fall again, that fine weather will be very transient; and the same observation applies conversely to wet weather.

5. A *sudden* fall of the barometer in the Spring or Autumn, indicates *wind*; in the Summer, during very hot weather, a thunder-storm may be expected; in Winter, a sudden fall after frost of some continuance, indicates a change of wind, with a thaw and rain. But, in a continued frost, a *rise* of the mercury indicates approaching snow.

6. When a violent gale has followed a sudden fall of the mercury, this frequently, and indeed, most commonly, begins to rise again very rapidly, especially about the seasons of the equinoxes; in this case the gale will not last long, but the ascent of the mercury is not to be taken as indicative of fine weather; on the contrary, a great deal of rain may ensue, and the barometer will quickly begin to sink again.

7. No *rapid* fluctuations of the barometer are to be interpreted as indicating either dry or wet weather of any continuance; it is only the *slow, steady*, and continued rise or fall that is to be attended to in this respect.

8. A rise of mercury late in the Autumn, after a long continuance of wet and windy weather, generally indicates a change of wind to the northern quarters, and the approach of frost.

On Indications furnished by Clouds, &c.

The present state of the sky and air, as regards its dryness or moisture, indicated by the kind and quantity of clouds, mists, dews, &c., must, of course, be taken into account when we wish to draw any conclusions as to immediate changes in the weather. Our information on this subject is hardly less vague than on others connected with that of meteorology generally; the following are the principal conclusions at which accurate observers have arrived, but they are liable to too many exceptions and modifications to be taken as any thing more than general guides.

1. If the sky be assumed as perfectly clear, after a continuance of dry weather, light streaks of *cirrus* appearing in it are the first indications of approaching change. These cirri increase by the lateral addition of others; they descend to a lower region, and become successively *cirro-stratus* and *cumulus*, till that modification takes place which converts them into *nimbi*, and rain commences.

2. Cirrus in the sky generally results from a change of wind in those upper regions, and the direction of the filaments, of course, indicates that of the new current; therefore, if the cirri are directed from the southern or western quarters, after the wind has been in the others, the

rain may be more certainly anticipated, and the barometer will be found to be falling.

3. It is the prevalence of *cirro-stratus* towards the horizon, that causes the sun to appear as if setting in a fog, with that streaky effect which has always been thought to indicate rain before the morning; and the red and crimson streaks produced in sharper, well-defined lines of color in the mass of such clouds at sunset, are considered indicative of wind and rain, or of stormy weather.

4. In hot summer weather, the sky, during the finest days, is often loaded with masses of *cumulus*, of clear, sharp, rounded outline, and brilliantly edged with light; with such a sky no immediate change need be apprehended; and towards evening these clouds disperse, breaking up into that intermediate modification called *cirro-cumulus*, the smaller detached masses of which are edged with crimson and purple tints, which, in all times, have been hailed as ominous of continued fine weather, and have given rise to the well-known doggerel:

“ An evening red and morning gray,
Will set the traveller on his way;
But an evening gray and a morning red,
Will pour down rain on a traveller's head.”

5. If, after such a sky as we have just described, the cumuli towards evening, instead of dispersing, congregate towards the horizon, and rise upwards with sharp outlines, and an unusual stillness and closeness is felt in the air, it is a sure sign of an approaching thunder-storm, and this sign will be corroborated by the barometer and electrometer.

6. In addition to the gray evening, a greenish tinge in the sky, towards the horizon, is usually a precursor of wet, and, like the distinctness with which distant objects can be seen, arises from the modification in the clearness and refractive powers of the air, occasioned by an excess of moisture.

7. But, whatever may be their form or character, an increase of the clouds, particularly towards evening, may be generally taken as indicating approaching rain, because accumulated moisture in the air must eventually return to the earth as rain.

8. The dappled, or mottled sky, produced by the prevalence of *cirro-cumulus*, when the small masses of cloud nearly melt into one another, is at all seasons and times of the day a sign of fine weather; but in the morning, *after* the sun has risen, may be safely relied on as such; it is this sky at that time of the day which is *gray* in color. If the observer see such a sky; and observe the smoke to rise from the chimney straight upwards, and to a considerable height, he need hardly consult his barometer for a confirmation of such satisfactory prognostics.

9. Whenever *cirro-stratus* prevails, it forebodes rain, snow, or hail, according to the season; and especially when towards evening an ex-

tensive even sheet of this cloud is spread over the greater part of the sky, a fall of steady rain is usually the consequence.

10. At all seasons *cirro-cumulus* is seen in the intervals between showers; its prevalence is a tolerably constant precursor of increasing temperature; it is a modification of this cloud which presents itself before thunder-storms, with sharp, rounded outlines, its surface broken into smaller cumuli, and often of a lurid color.

11. In wet weather, when the air is damp, cirri which appear in the intervals of rain are undefined in outline; and whenever this cloud loses its distinct, filamentous character, and becomes feathery and soft, wet may be expected.

12. Halos round the moon are considered a tolerably certain sign of rain, even when there is no apparent cloud intervening to form them.

Indications of the Change of Weather furnished by Animals, &c.

The peculiar feelings of uneasiness experienced by invalids, and indeed by many persons in perfect health, during certain states of the atmosphere, may fairly lead us to suppose, that animals must be also influenced in a similar manner; and the regularity with which the functions fulfil their purpose, being in this case uncontrolled by intellectual agency, animals manifest the results of any variation in that regularity, by a corresponding deviation from their usual habits. Now, though we know nothing of the connection between atmospheric changes and their effects on organized bodies, we may safely and wisely trust to such deviations from the regular habits of animals, as indicating such a cause, and as well deserving of attention, provided we do not suffer our judgment to be biased by any irrelevant associations of any kind. The following few observations on the influence of changes in the weather on man and certain animals, have been made in all ages, and, therefore, may be safely taken as generally correct, and as illustrating this subject.

An unusual bustle is observed among ants, bees, and wasps at their nests; spiders come out of their recesses, and are seen crawling about at night; flies of all kinds are more active, and sting or bite, before rain. When gnats fly in compact bodies in the beams of the setting sun, it indicates *fine* weather; but if they retire under the shade of trees at evening, rain may be expected. Snails and slugs appear in greater numbers during damp weather, and, therefore, before as well as after rain; and frogs are more lively and clamorous in the ponds and marshes at the same times.

The habits of insectivorous birds and beasts will be modified by changes in the weather, according as those changes influence the insects which are their prey; thus swallows fly low before rain, be-

cause the insects which they chase and capture on the wing, approach nearer the earth at that time. For a similar reason, bats' being observed to flit long and late in the twilight, is considered a sign of a fair day on the morrow, and they do so, because in calm and settled weather, gnats, dorbeetles, and other insects, remain long on the wing in the evening. On the contrary, bats' retiring early to their haunts, shows that their food is not to be met with, on account of approaching wet; and, since this privation excites painful feelings in the quadruped, the cries of the bats, under these circumstances, have, probably, been regarded as a just prognostic of rain.

It has been observed that fish are eager in biting at flies at the surface of the water, and are more active, before rain, for a similar reason.

Rooks return to their nests sooner than usual, when the grubs in the corn-fields bury themselves deeper in the earth against a change: but why those birds' circling in the air and descending to the earth successively in flocks, is considered as ominous of wet we know not, nor do we profess to vouch for the fact.

But, besides being influenced by the abundance or scarcity of their food, modifications in the state of the air act on the lower animals, and induce them to utter cries, or express their pleasure or pain, in an unwonted manner. Asses are observed to bray more and to be more irritable before wet.

The uneasiness of pigs before a storm has been a theme of amusement in rural life, quite long enough to attest the truth of the observation; and sailors expect one when porpoises and dolphins gambol at the surface of the sea.

Peacocks and guinea-fowls, and many other birds, are particularly clamorous before rain, and the domestic cock manifests uneasiness by frequent crowing.

Cattle leave off feeding, and chase one another in their pastures at such times.

The vegetable kingdom furnishes abundant information on hygro-metrical changes in the atmosphere, though but few facts are recorded, or observations on the subject made. The closing of the flowers of the *Anagallis arvensis* on dull days, has conferred on it the name of the *Poor Man's Weather-glass*; and many other plants merit the same title, as the *Calendula arvensis*, *Tragopogon*, &c. But these effects are, in this case also, due to several causes, acting simultaneously; and since, from our limited knowledge, we cannot separate these causes so as to attribute the result to the more influential one, the information derived from plants, like that from animals, must always be uncertain, and comparatively useless, though interesting, and well deserving of attention.

II. AURORA BOREALIS OF JANUARY 25TH, 1837.

In the American Almanac for 1837, may be seen notices [pp. 186 and 317] of remarkable displays of the Aurora Borealis on the 17th of November, 1835, and the 22d of April, 1836; but the evening of the 25th of January, 1837, was rendered memorable for a still more magnificent exhibition of this interesting but mysterious phenomenon. It occurred between the hours of 6 and 12, and attracted great attention in various parts of the United States, and in the British Provinces of America. The atmosphere, in this region, was clear and still; the temperature very cold; and the ground was covered with snow. The color was a deep red, and there was a brilliant reflection upon the snow, resembling the light of a distant conflagration. The corona which was formed near the zenith, by the converging of the streamers from all directions, doubtless surpassed in splendor any exhibition of the kind that has been witnessed in this country during the present age. The following particulars are extracted from the "Observations" of Professor Olmsted of Yale College, published in "The American Journal of Science."

"The 17th of November, 1835, the 22d of April, 1836, and the 25th of January, 1837, have severally been rendered memorable for the occurrences of the Aurora Borealis in forms and colors more magnificent and splendid, than any other witnessed by the present generation. That of the 25th of January was the most magnificent of all. It resembled that of the 17th of November, 1835, in many particulars, but its colors were brighter and more diversified, and its columns arranged with more symmetry around the magnetio pole, supporting a canopy of unrivalled grandeur.

"It cannot be doubted, that we are passing through one of those interesting periods when the Aurora Borealis, after having been scarcely visible for many years, returns in unusual frequency and splendor. A number of such epochs are distinctly marked in history; a full and learned account of which, as far down as the year 1731, may be seen in the celebrated work of Mairan, on the Aurora Borealis, which constitutes a separate volume of the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris.

"My attention was first attracted to the Aurora as early as 6 o'clock, before the twilight was over. At this time, the northern sky exhibited a blush not unlike that of the fairest dawn. This was skirted on the east and west by ill-defined columns of crimson light, which moved slowly from north to south. At 7 o'clock these began to send up streamers, all of which tended, as usual, to a common focus situated a few degrees south and east of the zenith. At ten minutes past 7 o'clock the corona was distinctly formed, embracing the Pleiades,

which were nearly its centre, and seemed for a few moments to control its mysterious movements. By the diurnal motion, however, those stars soon moved to the westward; but the common focus, or point of concurrence, of all the streamers, held a fixed position in the magnetic meridian, and at or near the pole of the dipping needle, as was the case in the similar exhibition of November, 1835. At three different times during the evening, the corona was dispersed, and as often re-formed; but the position of its centre remained nearly invariable with respect to the magnetic meridian. Meanwhile the twilight of the northern sky had moved slowly southward, its boundary spanning the firmament from west to east in a well-defined zone, until it left only a segment of the southern hemisphere, about 30 degrees in altitude. This portion of the heavens, thrown as it was into striking contrast with the illuminated parts of the sky, appeared of a dark slate color, and exhibited the interesting spectacle of stars seeming to shine brightly through a stratum of black clouds.

“ These phenomena played off various interesting evolutions, until 15 minutes after 10 o'clock, when suddenly the meteor rallied all its forces. Innumerable spindles of silvery lustre darted from the crimson folds of light that hung round the sky, and all pointed towards the common focus; and sheets of a thin vapor, of mingled white and red, flowed over these, and wreathed themselves around the same point in wavy folds. A universal stillness reigned; and the ground itself, now covered with snow, which exhibited a delicate rosy tint, contributed to enhance the beauty of the scene. It will be obvious, also, to one that reflects upon the position of the principal constellations, at that time, that a large portion of all the brightest of the fixed stars were assembled on the spot.

“ So delicate was the auroral covering, that the light of the stars was but little obscured by it. The cluster of small stars in the head of Orion, when most enveloped, was still distinctly visible; and the two planets [Jupiter and Mars] appeared through a dense mass of red vapor, with seemingly augmented splendor. Mars, especially, seemed peculiarly in his element. In these various attributes of grandeur and beauty, the present greatly exceeded all former exhibitions of the aurora; but there were wanting the auroral waves, or Merry Dancers, which made so conspicuous a figure in the great display of November, 1835.

“ Although the Moon [it rose about 9 o'clock] was shining in the east, and but little past the full, yet the distinctness of the auroral light seemed scarcely impaired by it. This is remarkable; perhaps there is not more than one instance on record, when so splendid an exhibition of the aurora was witnessed in the presence of so full a moon. The magnetic needle was observed to undergo extraordinary

fluctuations. Early in the evening the thermometer was at 20° , but sunk rapidly, and at 10 o'clock was only 4° above zero, and before morning it fell quite to zero. The zodiacal light was at that time very conspicuous in the southwest, and has continued to the present time (March 7th, 1837,) considerably brighter than in ordinary years.

"I can add nothing respecting the *origin* of the Aurora Borealis, except to declare my conviction that it is not satisfactorily accounted for by any existing theory. In assigning it so hastily to electricity, a quietus was given to all farther attempts at explanation, while yet even the presence of this agent, in any extraordinary degree, has never been proved. Magnetism has done more: the auroral vapor is proved to have magnetic properties; but still this fact gives no information respecting its *origin*. This, I believe, is to be sought for in a source extrinsic to the earth."

The appearance of the Aurora Borealis at numerous other places seems to have been very similar to its exhibition at New Haven, as above described. In Philadelphia it is stated to have "exceeded in brilliancy, distinctness, and duration, every exhibition of the kind of which we have any account in this latitude." The first impression was that the brilliant light was caused by fire. The editors of the "Vermont Chronicle," at Windsor, remark, "When our attention was first called, the pure mantle of snow everywhere was bright red, so strong was the reflection; and we could with difficulty dispel the illusion that a neighbor's house was on fire." The following notice of its appearance at Dartmouth College is extracted from the "Vermont Chronicle."

"The Aurora of the 25th was strikingly similar to that of November 17th, 1835. On both occasions, the atmosphere was remarkably clear; the air almost perfectly still, and the mercury rapidly sinking in the thermometer. On both evenings the display commenced with the appearance of crimson columns in the northwest and east, which gradually extended to the zenith, and were succeeded by streamers of various hues rising from every point of the compass and forming a magnificent dome, whose centre was some 15 or 16° south of the zenith. On both occasions, this *first* scene gradually faded away, leaving but a faint auroral illumination above the southern horizon, and was afterwards succeeded by a second exhibition more active and more highly colored than the first.

"On the last occasion, however, the sky was more deeply tinged with crimson than on the former, and the effect was greatly heightened by the reflection of the snow, and the singular display of the moon, the planets, and the most brilliant of the constellations, shining through an apparently dense mass of colored vapor with almost undiminished lustre.

“ On the evening of the 25th, the indications of the Aurora were first noticed about 15 minutes past 6, when a small column of deep crimson appeared in the northwest, accompanied by a faint auroral light along the northern horizon. Soon another column appeared in the east, and in a few minutes these two extended over the sky and formed a magnificent arch of colored light. At 15 minutes before 7, streamers of various hues, but mostly of a silvery, golden, or crimson tint, were shooting up from every point of the compass, forming a brilliant corona, whose centre, at 7 o'clock, was about 3 degrees north of the Pleiades; that is, on the meridian about 16 degrees south of the zenith. At 15 minutes past 7, the scene was remarkably magnificent, — a crimson and golden dome, resting upon a base of burnished silver, — the reflection from the snow producing a most brilliant effect. At 30 minutes past 7, the whole sky still illuminated, but with diminished splendor.

“ At 8, the sky still covered with faint auroral beams, mostly white and slate-colored, alternating. At 9, no signs of auroral action except a faint light over an apparently slate-colored ground, above the southern horizon. At 10, a sudden renewal of the auroral action, — crimson streamers from the east, southwest, and north.

“ At 15 minutes past 10, the scene was the most magnificent which the evening afforded. The whole sky was resplendent with the most brilliant colors, all rushing up and uniting in a splendid corona, whose centre was, at 46 minutes past 10, near the star Pollux.

“ At 11, the auroral action had nearly ceased. During the whole of this wonderful exhibition, there was none of that *waving appearance* in the auroral beams which distinguished the Aurora of November, 1835. Nor was there on the succeeding evening any renewal of the exhibition, as on the former occasion.

“ At 15 minutes past 7, the thermometer was at 10° below zero; at 9, 16° below; and at 11, 19° below zero.” At Windsor, as stated by the editors of the “Vermont Chronicle,” the thermometer at 7 o'clock, on the following morning (26th of January) “stood at 36° below zero.”

III. THE METEORS OF NOVEMBER 13TH, 1836.

THE American Almanac for 1835 contains an account of the very remarkable Meteoric Phenomenon which was observed throughout the United States on the morning of the 13th of November, 1833, by Professor Olmsted, whose attention has been much attracted to the subject. The following notice of a similar, though much less extraordinary “Meteoric Shower,” which occurred on the morning of the 13th of

November, 1836, is extracted from a communication from Professor Olmsted to "The American Journal of Science."

"For six years in succession, there has been observed, on or about the 13th of November of each year, a remarkable exhibition of *shooting stars*, which has received the name of the "*Meteoric Shower*."

"In 1831, the phenomenon was observed in the State of Ohio, and in the Mediterranean. In 1832, the shower appeared in a more imposing form, and was seen at Mocha in Arabia; in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean; near Orenburg in Russia; and at Pernambuco in Brazil. The magnificent Meteoric Shower of 1833, is too well known to require the recital of any particulars. Of the recurrence of the phenomenon at the corresponding period in 1834, and in 1835, evidence has been presented to the public in this journal ['The Journal of Science.']

"I now feel authorized to assert, that the Meteoric Shower reappeared on the morning of the 13th of November, 1836. Having been much in the habit of observing phenomena of this kind, I can truly say that those exhibitions of shooting stars, which have for several years, occurred on the 13th or 14th of November, are characterized by several peculiarities which clearly distinguish them from ordinary shooting stars. Such peculiarities are the following :

"1. The *number of meteors*, though exceedingly variable, is much greater than usual, especially of the larger and brighter kinds.

"2. An uncommonly large proportion leave *luminous trains*.

"3. The meteors, with few exceptions, all appear to *proceed from a common centre*, the position of which has been in nearly the same point in the heavens, viz. in some part of the constellation Leo.

"4. The principal exhibition has, at all times and at all places, occurred between midnight and sunrise, and the *maximum from three to four o'clock*.

"In all these particulars, the meteoric showers of 1834, 5, and 6, have resembled that of 1833; while no person, so far as I have heard, has observed the same combination of circumstances, on any other occasion within the same period. I have not supposed it necessary, in order to establish the identity of these later meteoric showers with that of 1833, that they should be of the same magnitude with that. A small eclipse I have considered a phenomenon of the same kind with a larger one; and, conformably to this analogy, I have regarded an eclipse of the sun, first exhibiting itself as a slight indentation of the solar limb, but increasing in magnitude at every recurrence, until it becomes total, and afterwards at each return, but partially covering the solar disk, until the moon passes quite clear of the sun,—as affording no bad illustration of what probably takes place in regard to these meteoric showers. The fact, that the Aurora Borealis appears unusually frequent and magnificent for a few successive years, and then for a long

time is scarcely seen at all, was proved by Mairan a hundred years ago. There is much reason to suspect a like periodic character in the phenomenon in question, which first arrested attention in 1831, became more remarkable in 1832, arrived at its maximum in 1833, and has since grown less and less at each annual return. Some seem to suppose, that we are warranted in expecting a similar exhibition of meteors on the morning of every future anniversary ; but this, I think, is not to be expected. It is perhaps more probable that its recurrence, unless in a much diminished degree, will scarcely be witnessed again by the present generation. The shower, however, at its late return, was more striking than I had anticipated; and it must be acknowledged to be adventurous to enter the region of prediction respecting the future exhibitions of a phenomenon, both whose origin and whose laws we so imperfectly understand."

Professor Olmsted proceeds to give an account of the observations of the meteors which were made at Springvale, Me., Cambridge, Mass., Yale College, New York, Newark, N. J., Randolph-Macon College, Va., and in Newbury District, S. C. At Springvale, 253 meteors were counted; at New York, 300; at Randolph-Macon College, 500 were said to be seen, and in Newbury District, "an immense number." "From the accounts compared, we are led to conclude, that the meteoric shower increased in intensity from north to south, that of South Carolina having been the most considerable of all, so far as accounts have reached us."

IV. ALIENS.

THE LAW RELATING TO ALIENS IN THE UNITED STATES.

[The following paper containing an abstract of the Law relating to Aliens, as it regards their *right of holding and conveying property* in the different States of the Union, has been furnished by Mr. P. W. Chandler.]

THE Preliminary Remarks in this paper have been condensed chiefly from Chancellor Kent's "Commentaries on American Law." With respect to the statements in relation to some of the states, there is a possibility of error, owing to the difficulty which has been experienced in procuring complete sets of the Laws of all the states. It is believed, however, that the statements may be relied on as generally correct.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.—An alien is a person born without the jurisdiction of the United States. There are some exceptions, however, to this rule, both by the English law, and by statute regulations in our own country. By the English law, the issue of public ministers abroad, and children born abroad, of English fathers, are considered as natives; but it is essential, in the latter case, that the father should go

and continue abroad in the character of an Englishman. By an act of Congress, it is declared, that children of parents duly naturalized under the laws of the United States being under the age of twenty-one years, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens; and by subsequent statutes, it would seem to be sufficient for the father to be naturalized. In regard to children of citizens of the United States born without the limits of this country, there is a statute, passed in 1802, but it refers to those only, whose parents were citizens at that time; consequently the provision narrows rapidly by the lapse of time, and the period will soon arrive when there will be no statute regulation for the benefit of children born abroad, of American parents, and they will be obliged to resort for aid to the dormant and doubtful principles of the Common Law.

An alien cannot acquire a title to real property by descent, or by any right created by other mere operation of law; but he may purchase land or take it by devise, though he is exposed to the danger of being divested of the fee, and of having his lands forfeited to the state, and if he dies, the inheritance escheats of course. He may sell land to a citizen, and the conveyance is good as against himself, but the purchaser takes it subject to the right of the government to seize the land.

The better opinion is, that aliens may take a lease for years, and they are capable of acquiring, holding, and transmitting movable property, in like manner as our own citizens, and they can bring suits for the recovery and protection of that property. Even alien enemies, lawfully resident in the country, may sue and be sued as in times of peace. An alien may take a mortgage upon real estate by way of security of a debt, but it is doubtful whether he may become a valid purchaser of the mortgaged premises sold at his instance.

During the residence of aliens in this country, they owe a local allegiance and are equally bound with natives to obey all general laws for the maintenance of peace, and the preservation of order, and which do not relate specially to our own citizens. If they are guilty of any illegal act, or involved in disputes with our citizens or with each other, they are answerable to the ordinary tribunals of the country.

If an alien dies before he has taken any steps under the act of naturalization, his personal estate goes according to his will, or if he dies intestate, then according to the law of distribution of the state of his domicile at the time of his death.

If aliens come here, with an intention to make this country their permanent residence, they will have many inducements to become citizens. The terms upon which any alien, being a free white person, can be naturalized, are prescribed by several acts of Congress. It is required, that he declare on oath, before a state court, being a court of record with a seal and clerk, and having common law jurisdiction, or before a circuit or district court of the United States, or before a clerk of either of the

said courts, two years at least, before his admission, his intention to become a citizen, and to renounce his allegiance to his own sovereign. This declaration need not be made, if the alien be a minor under twenty-one years of age, and shall have resided in the United States three years next preceding his arrival to majority. It is sufficient to be made at the time of such minor's admission, and that he then declare on oath, and prove to the satisfaction of the court, that for three years next preceding, it was his *bond fide* intention to become a citizen, and then five years' residence, including the three years of his minority, will entitle him to admission as a citizen, on complying with the other requisites of the law. At the time of an alien's admission, his country must be at peace with the United States, and he must, before one of these courts, take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and likewise, on oath, renounce and abjure his native allegiance. He must, at the time of his admission, satisfy the court by other proof than his own oath, that he has resided five years, at least, within the United States, and one year, at least, within the state where the court is held; and if he shall have arrived after the 18th of June, 1812, his residence must have been continued for five years next preceding his admission, without being at any time during the five years out of the territory of the United States. He must satisfy the court, that, during that time, he has behaved as a man of good moral character, is attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. He must, at the same time, renounce any title or order of nobility, if any he hath. The law further provides, that if any alien shall die after his declaration, and before actual admission as a citizen, his widow and children shall be deemed citizens.

A person thus duly naturalized, becomes entitled to all the privileges and immunities of natural-born subjects, except that a residence of seven years is requisite to enable him to hold a seat in Congress; and no person, except a natural-born citizen, is eligible to the office of governor in some of the states, or to the office of President of the United States.

LAWS OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.— After having given this general outline of the *common law* and of the statutes of the Federal government affecting aliens, it will be proper to show in what respects the former is modified or controlled by the local statute regulations of the several states; and for this purpose a brief abstract of the statutes of those states that have legislated on this subject will be given. It should be borne in mind, however, that all privileges granted to aliens by a state, are strictly local, and they are not entitled in any other state, to any privileges other than those secured to them by the laws of that state.

Maine. — Any person who has purchased real estate during alienage and afterwards become naturalized, is entitled to hold and dispose of the same, in the same manner, as if he were a natural-born citizen; and any alien, who files in any court of record, a declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and afterwards, before the expiration of three years, dies, not having been naturalized, if such alien during the three years becomes seized of any real estate, it descends to his heirs, or may be disposed of by will, in the same manner as if he were a citizen.

Alienage in the widow of a citizen is no objection to her receiving dower, nor is it any impediment to any person claiming a distributive share of personal estate, as issue, widow, or otherwise.

Vermont. — By the Constitution of this state, it is provided, that every person of good character who comes into the state, and settles, and takes an oath of allegiance to the same, may thereupon purchase, and by other just means acquire, hold, and transfer land, and after one year's residence, become entitled to all the privileges of a natural-born citizen, except that he is not capable of being elected governor, lieutenant-governor, treasurer, councillor, or representative in assembly, until after two years' residence.

Massachusetts. — The alienage of a woman does not bar her right of dower, excepting as to land conveyed by her husband, or taken from him by execution previous to February, 1813. With respect to aliens claiming a distributive share of personal estate, the law is the same as in Maine.

On the death of an alien, administration of the estate, if there be no widow or next of kin in this state, is granted, of right, to the consul or vice-consul of the nation to which he belonged, if there be any in this state.

When any person is disabled to prosecute an action in the courts of this commonwealth, by reason of his being an alien, subject, or citizen of any country at war with the United States, the time of the continuance of such war is deemed no part of the respective periods, limited by statute for the commencement of suits at law.

Connecticut. — The Superior Court, on the petition of any foreigner, who has resided in the state at least six months, may empower such person to receive and hold land for all purposes, and in the same manner as if he were a natural-born citizen.

No person who is not an inhabitant of this state, or of any of the United States, who comes to reside in any town in the state, gains a settlement in such town, unless admitted by the vote of the inhabitants, or by consent of the civil authority and selectmen of such town, or unless such person is appointed to, and executes, some public office.

New York. — Aliens are enabled to take and hold lands in fee, and to sell, mortgage, and devise, but not demise or lease the same, equally,

as if they were native citizens ; provided that the party had previously taken an oath, that he was a resident of, and intends always to reside in, the United States, and to become a citizen thereof as soon as he could be naturalized, and that he had taken the incipient measures required by law for that purpose. The power to sell, assign, mortgage, and devise real estate, is to continue for six years from the time of taking the oath ; but the alien is not capable of taking or holding any lands, descended, devised, or conveyed to him previously to his becoming such resident, and taking the oath above mentioned ; and if he dies within the six years, his heirs, being inhabitants of the United States, take by descent, equally as if he had been a citizen.

If an alien sells and disposes of any real estate, which he is entitled by law to hold and dispose of, he may take a mortgage for the purchase money, and may become a repurchaser on a sale made to enforce payment.

Aliens holding real estate by virtue of these provisions, are subject to duties, assessments, taxes, and burdens, as if they were citizens ; but are incapable of voting at any election, or of serving on any jury or of holding any civil office.

Alienage of an ancestor does not affect the inheritance ; nor is it any impediment to a widow's receiving dower, if she be a resident of the state at the time of the death of the alien.

Every devise of any interest in real property to a person, who, at the time of the death of the testator is an alien, not authorized by statute to hold real estate, is void.

An alien who has not taken the preliminary measures to entitle him to naturalization, is not competent to serve as an executor.

The limitation act, so far as it affects alien enemies, is not in force during the continuance of war with their country.

New Jersey. — In many respects the restraints upon aliens' holding real estate are entirely removed in this state.

Pennsylvania. — Alien friends may purchase lands, tenements, and hereditaments within this commonwealth, not exceeding five thousand acres, and may have and hold the same as fully to all intents and purposes, as any natural-born citizen may do. They may also acquire, take, hold, and dispose of real estate by descent or devise, in as full and ample a manner, as the citizens of the state.

Delaware. — Aliens resident in this state, having made a declaration according to law, of their intention to become residents of the United States, are capable of holding and aliening lands ; and, on the death of such aliens, their lands descend and pass in the same manner, as if they were citizens. The kindred of such aliens, if residing in the state, although aliens, may take lands by the intestate law equally with citizens, but those who do not thus reside are passed by, and the effect is the same as if they were dead.

On the death of an alien, his personal estate is distributed like that of a citizen, and it is no impediment to the kindred of an alien or other intestate that they are aliens.

Maryland. — Aliens actually residing in the state may take, hold, and dispose of real property as if they were citizens, provided that every male alien, who thus has an interest in real estate, shall, within one year after the acquisition of such real estate, make a declaration according to the laws of the United States, of his intention of becoming a citizen thereof, and shall, within twelve months after his being capable of becoming a citizen, naturalize himself.

If such alien die within the time required for his making the declaration of becoming a citizen or of being naturalized, then his lands descend in the same manner as if he were a citizen; but if it falls to a male descendant, he takes them on the same conditions as the original holder.

The heirs of any alien holding real property, may have and hold the same in like manner as citizens; but they must, if male, take it on the same conditions as the original holder.

If an alien, holding lands, neglects to make the declaration or to become naturalized, all conveyances made by him are as good as if he had complied with the law; and where naturalization is not obtained by fraud, if there be any defect in the proceedings, such defect does not invalidate any conveyances which the alien may have made.

Virginia. — Alien friends who come into the state and make a declaration before some court of record, that they intend to reside therein, are capable of taking, holding, and disposing of lands in the same manner as if they were natural-born citizens; and in case of the death of such aliens, their lands descend to their heirs, whether aliens or citizens. But the persons to whom such land is aliened or devised, or shall have descended, must come to reside in the state, and make declaration of their intention so to do within five years after such alienation, devise, or descent.

South Carolina. — In this state there are statute provisions in favor of aliens similar to those in New York.*

Georgia. — Alien friends who enroll their names in the office of the clerk of the Superior Court of the county where they propose to reside, may hold, sell, and devise all kinds of personal property, and rent houses or lands from year to year, and have the right of suing for all debts, demands, or damages other than for real estate.

When a citizen dies possessed of real estate, and leaves no heirs but aliens, the executor or administrator sells the property and pays over the proceeds to the legal representatives.

No alien may be appointed executor or administrator.

* Kent's Commentaries, Vol. II. p. 70.

Tennessee. — When any person dies intestate, without issue, and possessed of any estate, real or personal, it descends to such persons as are next of kin to such deceased person, and resident within the United States, to the perpetual exclusion of aliens, who may be related in a nearer degree.

Kentucky. — Alien friends who reside in the commonwealth two years, may, after that period, during the continuance of their residence, receive, hold, and pass real estate in the same manner as citizens may do.

Indiana. — Alien friends may hold lands, the same as citizens, by making a declaration, according to the laws of the United States, of their *bona fide* intention of becoming citizens thereof.

Missouri. — Aliens residing in the United States who make a declaration of their intention to become citizens thereof, by taking the oath required by law, and aliens residing in the state, are capable of acquiring real estate by descent or purchase, and of aliening the same, and are to incur like duties and liabilities thereto, as if they were citizens of the United States.

In *Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, and Louisiana*, the disability of aliens to take, hold, and transmit real property, seems to be entirely removed. But aliens not domiciliated in any part of the United States are subject to pay to the last-mentioned state ten per cent. on all sums which may be due to them as heirs, legatees, or donees by any succession which may be opened in the state.

In *New York, New Jersey, Maryland, South Carolina, and Georgia*, aliens may take mortgages of real estate; and in *New York, Virginia, Kentucky, and Michigan*, there are statute provisions, that, in making title by descent, it shall be no bar to a demandant, that any ancestor, through whom he derives his descent from the intestate, is or hath been an alien.

In regard to MARRIAGES, aliens stand upon the same general footing as citizens do, in all the United States. In all the states, marriage is treated by the law as a civil contract, and not as one to be regulated by any religious establishment or religious ceremonies. All religious sects, in the United States, enjoy a perfect equality, without any distinction or priority or privilege of one over another. In some of the states there are legislative provisions respecting the mode of the celebration of marriage. But these provisions are of a liberal cast, and allow the ceremony to be performed by a magistrate, or by a minister of the religious sect or denomination to which the parties belong, according to their own choice. And it may be generally stated, that marriages contracted before a magistrate or before such a minister, are valid to all intents and purposes, whether the parties are citizens or aliens, without any other formalities or ceremonies than they themselves voluntarily choose to adopt.

V. THE LONDON PERIODICAL PRESS.

The following information relating to the London Periodical Press, is derived mostly from "The Great Metropolis," a work (by Mr. Grant) published in London in October, 1836. The London Newspapers do not depend so much for their circulation upon regular subscribers, by the year, as the American Newspapers do; but they are sold chiefly by newsmen or newsvenders; and the number disposed of, of the several papers here noticed, has been very different at different times. The numbers sold daily, of the daily papers, and weekly, of those which are published but once a week, are here stated according to the latest information. In August, 1836, the stamp duty on English newspapers was reduced from 3*d.* to 1*d.*; and there has been a corresponding reduction in the price of the London daily papers, from 7*d.* to 5*d.* The journals to which a star is prefixed, maintain Tory or conservative principles; the others, Whig, liberal, or radical principles. Besides the principal editor, all the most considerable papers have several assistants or regular contributors.

1. MORNING DAILY NEWSPAPERS.

Name.	Began.	No. sold.	Editor.
*The Times,	1788	10,000	Mr. Barnes.
*The Morning Herald,	1782	7,000	Mr. White.
The Morning Chronicle,	1769	5,500	Mr. Black.
*The Morning Post,	1771	3,000	Mr. Biddleston.
The Morning Advertiser,	1794	5,000	Mr. Anderson.
The Constitutional,	1836		

"The Times" has been styled "the leading journal of Europe." It is conducted with great ability and at great expense; and it directly employs, one way or another, nearly one hundred individuals. The paper is a very valuable property, estimated to be worth £250,000; its annual profits, for some years past, are supposed to have been between £20,000 and £30,000. It has several times changed its political principles. During the ministry of Earl Grey, it was a strenuous advocate for the Parliamentary Reform Bill; but since 1834, it has maintained Tory or conservative principles.

"The Morning Herald" supported reform during Lord Grey's administration; but it is now conservative.

"The Morning Chronicle" has, since Lord Melbourne last came into office, been the leading ministerial morning paper.

"The Public Ledger," was established in 1758, and discontinued in 1836, and "The Constitutional" was substituted in its stead.

2. EVENING DAILY PAPERS.

Name.	Began.	No. sold.	Editor.
The Globe,		3,000	Mr. Wilson.
The Courier,			Mr. Hodgkins.
The Sun,		3,000	Mr. Young.
*The Standard,	1827		Dr. Gifford.
The True Sun,	1832	1,000	Rev. Mr. Fox.

“ The Globe ” has been, during the Grey and Melbourne administrations, the leading ministerial evening paper.

“ The Courier,” like the Times, has repeatedly changed its principles. From the year 1800 to the commencement of Mr. Canning’s ministry, it was ultra Tory in its principles; but it vindicated Mr. Canning against the ultra Tories; after the death of Mr. Canning, it again became ultra Tory; but since the commencement of Earl Grey’s ministry, it has maintained liberal principles. It was for several years the acknowledged organ of the government, was much patronized by the clergy of the established church, and its circulation, for a considerable period, averaged 10,000 copies daily; but its circulation began to decline after the peace, and it is now surpassed by the Globe and the Sun.

3. WEEKLY OR SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS.

Name.	Began.	No. sold.	Editor.
The Examiner,	1808	3,400	Albany Fonblanque.
The Spectator,	1827	2,500	Mr. Rintoul.
The Atlas,	1825	2,500	Robert Bell.
The Observer,			
Bell’s Life in London,	1822 }	20,000	Vincent Dowling.
The Weekly Dispatch,		31,000	Mr. Smith.
*Bell’s Weekly Messenger,		13,000	
Bell’s New Weekly Messenger,	1832	5,000	
The Sunday Times,	1822	5,000	
*The John Bull,	1820	4,500	Theodore Hook.
*The Age,	1819	7,250	Mr. Westmacott.
The Satirist,	1831	4,500	
The News,	1805	2,500	
The Weekly True Sun,	1833	2,000	
The County Chronicle,			
*The London Weekly Journal,			
The Mark Lane Express,		1,800	
*The Agriculturist,	1836	700	
*The Weekly Post,	1836	1,800	Mr. Lane.
The Patriot,	1832	2,500	Josiah Conder.
The Christian Advocate,		1,500	Mr. Stephens.
*The Watchman,	1834	2,000	
The Court Journal,	1829		Leman Blanchard.
The Naval and Military Gazette,	1833		Robert M. Martin.
*The United Service Gazette,	1833		Alaric A. Watts.

“ The Patriot,” “ The Christian Advocate ” and “ The Watchman ” are *religious* papers; the first two of liberal politics; the last, conser-

vative. "The Patriot" is the organ of the Evangelical Dissenters. "The Christian Advocate" was started a few years since, as the organ of the Wesleyan Methodists, but its politics were too liberal for them, — (as a body they favor Tory principles); and "The Watchman" was set up by them in opposition to "The Advocate." "The County Chronicle," "The Court Journal," and "The Naval and Military Gazette," take no decided part in politics. "The John Bull" once had a circulation of about 10,000. Its "readers are chiefly among the clergy." The aggregate circulation of the daily papers is stated at about 40,000; that of the weekly 120,000; and in addition to these stamped newspapers, the circulation of unstamped papers is said to have amounted, for some time, to 200,000 copies weekly.

4. QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

Name.	Began.	No. sold.	Editor.
*Quarterly Review,	1809	9,000	John G. Lockhart.
London and Westminster Review,	1824	1,500	Thomas Falconer.
Foreign Quarterly Review,	1827	1,200	
British and Foreign Review,	1835		John Kemble.
Dublin Review,	1836		O'Connell, Wiseman, and M'Quin.

"The Quarterly Review," which has been successively edited by William Gifford, J. T. Coleridge, and J. G. Lockhart, has, since its first establishment, been the leading Tory journal of Great Britain. It has no fixed rate of remuneration for contributions; but the average compensation is said to be the same that is paid by the "Edinburgh Review," viz. 20 guineas for a sheet, or 16 pages 8vo.

"The Westminster Review," was begun in 1824, by a number of gentlemen of Radical politics, who styled themselves Utilitarians, and it was edited by Dr. Bowring. "The London Review" was started, in 1835, by Sir William Molesworth, M. P., as proprietor, and Mr. Thomas Falconer, as editor. In 1836, the two Reviews were united, under Mr. Falconer, as editor. The usual rate of compensation for contributions is stated at 16 guineas a sheet.

The editors of "The Foreign Quarterly Review" have heretofore been Messrs. Gillies, Fraser, and Cochrane. It confines itself chiefly to foreign publications. Its principles are liberal, but moderate.

"The British and Foreign Review" was established by T. W. Beaumont, M. P., as proprietor. Its principles are liberal and independent.

"The Dublin Review" advocates the Roman Catholic Religion, and the political principles of Mr. Daniel O'Connell.

"The British Critic and Theological Review," a quarterly journal of long established reputation, is not noticed in "The Great Metropolis."

5. MONTHLY LITERARY JOURNALS.

The following are the Monthly Periodicals noticed by the author of "The Great Metropolis": — "*The Gentleman's Magazine*"; began in 1733; now circulates upwards of 1,200 copies; the editor from its commencement styled "Sylvanus Urban": — "*The Monthly Review*"; established in 1749, by Mr. Griffith, and conducted by him and his son 76 years; — "its circulation now limited, but select:" — "*The Monthly Magazine*"; began in 1786; was nearly thirty years conducted by Sir Richard Phillips, and its circulation exceeded 1,200 copies, now diminished: — "*The Eclectic Review*"; began in 1805; edited for many years, till the close of 1836, by Josiah Conder; a religious and literary publication, supported by Dissenters; in religion, evangelical; in politics, liberal: — "*The New Monthly Magazine*"; began in 1814; formerly edited by Thomas Campbell, now by Theodore Hook; formerly had a circulation of upwards of 6,000, now much less; but still larger than any other monthly: — "*Fraser's Magazine*"; began in 1830; edited by James Fraser; circulation little short of 1,500 copies; of ultra Tory principles: — "*The Metropolitan Magazine*"; began in 1831; edited by Captain Marryatt; circulation upwards of 1,500: — "*The Monthly Repository*"; began in 1806; was for many years the religious organ of the Unitarians; "some years ago it came into the hands of the Rev. W. J. Fox, who divested it entirely of its theological character, and made it a purely literary and political journal"; politics ultra-liberal; now edited by Mr. Kearne; circulation about 800 copies: — "*The Lady's Magazine*"; began in 1755; circulation not large: — "*The Court Magazine*"; began in 1832; conducted, till near the close of 1834, by Mrs. Norton; circulation never more than 1,500, now less: — "*The Asiatic Journal*"; began in 1816; circulation about 800 copies: — "*The United Service Journal*"; began in 1829; circulation nearly 2,500 copies; of conservative politics: — "*Alexander's East India Magazine*"; began six or seven years since; circulation less than 500; of liberal politics.

6. WEEKLY LITERARY JOURNALS.

"*The Literary Gazette*"; began in 1816; edited from its commencement by Mr. Jerdan; circulation for many years upwards of 5,000 copies, and still large: — "*The Athenæum*"; established 5 or 6 years ago by Mr. Buckingham, since purchased by Mr. Dilke; circulation 5,000 or 6,000 copies; — "*The Mirror*"; began 15 or 16 years ago by Mr. Limbird, the conductor; circulation formerly 15,000 copies; now very considerable: — "*The Penny Magazine*"; began under the auspices of the "Society for Diffusing Useful Knowledge"; but it is the property of Charles Knight, the editor; circulation heretofore nearly

200,000; now nearly 140,000; rate of pay for contributions £1 15s. for each page, "perhaps the highest in periodical literature": — "*The Saturday Magazine*"; began in 1832, under the direction of the "Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge"; circulation about 60,000; rate of pay for contributions, a guinea a page.

VI. PUBLICATION OF BOOKS IN ENGLAND.

AN estimate of the cost of publishing an edition of 750 copies of an 8vo. volume of 500 pages, printed on respectable paper, to be sold by retail for 12s. a copy; showing what part of the cost consists of taxes; as stated in the "*Edinburgh Review*," for June, 1831.

	Cost.			Duty.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Printing and Corrections,	95	6	0			
Paper,	57	15	0	12	19	4
Boarding,	15	0	0	4	15	7
Advertising,	50	0	0	25	0	0
	£ 218	1	0	£ 42	14	11
11 copies to public libraries,						
14 do. (say) to the author,	£	s.	d.			
725 do. for sale at 8s. 5d.	305	2	5			
Deduct cost,	218	1	0			
Profit to author and publisher, commis- sion, interest on capital, &c., when all are sold, }	£ 87	1	5			

"It results from this statement that the duties amount to about one 5th, or 20 per cent. of the cost; and the duties may be said invariably to exceed all the remuneration the author can reasonably expect for his labor. But it is essential to bear in mind, that the preceding statement shows only how the duties affect books when the entire impression is sold off at the full publication price. In truth and reality, however, this is a contingency that but seldom happens. Excluding pamphlets, it may, we believe, be truly affirmed, that, at an average, the original impression of half the books printed is hardly ever sold off, except at a ruinous reduction of price. It may be established by unquestionable evidence, that one book in every 4, and 49 pamphlets in every 50, do not pay their expenses."

"On a late investigation into the affairs of an extensive publishing concern in the metropolis, it was found that of 130 works published by it, in a given time, 50 *had not paid their expenses*. Of the 80 that did pay, 13 only had arrived at a second edition; but in most instances, these second editions had not been profitable. In general, it may be estimated, that, of the books published, *one-fourth* do not pay their

expenses ; and that only one in 8 or 10 can be reprinted with advantage. As it respects pamphlets, we know we are within the mark when we affirm that *not one in 50* pays the expense of publication."

Remark. Since the time when the above statement was published, the taxes on literature in England have been reduced. On the 28th of June, 1833, the duty for every advertisement in a newspaper or periodical publication, was reduced from 3s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. ; on the 13th of August, 1836, the duty on printing paper was reduced from 3d. to 1½d. per lb. ; and on the 20th of August, 1836, so much of an Act of the 54 Geo. III., respecting copyrights as requires the delivery of a copy of every book published to the libraries of Sion College, the four Universities of Scotland, and of the King's Inns in Dublin, was repealed. The libraries still entitled to a copy are those of the British Museum, the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, and that of Trinity College, Dublin.

VII. INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

Efforts have been recently made in France, England, and the North of Germany, to obtain an international copyright law, by means of which the authors of the several countries may have the exclusive right to their respective writings secured to them.

The popular productions of English literature are published very extensively in the United States, and are sold here at very much lower prices than those at which they are sold in England. The works of French authors are reprinted in Belgium ; and not only that country, but Germany, England, and various other countries are supplied at a much lower rate than they can be from Paris, greatly to the injury of the authors. The effect of this system has been so great, according to M. de Balzac, that, "books which under the Restoration sold 4,000 copies do not sell more than 1,000 ; and of those that heretofore sold 1,000, not more than 300 can be disposed of." It is said, "that the trade is so profitable, and carried on so extensively that the Belgian government would not dare to become a party to the treaty."

In France a Commission has been appointed consisting of Villemain (President,) Arago, Victor Hugo, Letronne, Rossi, Lenormand, Thénard, Dubois, Dumont, A. Didot, Gosselin, Hackette, Royer-Collard, and Cavé, who have made a "Report on the question relative to foreign *contrefaçon*, or spurious editions of French works," from which the following extracts are made.

"A numerous committee of English writers has met with a similar intention and has drawn up a request to the American Congress to obtain a reciprocal guarantee of literary property in the two countries.

The abuse of spurious editions, which militate against English authors in America, is more actively employed in Europe to the detriment of French writers. Every thing has tended to render the spoliation as easy as it is lucrative. Establishments for producing spurious editions have been made beyond the frontier. The low price rendered possible by their having to pay merely the expense of the materials of printing, has allowed them to supply all the markets of Europe; and, by means of the transit law, these Belgian editions traverse our territory to reach their markets.

“The Commission is of opinion that it should be enacted, that all works foreign or French, published abroad for the first time, should not be allowed to be reprinted during the lifetime of the author, or a term regulated by law, without his consent, or that of the person to whom he has ceded his rights.”

On the 1st of February, 1837, Mr. Clay presented to the Senate of the United States an Address signed by 56 distinguished authors of Great Britain, in which they say, “that they have long been exposed to injury, in their reputation and property, from the want of a law by which the exclusive right to their respective writings may be secured to them in the United States; that, for the want of such law, deep and extensive injuries have of late been inflicted on their reputation and property, and on the interests of literature and science, which ought to constitute a bond of union and friendship between the United States and Great Britain; — and that, deeply impressed with the conviction that the only firm ground of friendship between nations is a strict regard to simple justice, they earnestly request the Senate of the United States in Congress assembled, speedily to use, in behalf of the authors of Great Britain, their power of securing to the authors the exclusive right of their respective writings.”

• They state that their *property* is injured by the fact that the profits arising from the sale of their works, which are reprinted in the United States, are wholly appropriated by American booksellers, not only without the consent of the authors, but even contrary to their express desire; — and that their *reputation* is liable to be injured by the mutilation or alteration of their works, while their names are retained, and they are made responsible for works which they no longer recognize as their own; — grievances under which they have, at present, no redress.

They maintain that the want of such protection as they ask, is injurious to American authors, by preventing their obtaining a fair remuneration for their labors; and also to the American public, by being furnished with mutilated or imperfect editions, instead of the complete productions of the several authors.

The memorial was referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Clay, Preston, Buchanan, Webster, and Ewing of Ohio. An address from American authors recommending the passing of such a law has also been presented.

Literary labor generally receives but a very moderate compensation. Authors are rarely wealthy, and they have as fair a claim to have their property protected as other classes of the community ; and it is for the interest of literature and science, that they should be thus protected. There can be little doubt, that, if an international copyright law, judiciously framed, were enacted and in operation, alike in Great Britain and the United States, securing to British authors the exclusive right to their writings in the United States, and to American authors the exclusive right to their writings in Great Britain, it would not only be in accordance with justice, but would promote the interests of literature and science. But perhaps *reviews, journals, and anonymous periodical literature* generally should form an exception, and not be protected like other literary publications.

VIII. PRODUCTS OF THE PRESS IN GERMANY, FRANCE, AND ENGLAND.

Germany. — Germany still stands preëminent in the extent of its book-trade. The annual value sold is estimated at £860,000 sterling ; thirty years ago the trade was in the hands of only 300 booksellers, of publishers. At present there are not less than 1,094, including 92 commercial houses of Switzerland, Hungary, Prussia, and its Polish provinces. Through the Germanic Confederation there is one book-shop to 93,000 souls, while in Austria there is only one to 122,222. The progression, as regards intelligence, is still more striking in Prussia, where there is a book-shop to every 33,899 persons : in 1830, there were 200, which, in 1833, had increased to 293. At least 56 new book-shops have been established in different parts of Germany between Easter, 1832, and Easter, 1833. The number of works published in that country has increased in the following proportion : in 1827, 5,000 ; in 1828, 5,600 ; 1832, (in which year many pamphlets were published,) 6,122 ; in 1833, 4,635 (?) Of these, Austria furnished 290, Prussia, 1,058 ; Saxony, 1,810. Leipsic is the centre of this immense commerce.

France. — If we compare the total number of works published in Germany from 1814 to 1820, which were 50,393, and the number published in France during the same period, which was only 16,528, it would not at first be imagined that the proportional increase of literary

works has been much greater in the latter than the former country, but so it is; the aggregate amount of works was barely doubled in Germany, while in France, in 1826, the number published was 4,347, or four times as great as in 1814. In 1828, the French publications were 7,616, a number never reached in the catalogue of the celebrated annual Leipsic fair. The fluctuations in the labors of the French press are to be attributed to political events. In 1811, 45 millions, and in 1826, 144 millions of sheets were printed in France, the former number giving $1\frac{1}{2}$, the latter $4\frac{1}{2}$ sheets for each individual.

England. — In England, including pamphlets, reprints, newspapers, magazines, &c., the value of printed works in 1833 amounted to £ 2,420,900 sterling. This trade is almost entirely in the hands of the London booksellers, of whom there are 832, nearly as many as there are in Germany. The division of trade in this central mart of book-trading is remarkable: there are booksellers who entirely devote themselves to the sale of religious works, others to that of elementary works for instruction, and so on. Exclusive of pamphlets, reprints, and newspapers, the number of volumes published in England rose from 1,105 in 1828, to 1,507 in 1833, between which periods there was an annual increase of about 92 or 93 volumes, caused by the rapid progress of "cheap literature," which has effected a reduction in the mean price per work from 12s. to 10s. 7d. — *Mag. Popular Science.*

France. — The year 1835 gave birth to 177 new novels in France, by 144 authors, of whom 40 were *débutants* and 27 females; the most celebrated names, Alfred de Vigny, Balzac, and George Sand: — 299 poetical works; most celebrated poet, Victor Hugo: — 151 dramatic pieces; Eugene Scribe the most prolific writer in this department.

It has been calculated that no less than 5,000,000 francs have been lost in Paris since 1830, by unsuccessful attempts to establish periodical works. — *For. Qu. Rev.*

During the year 1836, there were printed in Paris 6,632 works, written in French, English, German, Greek, Latin, Italian, Spanish, Polish, &c.; besides 1,154 works of engravings and lithographs. — *Gent. Mag.*

Paris Newspapers. — The sale of Newspapers at Paris, is stated in the "Foreign Quarterly Review" for October, 1836, as follows: —

Gazette de France,	9,800	Estafette,	3,100
Journal des Débats,	9,400	Journal de Paris,	2,200
Constitutionnel,	8,300	Echo,	2,100
Courrier Français,	6,300	Moniteur,	1,90
Temps,	6,200	Impartial,	1,500
Quotidienne,	4,600	Messenger,	1,400
National,	4,200	Journal du Commerce,	1,400
Bon Sens,	3,200	France,	1,100

IX. PRICES OF 14 ARTICLES FOR 40 YEARS.

[Extracted from a Table by Mr. John Hayward.]

Year.	Flour.	Corn, North.	Rye.	Barley.	Rice.	Beef, No. 1.	Pork, No. 1.	Fish, Cod, Mar.	Cotton, Upland.	Tobacco, Va. Leaf.	Coffee.	Tea, Hyson.	Sugar, Musco.	Molasses.
	bbbl.	bus.	bus.	bus.	cwt.	bbbl.	bbbl.	cwt.	■	cwt.	lb.	lb.	cwt.	gal.
1795	12.00	1.00	1.16		7.00	13.00	18.00			.87	21	1.33	14.00	60
1796	16.00	1.25	1.30	1.00	6.00	14.00	18.00			.00	25	1.25	13.16	59
1797	10			1.00	4.00	13.00	18.50			.00	26		16.00	68
1798	7			90	2.25	10.00	18.70			.00	24	1.42	15.50	56
1799	10			83	3.00	8.00	17.00			.50	30	1.50	16.00	50
1800	10			79	4.50	8.00	17.00			.00	25	1.34	14.00	48
1801	13			90	7.00	13.00	26.00			.50	26	1.10	14.00	56
1802	9			.25	4.75	11.00	18.00			.50	22	1.04	15.50	36
1803	7			.00	6.25	13.00	16.00			.25	22	1.16	13.00	42
1804	7			83	5.50	12.00	15.50			.50	28	1.35	13.00	54
1805	13			.00	6.50	10.00	16.50			.00	31	1.20	14.50	40
1806	7			92	5.25	10.50	21.00			.50	32	1.20	12.00	38
1807	8			90	5.25	11.00	22.00			.50	32	1.12	11.50	41
1808	6			90	3.25	10.00	15.00			.00	25	1.00	12.00	50
1809	7			75	3.75	11.50	17.50			.00	27	1.30	13.50	52
1810	8			87	4.00	10.00	19.00			.00	24	1.00	12.50	46
1811	10			92	3.50	10.00	18.00			.00	17	95	14.00	54
1812	10			85	4.75	12.00	16.00			.00	16	25	12.50	50
1813	13			.10	7.00	10.00	18.00			.00	21	1.75	15.50	75
1814	14			90	7.00	11.00	22.00			.50	24	2.10	18.50	85
1815	9			.08	3.63	12.50	25.00			.00	23	1.75	16.00	75
1816	7			.08	4.75	11.50	22.00			.00	24	1.70	17.50	57
1817	14			.20	7.25	12.00	26.00			.00	20	1.90	14.50	53
1818	10			95	6.75	13.50	26.50			.00	26	1.90	14.00	54
1819	8			.00	6.25	14.50	21.00			.00	30	1.10	16.00	50
1820	5			67	3.50	10.00	14.50			.00	26	95	10.00	34
1821	4			50	3.25	8.50	11.50			.00	27	94	11.00	26
1822	7			65	3.50	7.75	13.00			.50	29	90	12.50	32
1823	7			65	3.75	8.25	13.00			.00	26	95	12.00	28
1824	6			60	3.75	7.00	12.00			.00	19	1.00	10.00	27
1825	5			50	3.75	7.50	14.00			.00	18		11.00	26
1826	5			80	3.50	8.00	12.00			.00	17	1.06	10.50	26
1827	6			.05	3.25	8.00	10.50			.00	15	95	9.75	33
1828	5			70	3.75	8.25	13.00			.50	16	1.05	9.25	30
1829	8			65	3.92	9.50	14.00			.50	13	95	10.64	30
1830	5			50	3.00	7.75	12.00			.00	12	90	9.50	25
1831	7			60	3.62	7.75	14.00			.12	12	95	9.50	27
1832	5			75	3.62	8.25	13.00			.50	13	80	8.40	27
1833	5			65	3.62	8.75	13.50			.00	13	70		32
1834	5			65	3.36	8.50	12.00			.00	12	70	10.64	34
Av. Pr.	e.			84	4.61	10.22	16.00	3		.07	22	1.16	12.83	44

In the above table the prices are given for Boston, as stated in the "Boston Commercial Gazette"; and they are the highest wholesale prices quoted, and the articles of the best quality.

The series of years embraced in this table are remarkable for great commercial and political changes.

X. PRICES OF FLOUR

At Philadelphia for three Months of the Year, from 1796 to 1837, inclusive.

[From "The Pennsylvanian."]

Years.	January.	February.	March.	Years.	January.	February.	March.
1796 .	\$ 12.00	\$ 13.50	\$ 15.00	1817 .	\$ 13.50	\$ 13.75	\$ 14.25
1797 .	10.00	10.00	10.00	1818 .	10.00	10.75	10.50
1798 .	8.50	8.50	8.50	1819 .	9.00	8.75	8.25
1799 .	9.50	9.50	9.25	1820 .	6.00	5.50	5.00
1800 }	11.50	11.25	11.50	1821 .	4.00	4.00	3.75
1801 }				1822 .	6.25	6.25	6.25
1802 .	7.00	7.00	7.00	1823 .	7.00	6.75	7.00
1803 .	6.50	6.50	6.50	1824 .	6.00	6.00	6.12
1804 .	7.50	7.50	7.00	1825 .	4.87	5.12	5.12
1805 .	11.00	12.25	13.00	1826 .	4.75	4.62	4.50
1806 .	7.50	7.50	7.00	1827 .	5.75	6.00	5.75
1807 .	7.50	7.50	7.50	1828 .	5.00	4.87	4.75
1808 (Emb.)	6.00	5.75	5.50	1829 .	8.50	8.25	8.00
1809 do.	5.50	7.00	7.00	1830 .	4.62	4.50	4.50
1810* .	7.75	8.00	8.25	1831 .	6.12	6.25	7.00
1811 .	11.00	10.50	10.50	1832 .	5.50	5.50	5.50
1812 (War)	12.50	10.12½	9.75	1833 .	5.75	5.00	5.50
1813 do.	11.00	10.00	9.50	1834 .	5.25	5.00	5.87
1814 do.	9.25	8.25	8.00	1835 .	4.87	5.00	5.00
1815 do.	8.00	8.00	7.75	1836 .	6.50	6.62	6.75
1816 .	9.00	9.00	8.00	1837 .	11.00	11.00	

This table is said to have been carefully prepared from authentic data. It indicates great and sudden changes in the market, and shows, that notwithstanding the price of flour was unusually high in 1837, yet it had repeatedly been still higher within the period embraced in the table.

XI. AGE AND SIZE OF TREES.

THERE is a great difference in the age that may be attained by different kinds of trees. Some continue to flourish through a long series of ages; nor can any definite time be assigned to them as the natural period of their existence. There are individual trees whose age, as computed by some naturalists, would carry back the commencement of their existence to a period anterior to the deluge; and though we have no very satisfactory evidence that there are any trees now existing of so great an age; yet there is no physical impossibility that such may be the fact.

The age of many kinds of trees may be ascertained, with some degree of accuracy, by felling them and counting the number of the con-

* In July and August, in 1810, the price of flour was from \$ 11.00 to \$ 12.00.

centric circles or rings of their stem or trunk. The age of trees is also estimated, while they are standing, by their size, appearance, and a knowledge of the laws by which their growth is regulated; and there are some old and celebrated trees, the age of which is known, with some degree of accuracy, by historical documents. There are, however, but very few of the most remarkable veterans of the forest or the field, of which the ages can be ascertained with any precision.

We can notice briefly only a few of the most remarkable trees. For further information, we would refer to the writings of Michaux and De Candolle, the volume on Timber Trees in "The Library of Entertaining Knowledge," "The Penny Cyclopædia," and "The Gentleman's Magazine," for June, 1836. The facts in this paper have been derived from these sources and from other works to which reference is made.

1. "The Oaks are among the patriarchs of Europe." In America there are no less than 29 varieties of the oak enumerated by Michaux. The white oak of the American forests is a much taller tree than the British oak; though its timber is not so hard nor so durable. "It is," says Michaux, "70 or 80 feet high, and 6 or 7 feet in diameter; but its proportions vary with the soil and climate."

The *Wallace Oak*, at Ellerslie, in Scotland, 3 miles from Paisley, was a remarkable object at the beginning of the 14th century, and must be at least 700 years old. Its branches are said to have covered a Scotch acre of ground. Many cases of oaks of extreme old age are recorded, some of which have been estimated at 1,500 or 1,600 years. The largest oak known in England, was called Damory's, in Dorsetshire, and was 68 feet in circumference. It was destroyed in 1755. The largest oaks now growing in England are two near Cranborne Lodge, Windsor; one 38, the other 36 feet round.

There has recently been published in the newspapers a notice of an oak at Ashton, England, said to be the finest in the country, which had been lately sold for 60 guineas, and was expected to be cut down when the barking season for the year (1837) should arrive. The circumference of its trunk, 6 feet above the ground, is stated at 20 feet; the length 72; the circumference at this height being 2 feet. About 30 years since it was sold for £100; but a chancery suit then arose, which saved it from the axe.

In Samagitia, Poland, 30 miles from Kowno, there was a famous oak, which was cut down in 1812. It was 38½ French feet in circumference, and 14 in diameter. "When sawed through, its age was clearly discernible, and found to be almost 600 years." — *Bib. Univ. Aug. 1831.*

Mr. Welles, in a communication in "The New England Farmer," states that in a lot in Dorchester, [Mass.,] given by Governor Stoughton for the benefit of college education to Dorchester scholars, he meas-

ured several oaks which were from 18 to 20 feet in circumference ; and in one of them he counted 200 rings, indicating as many years.

The writer of an article on "American Forest Trees," in "The North American Review," for April, 1837, says ; — "The largest oak, and indeed the largest tree which we have seen in this country, is a white oak, on the estate of James Wadsworth, Esq., of Genesee, N. Y. The tree is from 24 to 27 feet in circumference at the smallest part of the trunk. Its age cannot be less than 500 years, and it must therefore have been a majestic tree at the time when Columbus discovered the western world. It appears to be still in a healthy and vigorous condition, and bears in its exterior no marks whatever of decay. It is by no means improbable that this tree exceeds in size, many both in Europe and elsewhere, which are recorded as of greater diameter. For, in the measurement of large trees, it is of great importance to ascertain at what part of the trunk the measurement was taken. Every one must have remarked the difference between the bulk of such trees at the surface of the ground, and at a few feet above."

2. The *Yew* attains a great age. The famous *Ankerwyke Yew*, near Staines, in England, is older than the meeting of the English barons at Runnymede, when they compelled King John to grant Magna Charta. It is 9½ feet in diameter. The yews at Fountain's Abbey, in Yorkshire, are estimated at more than 1,200 years old ; and some at Fotheringay, in Scotland, have been computed at 2,500 or 2,600 years. One at Fortingal, in Perthshire, is said to be 56½ in circumference ; one at Brabourn in Kent, nearly 20 feet in diameter ; and one at Hedsor, in Bucks, 27 feet in diameter.

3. The *Lime* is said to acquire a larger diameter, in a given time, any other European tree. There is one at Friburg, in Switzerland, which was planted in 1476, on the occasion of the battle of Morat ; and it now has a diameter of 13 feet and 9 inches.

A lime at Trons, in the Grisons, which was a celebrated plant in 1424, existed in 1798, when it measured 51 feet in circumference. Its age is computed by De Candolle at 583 years.

4. The *Elm*, both of Europe and America, is a large tree, and has a rapid growth ; but the American elm has a more majestic appearance than that of Europe. The former is represented by Michaux as much inferior to the latter for useful purposes ; yet he characterizes the American elm as "the most magnificent vegetable of the temperate zone." One which grew at Morges, in Pays de Vaud, is mentioned by De Candolle, which he estimated at 335 years old ; and its trunk was 17 feet 7 inches in diameter, — (the foot of Pays de Vaud.) Mr. Strutt mentions an elm of 30 feet in circumference, planted in the reign of Stephen ; and one near Powick Bridge, Worcestershire, is 25 feet round. The largest elm of Scotch growth, now nearly destroyed, in Teviotdale, near Roxburghe, measured, in 1796, 30 feet in girth.

The Elm on Boston common is very conspicuous, both on account of its situation and size; and it is a very beautiful and well proportioned object. According to the statement of Mr. Welles, in "The New England Farmer"; — "it measures near the ground 23 feet, and about 3 feet above, 20 feet in circumference." Mr. Welles mentions, that a publication states the measurement of an elm at Hatfield, Mass., as 34 feet in circumference at 2 feet from the ground, and 24 feet 8 inches above, with a supposition that it is the largest tree in New England. But 'The Gazette' of Northampton states that there are several elms which would compete with it in that place, measuring 21, 22, and even 25 feet, and that one is said to measure 28 feet at some distance from the ground." — *N. E. Farmer*.

5. Some *Cedars* on Lebanon measured in 1660 by Maundrell and Pococke, were found to be 36½ feet in circumference; and were computed to be then 609 years old, and about 800 years old in 1787, when seen by M. Labellordière.

6. In the Garden of Olives at Jerusalem, there are now existing eight *Olives*, which can be proved by historical documents to have existed anterior to the taking of Jerusalem by the Turks; and consequently must be at least 800 years old.

7. "In the island of Teneriffe there is a *Dragonier*, or *Dracæna draco*, which is reputed to have lived a thousand years, and is called the *Great Dragon*. In 1402, when the island was conquered by Béthancourt, it was as large and as hollow as it now is. Humboldt measured it in 1799, and found it to be 45 French feet in circumference a little above its root. This tree is called dragon's-blood, because there flows from its trunk, during the dog-days, a liquor of a deep red, like blood, which is soon condensed, and becomes dry and brittle. It is the true dragon's blood of the shops." — *Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat.* This famous tree, which has been frequently visited by travellers, was destroyed by a storm in 1822.

8. The *Banian* or *Burr Tree* (the *Ficus Indica*) is one of the most curious and beautiful productions of nature. Each tree is in itself a grove, being composed of numerous stems or trunks which are connected together; some of the stems being of the size of a large tree. A celebrated Banian, called the Cubbeer Burr, stands on an island in the Nerbuddah, near Baroach in Hindostan. It is said by the natives to be 3,000 years old. It is described by Milton in his "Paradise Lost;" and it is supposed by some to be the same that was visited by Nearchus, an officer of Alexander. The large trunks of this tree amount to 350; and the smaller ones exceed 3,000; and each of these is constantly sending forth branches and hanging roots to form other trunks. The circumference of the whole is nearly 2,000 feet. — *Clarke, Penny Mag.*

9. There are three celebrated *Sweet-Chestnuts*, on the side of Mount Etna, called *de' Cento Cavalli*, 180 feet in circumference at the bottom of the trunk ; *di Santa Agatha*, 70 feet ; and *della Nave*, 64 feet in circumference. They must be of high antiquity ; but nothing precise is known on this point ; and it is almost certain that the first mentioned has been, in reality, formed of five or six trunks grown together. According to Brydone and Glover, this chestnut is 204 feet in circumference.

The Tortworth Chestnut belonging to Lord Ducie, in Gloucestershire, England, has been computed to be 900 years old. It measures 50 feet in circumference 5 feet from the ground ; and the height of the main stem is 70 feet.

10. The *Baobab* of Africa, considered by Humboldt, "the oldest organic monument of our planet," is estimated by Adanson at the extraordinary age of 5,150 years ; and, if this is not an over-estimate, it must have been a tree of considerable age at the time of the deluge ! The method adopted by Adanson for ascertaining the age of the baobab, was by making a deep cut in the side of the trunk and counting the concentric rings ; and thereby ascertaining the proportion between the number and the part of the diameter examined and the whole diameter. But this method cannot insure an accurate computation. The enormous dimensions of its trunk bear a striking disproportion to the other parts. It is not uncommon to find a trunk not more than 12 or 15 feet from the root to the branches, with a circumference of 75 or 78 feet. Humboldt mentions baobabs having a diameter of 30 feet. The size of the flowers is said to be in proportion to the size of the tree.

11. Some *Cypresses* that were celebrated even in the time of the Moorish kings, existed in the palace-garden of Granada in 1776, and were supposed to be at least 800 or 900 years old. In America, according to Michaux, the largest stocks of the cypress are 120 feet in height, and from 25 to 40 feet in circumference, above the conical base, which, at the surface of the earth, is always three or four times as large as the continued diameter of the trunk. Strabo mentions a cypress in Persia, in girth as much as five men could span ; and he believed it to be as much as 2,500 years old. At Atlixo there is a cypress 76 feet in circumference ; and one at St. Maria del Tuli, 118 feet round. The deciduous Cypress of Chapultepec in Mexico, said to be 117 feet 10 inches in circumference, the younger De Candolle considers even older than the baobab tree above noticed.

12. The *Plane Tree* (the *Platanus Orientalis* of the eastern continent, and the *Platanus Occidentalis* of America) commonly known in the Eastern States by the name of the *Button-wood*, and in the Western States by that of the *Sycamore*, is celebrated in both continents for size

and majestic appearance ; but the American species is said to possess a richer foliage, and afford a deeper shade than the Asiatic.

There is now growing in the valley of Bujukdere, near Constantinople, an immense oriental plane, 150 feet in circumference, with an internal cavity of 80 feet. Pliny mentions a plane tree in Lycia, which had a hollow trunk, that afforded a retreat for the night to the Roman consul Licinius Mutianus, with 18 persons of his retinue. This interior grotto was 75 feet in circumference, and the summit of the tree resembled a small forest.

"The *Sycamore* (*Platanus Occidentalis*)," says Mr. Flint, in his "Geography of the Mississippi Valley," "is the king of the western forests. It flourishes alike in every part of the valley that we have seen. It is the largest tree of our woods, and rises in the most graceful forms, with vast spreading lateral branches, covered with bark of a brilliant white. A tree of this kind near Marietta, (Ohio,) measured 15½ feet in diameter. We have seen one on the Big Miami, which we thought still larger. Judge Tucker, of Missouri, cut off a section of a hollow trunk of a sycamore, and applied a roof to it, and fitted it up for a study. It was regularly cylindrical, and when fitted up with a stove and other arrangements, made an ample and convenient apartment."

A hollow trunk of an enormous sycamore was fitted up with the requisite appendages and made use of at Utica, N. Y., as a retail shop ; and it was afterwards carried to the city of New York for a show. The following notice of such an object, which was exhibited in the saloon of the American Museum, and supposed the same that was used at Utica, is extracted from the New York Traveller. "A sycamore tree of most singular and extraordinary size has been brought to this city from the western part of this state. The interior is hollowed out, and will comfortably accommodate some 40 or 50 persons. It is splendidly furnished as a sitting-room, and contains every article of elegance and usefulness. It has a handsome piano, sofas, glasses, and mirrors, of fit and becoming style ; and is decorated with pictures and fancy articles."

13. Of the *Pines* of North America, Michaux describes 14 species, some of which grow to a great size, surpassing in height all other trees of the forest, and are very valuable for timber. He measured near Norridgewoek on the Kennebec, the trunk of a white pine felled for a canoe, which was 154 feet long, and 54 inches in diameter. The greatest height attained in that region, by the pine, he states at about 180 feet.

Mr. Douglas, a botanist, who was sent out from London, in 1825, to explore the northwest coast of America, mentions two species of pines which grow to an enormous size. One of these species, called

the *Pinus Douglassii*, found on the banks of the Columbia, grows, as he states, to the height of 230 feet, and is upwards of 50 feet in circumference at the base. The other species, called the *Pinus Lambertiana*, was found in Northern California. "One specimen, which in consequence of its having been blown down, Mr. Douglas was enabled to measure, was 215 feet in length, 57 feet 9 inches in circumference at three feet from the root, and 17 feet 5 inches at 134 feet. It is probably the largest single mass of timber that was ever measured by man; though some of the growing specimens of the same pine were evidently of greater elevation." — *Timber Trees*.

Lewis and Clark in their "Expedition," mention six species of firs or pines in the country watered by the Columbia, the largest of which is doubtless the same as that called *Pinus Douglassii*. "This species grows to an immense size, and is very commonly 27 feet in circumference, 6 feet above the earth's surface. They rise to the height of 230 feet, and 120 of that height without a limb. We have often found them 36 feet in circumference. One of our party measured one and found it to be 42 feet in circumference, at a point beyond the reach of an ordinary man. This trunk for the distance of 200 feet was destitute of limbs. This tree was perfectly sound, and at a moderate calculation, its size [height] may be estimated at 300 feet."

14. The *Mahogany*, a tree found in the West Indies and the central parts of America, is highly valued for its timber. It is a tree of rapid growth, but supposed to be not less than 200 years in arriving at maturity; its trunk has often a diameter of 4 feet; and the timber of a single tree sometimes produces \$4,000 or \$5,000. The mahogany, or "*Swietenia mahogani*," is perhaps the most majestic of trees; for though some rise to a great height, this tree, like the oak and the cedar, inspires the spectator with the strongest feelings of its firmness and duration. It expands into so giant a trunk, divides into so many massy arms, and throws the shade of its shining green leaves, spotted with tufts of pearly flowers over so vast an extent of surface, that it is difficult to imagine a vegetable production, combining in such a degree, the qualities of elegance and strength, of beauty and sublimity. A single log, imported into Liverpool, weighed nearly 7 tons; was, in the first instance sold for £378; resold for £525; and would, had the dealers been certain of its quality, have been worth £1,000." — *Timber Trees*.

15. The *Apple Tree* though not to be compared, especially in height, to the large forest trees above mentioned, sometimes grows to a considerable size. Mr. E. Hall, of Raynham, Mass., states, that there are two *apple trees* standing near his house, the circumference of one of which is 13 feet 5 inches 5 feet from the ground, and 12 feet 2 inches 3 feet from the ground; of the other, 12 feet 2 inches one foot from the

ground, and 11 feet 6 inches 3 feet from the ground ; and the reputed age 130 years. Mr. J. Ives states, that in Wallingford, Vt., there is an *Apple tree*, whose circumference is 8 feet 4 inches one foot from the ground ; and about 50 yards distant from it, there is a *Butternut tree*, the circumference of which is 9 feet 2 inches 18 inches from the ground ; and that the branches extend over a tract of land 5 rods in diameter. — *N. E. Farmer*.

XII. DISEASE AMONG THE SHELL-FISH.

“ ONE of the most curious phenomena of the year (1836) has been the fatal effect of an epidemic disease among the molluscos animals or shell-fish of the Muskingum river, (Ohio.) It commenced in April and continued until June, destroying millions of that quiet, retiring race, which people the beds of streams. As the animal died, the valves of the shell opened, and, decomposition commencing, the muscular adhesions gave way, and the fleshy portion rose to the surface of the water, leaving the shell in the bed of the stream. As these dead bodies floated down the current, the heads of islands, masses of fixed drift-wood, and the shores in many places, were covered with them, tainting the air in the vicinity with putrid effluvia. The cause of the disease amongst the shelly race remains as much a mystery as that of the Asiatic cholera amongst the human family.” — *Dr. S. P. Hildreth, Journal of Science*.

XIII. SELECT SCRAPS.

1. *The English, Scotch, and Irish*. — It has been well said, I know not by whom, that an Englishman is never happy but when he is miserable ; that a Scotchman is never at home, but when he is abroad ; that an Irishman is never at peace but when he is at war. — *The Original*.

2. *Man and Woman*. — Man is strong ; woman is beautiful. Man is daring and confident ; woman is diffident and unassuming. Man is great in action ; woman in suffering. Man shines abroad ; woman at home. Man talks to convince ; woman to persuade and please. Man has a rugged heart ; woman a soft and tender one. Man prevents misery ; woman relieves it. Man has science ; woman taste. Man has judgment ; woman sensibility. Man is a being of justice ; woman of mercy. — *Sat. Mag.*

3. *Source of Falsehood*. — It is more from carelessness about truth, than from intentional lying, that there is so much falsehood in the world. — *Dr. Johnson*.

4. *Conversation.* — Conversation should be pleasant without scurrility, witty without affectation, free without indecency, learned without conceitedness, novel without falsehood. — *Shakspeare.*

5. *Education of Children.* — The education of a child is principally derived from its own observation of the actions, the words, the voice, the looks, of those with whom it lives. — *Bp. Jebb.*

6. *Comforts of the Poor.* — The poor man has his wife and children about him ; and what has the rich man more ? He has the same enjoyment of their society, the same solicitude for their welfare, the same pleasure in their good qualities, improvement, and success : their connection with him is as strict and intimate, their attachment as strong, their gratitude as warm. I have no propensity to envy any one, least of all the rich and great ; but if I were disposed to this weakness, the subject of my envy would be a healthy young man, in full possession of his strength and faculties, going forth in a morning to work for his wife and children, or bringing them home his wages at night. — *Paley.*

7. *Time.* — There is no saying shocks me so much, as that which I hear very often, that a man does not know how to pass his time. It would have been but ill spoken by Methusalem in the nine hundred and sixty-ninth year of his life. — *Cowley.*

8. *Source of Cheerfulness.* — No man's spirits were ever hurt by doing his duty. On the contrary, one good action, one temptation resisted and overcome, one sacrifice of desire or interest, purely for conscience' sake, will prove a cordial for weak and low spirits beyond what either indulgence, or diversion, or company can do for them. — *Paley.*

9. *The Humble-minded.* — They who are truly humble-minded have no quarrels, give no offence, contend with no one in wrath and bitterness ; still more impossible is it for them to *insult* any man, under any circumstances. — *Paley.*

UNITED STATES.

I. ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

1. *Votes for President and Vice-President of the United States, for the 13th Presidential Term, commencing on the 3d of March, 1837.*

States.	Whole Number of Electors.	Votes for President.					For Vice-President.			
		M. Van Buren.	W. H. Harrison.	Hugh L. White.	Daniel Webster.	W. P. Mangum.	R. M. Johnson.	Francis Granger.	John Tyler.	Wm. Smith.
Maine,	10	10					10			
New Hampshire, . .	7	7					7			
Vermont,	7		7					7		
Massachusetts, . . .	14				14			14		
Rhode Island, . . .	4	4					4			
Connecticut,	8	8					8			
New York,	42	42					42			
New Jersey,	8		8					8		
Pennsylvania,	30	30					30			
Delaware,	3		3					3		
Maryland,	10		10						10	
Virginia,	23	23								23
North Carolina, . . .	15	15					15			
South Carolina, . . .	11					11			11	
Georgia,	11			11					11	
Alabama,	7	7					7			
Mississippi,	4	4					4			
Louisiana,	5	5					5			
Tennessee,	15			15					15	
Kentucky,	15		15					15		
Ohio,	21		21					21		
Indiana,	9		9					9		
Illinois,	5	5					5			
Missouri,	4	4					4			
Arkansas,	3	3					3			
<i>Total,</i>	291	167	73	26	14	11	144	77	47	23
Michigan (if counted),	3	3					3			
<i>Total,</i>	294	170	73	26	14	11	147	77	47	23

Michigan was not formally admitted into the Union as a State, at the time when the electors were chosen. After the votes for President and Vice-President were counted, by the tellers of the Senate and

House of Representatives, the President of the Senate declared Martin Van Buren elected President of the United States; and that no person had been elected Vice-President. The Senate then proceeded to elect a Vice-President, and made choice of Richard M. Johnson, he having 33 votes; and Francis Granger 16.

2. *Number of Votes given in the several States in November, 1836, for Electors to elect a President and Vice-President of the United States, to serve from the 4th of March, 1837, to the 4th of March, 1841.*

States.	M. Van Buren.	Others.	States.	M. Van Buren.	Others.
Maine,	22,300	15,239	S. Carolina,	No vote by	people.
N. Hampshire,	18,722	6,228	Georgia,	22,126	24,930
Vermont,	14,037	20,991	Alabama,	19,068	15,637
Massachusetts,	33,501	41,093	Mississippi,	9,979	9,683
Rhode Island,	2,964	2,710	Louisiana,	3,653	3,383
Connecticut,	19,234	18,466	Tennessee,	26,120	3
New York,	166,815	138,543	Kentucky,	33,435	3
New Jersey,	26,347	26,892	Ohio,	96,948	10
Pennsylvania,	91,475	87,111	Indiana,	32,480	4
Delaware,	4,155	4,738	Illinois,	18,097	1
Maryland,	22,167	25,852	Missouri,	10,996	
Virginia,	30,261	23,368	Arkansas,	2,400	
North Carolina,	26,910	23,626	Michigan,	7,360	
Votes for the Electors of Martin Van Buren,				762,149	
Votes for the Electors of other Candidates,				736,736	
Majority,				25,413	

Three different modes of choosing the electors of President and Vice-President in the different States, are authorized by the Constitution, viz. by the people by districts, by the people by a general ticket, and by the state legislatures. The same States have not all uniformly adhered to the same mode; and the mode may be varied at the pleasure of the state legislatures. At the last election all the States chose their electors by a general ticket, except South Carolina, in which they were chosen by the Legislature.

The Electors must be chosen within 34 days of the 1st Wednesday in December, on which day they meet in their respective States to give their votes for President and Vice-President.

A statement of the votes in the twelve preceding elections of President and Vice-President of the United States, may be seen in the American Almanac for 1834, pp. 126, 127.

II. COMMERCE.

1. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF EACH STATE.

Statement of the Commerce of each State and Territory, commencing on the 1st of October, 1835, and ending on the 30th of September, 1836.

States and Territories.	Value of Imports.			Value of Exports.		
	In American vessels.	In Foreign vessels.	Total.	Domestic Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.
Maine,	\$ 760,246	\$ 169,840	\$ 930,086	\$ 836,074	\$ 14,912	\$ 850,986
N. Hamp.	63,912	442	64,354	15,015	505	15,520
Vermont,	456,846		456,846	188,165		188,165
Mass.	24,619,665	1,061,797	25,681,462	5,113,196	5,267,150	10,380,346
R. Island,	552,514	2,685	555,199	212,297	16,123	228,420
Connecticut,	458,228	9,935	468,163	431,176	7,023	438,199
N. York,	107,644,170	10,609,246	118,253,416	19,816,520	9,104,118	28,920,638
N. Jersey,	18,284	5,979	24,263	38,769	24,040	62,809
Pennsylvania,	14,172,453	895,780	15,068,233	2,627,651	1,343,904	3,971,555
Delaware,	57,739	49,324	107,063	74,981		74,981
Maryland,	6,190,949	940,918	7,131,867	3,028,916	646,559	3,675,475
D. of Colum.	110,575	844	111,419	323,692	3,182	326,874
Virginia,	940,806	166,008	1,106,814	6,044,028	148,012	6,192,040
N. Carolina,	169,964	27,152	197,116	428,415	1,436	429,851
S. Carolina,	1,715,812	1,085,549	2,801,361	13,482,757	201,619	13,684,376
Georgia,	300,391	272,831	573,222	10,721,700	500	10,722,200
Alabama,	420,294	231,324	651,618	11,183,788	378	11,184,166
Mississippi,	5,650		5,650			
Tennessee,	36,015		36,015			
Louisiana,	12,399,430	2,718,219	15,117,649	32,226,565	4,953,263	37,179,828
Ohio,	2,269	8,691	10,960	3,718		3,718
Florida Ter.	55,268	66,477	121,745	62,076	9,586	71,662
Mich. Ter.	501,735	552	502,287	57,181	4,050	61,231
Missouri,	3,227		3,227			
Total,	\$ 171,656,442	18,323,593	189,980,035	106,916,680	21,746,360	128,663,040

2. *Number and Class of Vessels Built, and the Tonnage thereof, in each State and Territory of the United States, for the Year ending on the 30th of September, 1836.*

States.	Class of Vessels.					No. of Vessels.	Total Tonnage.
	Ships.	Brigs.	Sch'rs.	Sloops.	Steamb'ts.		Tons. 95ths.
Maine,	30	36	91	5		162	27,021 78
New Hampshire,	5		2			7	2,730 58
Massachusetts,	34	10	109	11		174	22,273 08
Rhode Island,	2	2	2	1	1	8	1,804 16
Connecticut,	1		15	41	2	59	4,502 29
New York,	14	3	54	47	17	135	19,923 75
New Jersey,			25	38	2	65	4,652 21
Pennsylvania,	2	3	6	3	60	74	10,214 86
Delaware,			6	5	1	12	934 81
Maryland,	4	9	95	2	1	111	9,690 42
D. of Columbia,			1			1	52 11
Virginia,	1		14	6	2	23	1,480 84
North Carolina,		1	5		1	7	554 33
South Carolina,			1	1	2	4	480 08
Georgia,					2	2	379 40
Florida,							
Mississippi,							
Alabama,							
Louisiana,			6	3	1	10	648 46
Kentucky,					9	9	1,714 00
Tennessee,					22	22	3,196 69
Ohio,			5	1		6	450 88
Michigan,		1	7		1	9	922 31
Total,	93	65	444	164	124	890	113,627 49

3. EXPORTS OF THE PRODUCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Summary Statement of the Value of the Exports of the Growth, Produce, and Manufacture of the United States, during the Year ending on the 30th day of September, 1836.

THE SEA.			
<i>Fisheries —</i>			
Dried fish, or cod fisheries . . . . .	.	\$746,464	
Pickled fish, or river fisheries, (her- ring, shad, salmon, mackerel) . . . . .	.	221,426	
Whale and other fish oil . . . . .	.	1,049,466	
Spermaceti oil . . . . .	.	119,787	
Whalebone . . . . .	.	187,008	
Spermaceti candles . . . . .	.	341,907	
			\$2,666,058
THE FOREST.			
Skins and Furs . . . . .	.	653,662	
Ginseng . . . . .	.	211,405	
<i>Products of Wood —</i>			
Staves, shingles, boards, &c.	\$2,153,623		
Other lumber	195,188		
Masts and spars	22,106		
Oak bark, and other dye	68,758		
All manufactures of wood	421,016		
<i>Naval Stores —</i>			
Tar, pitch, rosin, and turpentine	912,376		
Ashes — pot and pearl	723,606		
		4,496,673	
			5,361,740
AGRICULTURE.			
<i>Products of Animals —</i>			
Beef, tallow, hides, horned cattle	699,116		
Butter and cheese	114,033		
Pork (pickl'd), bacon, lard, live hogs	1,383,344		
Horses and mules	346,689		
Sheep	18,548		
		2,561,730	
<i>Vegetable food —</i>			
Wheat	2,062		
Flour	3,572,599		
Indian corn	103,702		
Indian meal	621,560		
Rye meal	173,976		
Rye, oats, and other small grain	80,492		
Biscuit, or ship bread	244,760		
Potatoes	43,630		
Apples	39,668		
Rice	2,548,750		
		7,431,199	
			9,992,929
Tobacco . . . . .	.	.	10,058,640
Cotton . . . . .	.	.	71,284,925
<i>All other agricultural products —</i>			
Flaxseed . . . . .	.	250,182	
Hops . . . . .	.	25,886	
Brown sugar . . . . .	.	12,342	
Indigo . . . . .	.	1,020	
			289,430

MANUFACTURES.			
Soap and tallow candles		\$ 478,310	
Leather, boots, and shoes		133,471	
Household furniture		214,046	
Coaches and other carriages		103,652	
Hats		244,012	
Saddlery		54,899	
Wax		91,676	
Spirits from grain, beer, ale, & porter		117,032	
Snuff and tobacco		435,464	
Lead		2,218	
Linseed oil and spirits of turpentine		51,910	
Cordage		8,502	
Iron — pig, bar, and nails		78,533	
Castings		85,599	
All manufactures of		141,873	
Spirits, from molasses		34,721	
Sugar, refined		165,648	
Chocolate		3,396	
Gunpowder		154,928	
Copper and brass		72,991	
Medicinal drugs		112,493	
Cotton, piece goods —			
Printed and colored	\$ 256,625		
White	1,950,795		
Nankeens	637		
Twist, yarn, and thread	32,765		
All other manufactures of	14,912		
		2,255,734	
Woollens		1,699	
Flax and Hemp —			
Cloth and thread		6,720	
Bags, and all manufactures of		7,385	
Wearing apparel		85,297	
Combs and buttons		75,972	
Brushes, billiard tables and apparatus		4,685	
Umbrellas and parasols		17,345	
Leather and morocco skins not per lb.		21,367	
Printing presses and type		12,654	
Fire-engines and apparatus		2,661	
Musical instruments		7,174	
Books and maps		38,597	
Paper and other stationery		44,857	
Paints and varnish		17,493	
Vinegar		3,634	
Earthen and stone ware		13,391	
Manufactures of Glass		46,877	
Tin, pewter, lead, marble, and stone		14,795	
Gold and silver, and gold leaf		10,907	
Gold and silver coin		345,738	
Artificial flowers and jewelry		16,407	
Molasses		851	
Trunks		6,481	
Brick and lime		6,829	
Domestic salt		31,943	
Articles not enumerated —			
Manufactured		542,171	
Other articles		807,920	
			1,350,091
Total,			\$ 106,916,680

\$2,813,600

3,097,490

1,350,091

4. IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Table, exhibiting the value of Imports from, and Exports to, each Foreign Country, during the Year ending on the 30th of Sept. 1836.

	Countries.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.		
			Domestic Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.
1	Russia,	\$ 2,778,554	\$ 326,283	\$ 584,730	\$ 911,013
2	Prussia,	81,301	66,410		66,410
3	Sweden and Norway,	1,243,189	528,983	89,558	618,541
4	Swedish West Indies,	56,414	80,225	1,620	81,845
5	Denmark,	48,971	314,268	271,717	585,985
6	Danish West Indies,	1,825,369	1,326,392	210,092	1,536,484
7	Netherlands,	1,828,231	2,496,096	686,479	3,184,575
8	Dutch East Indies,	1,477,906	172,691	906,331	1,079,022
9	Dutch West Indies,	521,906	406,458	67,427	473,885
10	Dutch Guiana,	33,471	59,315	2,360	61,675
11	Belgium,	480,009	1,586,925	697,135	2,284,060
12	England,	75,761,713	53,302,483	1,874,737	55,177,220
13	Scotland,	2,375,899	2,349,550	744	2,350,294
14	Ireland,	508,356	343,845	3,854	347,699
15	Gibraltar,	245,978	635,198	225,177	860,375
16	Malta,	34,390	38,817	139,892	178,709
17	British East Indies,	2,954,476	289,315	435,461	724,776
18	British West Indies,	1,285,287	1,748,855	97,631	1,846,486
19	British Guiana,	92,019	105,075		105,075
20	Honduras,	215,392	109,823	36,015	145,838
21	Cape of Good Hope,	28,755	86,218	4,517	90,735
22	British American Colonies,	2,427,571	2,456,415	194,851	2,651,266
23	Other British Colonies,	93,079			
24	Guernsey, Jersey, &c.		9,077		9,077
25	Hanse Towns,	4,994,820	3,152,418	1,211,464	4,363,882
26	France on the Atlantic,	34,648,281	17,656,692	604,675	18,261,367
27	France on the Mediterranean,	1,967,136	1,951,742	725,991	2,677,733
28	French West Indies,	417,335	471,927	30,173	502,100
29	French Guiana,	3,483			
30	Hayti,	1,828,019	1,054,974	185,065	1,240,039
31	Spain on the Atlantic,	793,708	604,929	46,280	651,209
32	Spain on the Mediterranean,	1,600,781	278,528		278,528
33	Teneriffe, and other Canaries,	203,953	21,687	4,264	25,951
34	Manilla and Philippine Islands,	803,330	7,361	52,672	60,033
35	Cuba,	12,734,875	4,601,717	1,803,772	6,405,489
36	Porto Rico,	3,209,043	594,559	65,899	660,458
37	Portugal,	275,273	38,335	13,247	51,582
38	Madeira,	366,210	38,945	17,393	56,338
39	Fayal and other Azores,	17,374	7,181	450	7,631
40	Cape de Verd Islands,	13,813	67,210	8,246	75,456
41	Italy,	1,970,246	139,473	524,586	664,059
42	Sicily,	642,090	146,183	49,714	195,897
43	Trieste,	1,020,099	1,138,431	829,674	1,968,105
44	Turkey,	975,371	99,085	534,949	634,034
45	Mocha, Aden, &c.			21,000	21,000
46	Greece,	32,981			
47	Morocco, &c.	39,221			
48	Mexico,	5,615,819	1,500,639	4,540,996	6,041,635
49	Central Republic of America,	195,304	86,349	103,169	189,518
50	Colombia,	1,696,650	393,687	435,568	829,255
51	Brazil,	7,210,190	1,732,741	1,362,195	3,094,936
52	Argentine Republic,	1,053,503	269,818	115,115	384,933
53	Chili,	811,497	582,868	355,051	937,917
54	Peru,	155,831		918	918
55	South America, generally.		8,538		8,538
56	China,	7,324,816	341,563	852,701	1,194,264
57	Europe, generally,		249,999		249,999
58	Asia, generally,	245,948	41,927	305,600	347,527
59	Africa, generally,	669,339	285,408	211,320	496,728
60	West Indies, generally,	4,460	404,945	109,051	513,996
61	South Seas,	1,126	77,268	59,303	136,571
62	North West Coast of America,	17,975	28,838	35,531	64,369
63	Uncertain places,	1,899			
Total,		\$ 189,980,035	106,916,680	21,746,360	128,663,040

5. VALUE OF DIFFERENT ARTICLES IMPORTED.

Value of different Articles of Merchandise Imported into the United States during the Year ending September 30th, 1836.

Species of Merchandise.	Value.	Species of Merchandise.	Value.
FREE OF DUTY.			
Articles imported for the use of the United States . . .	\$ 2,389	Camphor . . .	\$ 55,369
Articles specially imported for incorporated Phil. Societies, &c.		Silks, other than India, viz.	
Philosophical apparatus, &c.	3,596	Lace veils, shawls, shades, &c.	974,857
Books, maps, and charts . . .	33,990	Other manufactures of . . .	19,357,039
Statuary, busts, casts, and specimens of sculpture . . .	259	Manufactures of silk and worsted	3,171,023
Paintings, drawings, etchings, and engravings . . .	6,987	Camlets of goat's or camel's hair, as cashmere of Thibet . . .	386,450
Cabinets of medals and collections of antiquity . . .	244	Worsted stuff goods . . .	6,669,312
Specimens of botany . . .	16,023	Linens, bleached and unbleached	8,271,813
Models and invent. of machinery . . .	654	Ticklenburgs, Osnaburgs, and burlaps . . .	392,194
Anatomical preparations . . .	144	Sheeting, brown and white . . .	555,141
Antimony, regulus of . . .	38,875	Bolting cloth . . .	80,528
Lapis calaminaris, tutenague, spelter or zinc . . .	303,582	Wool, not exceeding 8 cts. per lb.	806,370
Burr stones, unwrought . . .	31,403	Quicksilver . . .	140,554
Brimstone and sulphur . . .	130,017	Opium . . .	469,896
Bark of the cork-tree . . .	8,850	Crude saltpetre . . .	518,605
Clay, unwrought . . .	8,825	All other articles . . .	8,257,809
Rags of any kind of cloth . . .	707,011	Total, . . .	\$92,056,481
Undressed furs of all kinds . . .	646,622	MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES	
Hides and skins, raw . . .	3,511,463	AD VALOREM.	
Plaster of Paris . . .	122,114	<i>Manufactures of Wool—</i>	
Barilla . . .	144,349	Cloths and cassimeres . . .	\$8,926,382
Wood, dye . . .	309,890	Merino shawls . . .	19,127
Unmanufactured mahogany . . .	591,106	Blankets not above 75 cts. each	983,832
Animals for breed . . .	41,438	above 75 cents each . . .	1,413,990
All other . . .	151,228	Hosiery, gloves, mitts, bindings	700,530
Old pewter . . .	2,463	Other manufactures of wool	713,757
Tin in pigs and bars . . .	319,255	Woollen yarn . . .	812
Plates and sheets . . .	1,403,552	Worsted yarn . . .	211,894
Brass in pigs and bars . . .	3,023	<i>Manufactures of Cotton—</i>	
Old . . .	3,910	Dyed, printed, or colored . . .	12,192,980
Copper in pigs and bars . . .	735,988	White . . .	2,766,787
in plates for sheathing ships	1,016,122	Hosiery, gloves, mitts, bindings	1,358,608
for the use of the mint . . .	12,405	Twist, yarn, or thread . . .	555,290
Old, fit for re-manufacture . . .	132,103	Nankeens . . .	28,348
Bullion, Gold . . .	1,913,137	Other manufactures of cotton	974,074
Silver . . .	318,350	<i>Silks from India, China, &c.</i>	
Specie, Gold . . .	5,318,725	Piece goods . . .	1,747,106
Silver . . .	5,850,669	Sewing silk . . .	83,542
Teas from India, China, &c.	5,341,506	Do. from other places . . .	699,633
Coffee . . .	9,653,053	Lace—thread and cotton . . .	1,457,449
Cocoa . . .	243,216	<i>Flaxen goods—</i>	
Fruits, {	Almonds . . .	Dyed and colored linen, checks	532,143
	Currants . . .	Other manufactures of . . .	503,537
	Prunes . . .	<i>Hempen goods—</i>	
	Figs . . .	Sail duck . . .	662,652
	Raisins in jars & boxes	Other manufactures of . . .	54,459
	Raisins, all other . . .	<i>Hats and bonnets—</i>	
	Mace . . .	Leghorn, chip, straw, or grass hats, &c. . .	602,012
Spices, {	Nutmegs . . .	Fur, wool, and leather . . .	24,229
	Cinnamon . . .	<i>Manuf's of iron, or iron and steel—</i>	
	Cloves . . .	Side-arms, . . .	35,156
	Black pepper . . .	Fire-arms, not specified . . .	623,150
	Pimento . . .	Drawing-knives . . .	22,406
	Cassia, . . .	Cutting-knives . . .	7,431
	Ginger . . .	Hatchets, axes, and adzes . . .	16,837
		Socket-chisels . . .	29,179
		Steelyards and scalebeams . . .	42,062

Species of Merchandise.	Value.	Species of Merchandise.	Value.
Vices	\$ 49,946	Floor cloth, patent, printed, or painted	\$ 26,034
Sickles or reaping-hooks	9,709	Oil cloth, other than patent floor cloth	19,802
Scythes	95,871	Cotton bagging	1,701,451
Spades and shovels	24,367	Wines —	
Squares of iron	13,261	Madeira, in casks and bottles	436,941
Wood screws	161,769	Sherry, do. do.	435,825
Other articles	5,870,240	Sicily, do. do.	207,642
Manufactures of —		Red, of France, in casks	486,469
Copper	159,705	Other of France, do.	300,254
Brass	608,392	Of France, in bottles and cases	1,191,077
Tin	49,482	Red, of Spain and Austria, in casks	44,358
Pewter	64,322	Other of Spain, Austria, Germany, and the Mediterranean in casks	739,104
Lead	4,313	Of other countries, in casks	440,781
Wood — cabinet ware	112,395	Do. in bottles	49,583
Other articles	255,520	Spirits — From grain	378,611
Leather	1,046,080	From other materials	1,538,770
Marble	27,541	Molasses	4,077,312
Gold and silver, precious stones, set or otherwise	539,075	Vinegar	21,131
Watches and parts of watches	1,239,588	Beer, ale, and porter in casks	2,105
Glass-ware, { Cut, and not specified	65,953	Do. in bottles	176,477
{ Plain and other	155,617	Oil —	
{ Other articles of, paying a duty of 20 per cent.	396,537	Foreign fishing, Spermaceti	93
{ China and porcelain	284,673	Whale and other fish	588
{ Earthen and stone	2,424,514	Olive, in casks	173,416
Wares, { Plated not specified	555,424	Castor	730
{ Gilt	194,254	Linseed	535,036
{ Japanned	80,601	Rapeseed	181
Saddlery —		Teas from other places than China and India	1,305
Common, tinned and japanned	191,566	Chocolate	765
Plated, brass, and polished	408,561	Sugar — Brown	11,623,699
Coach and harness furniture	26,422	White, clayed, or powdered	890,805
Carriages and parts of carriages	5,564	Loaf	47
Slates of all kinds	149,462	Candy	96
Quills, prepared	13,009	Other refined	49
Black-lead pencils	6,755	Syrup of sugar-cane	22
Paper hangings	113,516	Cayenne pepper	95
Hair-cloth and hair-seating	67,895	Candies — Wax, and Spermaceti	1,186
Brushes of all kinds	61,105	Tallow	5,425
Copper bottoms	17,046	Cheese	23,796
Sheet and rolled brass	1,394	Soap	43,071
Silver or plated ware	7,051	Tallow	8,634
Raw silk	37,507	Lard	27,631
Indigo	1,113,577	Beef and pork	4,226
Wool, unmanufactured, exceeding 8 cents per pound	463,756	Bacon	16,244
Articles not enumerated, 5 per ct.	65,705	Butter	20,670
Do. 10 do.	11,263	Saltpetre	83
Do. 12 do.	10,536	Vitrol, oil of	43
Do. 12½ do.	332,215	Salts — Epsom	86
Do. 15 do.	1,723,164	Glauber	103
Do. 20 do.	53,013	Tobacco, manufactured —	
Do. 25 do.	1,600,461	Snuff	4,960
Do. 30 do.	94,363	Cigars	1,058,857
Do. 35 do.	4,213	Other than snuff and cigars	275
Do. 40 do.	1,463	Cotton	255,312
Do. 50 do.	284,243	Gunpowder	21,088
Total,	\$59,343,388	Bristles	216,034
MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.		Glue	591
Flannels	\$ 306,952	Ochre — Dry	24,816
Bockings and baizes	168,760	In oil	772
Carpetings —		Red and white lead	62,237
Brussels, Wilton, & treble ingr.	514,712	Whiting and Paris white	1,045
Other ingrained and Venetian	449,943	Litharge	131

Species of Merchandise.	Value.	Species of Merchandise.	Value.
Scrap of Lead	\$ 24,822	Paper — Folio and quarto post	\$ 21,793
Lead — Pig, bar, and sheet . .	35,283	Foolscap, drawing, and writing	104,925
Shot	635	Printing, copper-plate, &c.	539
Old and scrap	1,603	Sheathing, binders', wrapping,	
Cordage — Cables and tarred	82,561	and box boards	1,588
Untarred and yarn	5,984	All other	23,856
Twine, packthread, &c.	168,739	Books — printed previous to 1775	11,741
Corks	67,670	In other languages than Eng-	
Copper — Rods and bolts	944	lish, Latin, and Greek	92,210
Nails	806	In Greek and Latin, bound	5,832
Fire-arms — Muskets	53,617	Do. unbound	4,756
Rifles	1,410	All other, bound	52,095
Wire, cap or bounet	1,394	Do. unbound	92,747
Iron and steel wire, not above		Apothecaries' vials and bottles,	
No. 14	21,582	not exceeding 6 oz. each	1,105
Do. above No. 14	31,272	Apothecaries' vials, exceeding 6,	
Tacks, brads, and sprigs —		and not exceeding 16 oz. each	191
Not exceeding 16 oz. per thous.	2,216	Perfumery and fancy vials and	
Exceeding 16 oz. per thousand	698	bottles, not exceeding 4 oz. each	1,854
Iron — Nails	106,283	Perfumery and fancy vials and	
Spikes	15,804	bottles, above 4 and not above	
Cables and chains, or parts of	139,731	16 oz. each	59
Mill-saws	13,936	Demijohns	23,298
Anchor	13,007	Glass Bottles —	
Anvils	99,283	Black, not above 1 quart	259,554
Blacksmiths' hammers, &c.	9,282	Exceeding 1 quart	520
Castings, vessels of	33,414	Window Glass —	
Castings, all other	44,211	Not exceeding 8 by 10 inches	15,423
Round iron, as braziers' rods of		Exceeding 8 by 10, and not ex-	
3-16 to 8-16 diameter	21,764	ceeding 10 by 12 inches	17,933
Nail or spike rods, or nail plates,		Exceeding 10 by 12 inches	155,394
slit, rolled, or hammered	1,301	Fish — Dried and smoked	12,178
Band iron, scroll iron, or case-		Salmon	35,884
ment rods, slit or hammered	5	Mackerel	36,470
Sheet and hoop	325,676	All other	30,774
Pigs	272,978	Shoes and Slippers — silk	7,042
Old and scrap	28,224	Prunelle, nankeens, &c.	804
Bar, manufactured by rolling	2,131,828	Leather, kid, and morocco, &c.	45,996
Bar, manufactured otherwise	1,891,214	Children's	1,995
Steel	686,141	Boots and booties	9,866
Hemp	815,558	Playing cards	62
Alum	1,877	Felts, or hat bodies, wholly or	
Copperas	189	partly of wool	405
Wheat flour	62,341	Total value, paying specific duties	38,580,166
Salt	724,527	Do. " duties ad val.	59,343,388
Coal	244,995	Do. free of duty	92,056,481
Wheat	493,159	Total value	\$ 189,980,035
Oats	63,346		
Potatoes	31,614		

6. TONNAGE OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICTS,
September 30th, 1836.

New York,	Tonnage. 404,814	Portland,	Tonnage. 57,366	Barnstable,	Tonnage. 30,278
Boston,	226,779	Penobscot,	53,207	Nantucket,	30,010
Philadelphia,	91,905	New London,	39,147	Belfast,	29,893
New Orleans,	81,710	Bath,	42,296	Plymouth,	23,922
New Bedford,	81,252	Waldoborough,	38,546	Newburyport,	22,264
Baltimore,	62,365	Salem,	33,025	Portsmouth,	20,791

III. TOBACCO TRADE.

[From the "National Gazette," October 6th, 1836.]

It was desired by several of our friends who are largely interested in the trade of Tobacco, that we should endeavor to obtain and forward to them a statement of the exports of that article, and of its various kinds, viz. Ohio, Kentucky, Maryland, and Virginia, for a series of 15 or 20 years, to enable them to form some opinion as to the probable increase or falling off of the consumption of Tobacco, and of the particular description increased or diminished in consumption in particular countries. Such a statement would not only be highly useful to dealers, but also to planters; but there are no data from which it can be compiled, as the records of exports seldom or never designate the description of tobacco exported. In the course of our efforts to obtain the desired information, we became possessed of all the facts relating to the growth and exportation of tobacco which are to be obtained from the records of our own country and the published documents of others, so far as they were accessible.

A letter of the Governor and Council of Virginia, dated James' City, January 20th, 1622, says, "that there was not above 60,000 pounds made in the colony;" but in 1639, only 17 years afterwards, the Grand Assembly passed a law which recites, that, "Whereas, the excessive quantity of tobacco of late years planted in the colony has debased the quality," and enacts, "that all the tobacco planted this present year, and the two succeeding years, in the colony of Virginia, be absolutely destroyed and burned, excepting and reserving so much in equal proportion to each planter, as shall make in the whole just the quantity of 120,000 lbs. of tobacco, stripped and smoothed, &c. In consideration whereof, the creditors of the planters were compelled to "accept and receive 40 lbs. of tobacco so stripped and smoothed, in full satisfaction of every 100 lbs. now due them." It is not important to ascertain whether this law was reenacted at the end of the 3 years named in it; for we find in an official report to the commissioners, that the yearly exports of tobacco for ten years ending in 1709, were 28,858,666 lbs., of which 11,260,659 lbs. were annually consumed in Great Britain, and 17,598,007 lbs. in other countries of Europe. In 1744 — 1776, the average annual exportation was 40,000,000 lbs., of which 7,000,000 lbs. were consumed in Great Britain, and 33,000,000 lbs. in other European countries. The annual average exportation from 1768 to 1770, both inclusive, was 67,780 hhds. of about 100 lbs. each, or 67,780,000 lbs. As we have now approached the period when the exportation of tobacco arrived at a point from which it has vibrated, (sometimes a little above or below it,) we subjoin a statement of the exportation for the

years 1772 - 1775, inclusive, which will furnish the remarkable fact that (compared with any succeeding four years since that period) the annual exportation of tobacco just before the Revolution, was about the same that it has been at any time since, in our most prosperous periods. For although 1790 - 1792 were three years of very heavy exportations, they fell off in 1793 nearly one half, making the annual average exportation not materially different from 1772 - 1775.

Statement showing the Quantity of Tobacco Exported from the United Colonies from 1772 to 1775, inclusive.

Years.	Pounds Exported.	Pounds consumed or remaining on hand in Great Britain.	Pounds consumed or remaining on hand in other countries of Europe.
1772	97,799,263	97,791,805	7,458
1773	100,472,007	3,695,564	96,776,443
1774	97,397,252	18,698,337	78,676,915
1775	101,828,617	27,623,451	74,205,166
Total,	397,497,139	147,809,157	249,665,982

Total exportation for the 4 years, 397,497,139 lbs., or an annual average of 99,374,785 lbs. This brings up to the period of the Revolution. The following will exhibit the exportation of the article during that period:

Statement showing the Quantity of Tobacco Exported from the United Colonies from 1776 to 1782, inclusive.

Years.	Pounds Exported.	Pounds consumed or on hand in Great Britain.	Pounds consumed or on hand in other countries of Europe.
1776	14,498,500	*	14,498,500
1777	2,441,214	†	2,441,214
1778	11,961,533	7,520,550	4,440,783
1779	17,155,907	10,982,899	6,173,008
1780	17,424,267	11,474,791	5,950,176
1781	13,339,168	7,600,296	5,738,872
1782	9,828,244	6,364,813	3,463,431
Total,	86,649,533	43,943,349	42,705,984

Total exportation for the 7 years, 86,649,533 lbs. or an annual average of 12,378,504 lbs. Of the total 7 years' exportation, 33,974,949 lbs. were captured by the British during the war.

The following table exhibits the exports of Tobacco from the United States, for the years 1787, 1788, 1789, immediately preceding the adoption of the present constitution.

* This year Great Britain exported to the continent nearly 26,000,000 lbs. of old stock.

† Great Britain exported this year to the continent 6,000,000 lbs. of former stock.

Statement showing the Quantity of Tobacco Exported from the United States from 1787 to 1789, inclusive.

Years.	Pounds Exported.	Pounds consumed or remaining on hand in Great Britain.	Pounds consumed or remaining on hand in other countries of Europe.
1787	90,041,000	45,379,795	44,661,805
1788	88,595,000	39,600,404	48,995,186
1789	88,675,000	48,831,232	39,843,768
<i>Total,</i>	267,311,000	133,811,431	133,500,159

Total exportation for the 3 years, 267,311,000 lbs. or an annual average of 89,103,666 lbs.

The following statement furnishes at one view the exports of leaf and manufactured Tobacco and Snuff, from 1790 to 1835, inclusive.

Statement exhibiting the Number of Hogsheads of Tobacco Exported from the United States from 1790 to 1835, inclusive, and the Average Price per pound, and gross Value from 1802 to 1835, inclusive. Also the Number of Pounds of Manufactured Tobacco and Snuff Exported from 1791 to 1835, inclusive, and gross Value from 1817 to 1835, inclusive.

Years.	No. hds. leaf Tobacco.	Average price per lb.	Total Value.	Manufacturer'd Tobacco. lbs.	Snuff.	Value of Manufactured Snuff.
*1790	118,460	Average price per lb. not ascertained.	value of leaf Tobacco so unascertained.		Snuff and manufactured Tobacco included.	Value unascertained.
1791	101,272			81,122		
1792	112,428			117,874		
1793	59,947			137,784		
1794	72,958			19,370		
1795	61,050			20,263		
1796	69,018			29,181		
1797	58,167			12,805		
1798	68,567			142,269		
1799	96,070			406,076		
1800	78,686			457,713		
1801	103,758			472,282		
1802	77,721	6½ c		233,591		
1803	86,291	6		152,415		
1804	83,341	5½		298,139		
1805	71,251	7½		428,460		
1806	83,186	6½		381,733		
†1807	62,236	7½		274,952		
‡1808	9,576	7½		36,332		
1809	53,921	5½	3,774,000	350,835		
§1810	84,134	5	5,048,000	529,285		
1811	35,828	5	2,150,000	752,553		
||1812	26,004	5	1,514,000	588,618		

* French Revolution.

† Berlin and Milan Decrees.

‡ Embargo.

§ Rambouillet Decree.

|| War with Great Britain.

Years.	No. of bbls. leaf Tobacco.	Average price per lb.	Total Value.	Manufacturer's Tobacco. lbs.	Smuff. lbs.	Value of Manufactured Smuff.
*1813	5,314	5 c	319,000	283,512		
*1814	3,125	6½	232,000	79,377		
†1815	85,337	8	8,235,000	1,034,045		
1816	69,241	15½	1,000,000	576,246		
1817	68,365	12½	00	1,115,874	5,060	\$ 281,509
1818	64,337	10	61	1,486,240	5,513	373,875
1819	69,427	10½	67	1,221,833	13,710	237,192
1820	83,940	8	88	593,358	4,996	149,589
1821	66,858	7½	45	1,332,949	44,552	149,083
1822	83,169	6½	20	1,414,424	44,602	157,182
1823	99,000	5½	27	1,987,507	36,694	154,955
1824	77,863	5½	55	2,477,990	45,174	121,770
1825	75,964	6½	76	1,871,368	53,920	172,353
1826	64,098	6½	08	2,179,774	61,801	210,134
1827	100,025	5½	46	2,730,255	45,812	239,024
1828	96,278	4½	07	2,637,411	85,655	210,747
1829	77,131	5½	5,185,370	2,619,399	19,509	202,396
1830	83,810	5½	5,833,112	3,199,151	29,425	246,747
1831	86,718	4½	4,892,388	3,639,856	27,967	292,475
1832	106,806	4½	5,999,769	3,455,071	31,175	295,771
1833	83,153	5½	5,755,968	3,790,310	13,453	288,973
1834	87,979	6½	6,595,305	3,956,579	57,826	328,409
1835	94,353	7½	8,250,577	3,817,854	36,471	357,611

It may be proper to remark, that the weight of a hogshead of tobacco is much greater now than formerly. Originally, tobacco being less compactly pressed, the hogsheads averaged only 600 lbs., but they gradually increased, and in 1770, reached 1,000 lbs. average. At this time Kentucky averages about 1,300 lbs. per hogshead, and the average of all kinds (Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland, and Ohio) we have estimated at 1200 lbs. per hogshead, which we believe to be very nearly right. The annual average exportation for the last 21 years, from 1815 to 1835, inclusive, is within a fraction of 82,760 hogsheads. Taking our estimate of 1,200 lbs. per hogshead to be the true weight, we shall thus have 99,312,000 lbs. as the annual average for the last 21 years; and we have seen that the annual average exportation for the 4 years ending in and including 1775, was 99,374,785 lbs., which establishes the remarkable fact, that the exportation of leaf tobacco has remained stationary for a period of 60 years.

On a careful examination of the foregoing statements, it appears, that when our exports of leaf tobacco, for two or three successive years, much exceed one hundred millions of pounds; for some succeeding years they are proportionably reduced below that standard. It is also evident that the Revolutionary war gave a check to the exportation of leaf tobacco from which it has never recovered; for until that period,

as may be seen by reference to the preceding statements, the annual average exportation increased regularly and steadily. It was 37,780,000 lbs. greater for the years 1763 to 1770, than for the years 1744 to 1746; and for the years 1772 to 1775, it was 31,594,785 lbs. more than the annual average for the years 1763 to 1770. In other words, for the 31 years immediately preceding the Revolution, our exports of leaf tobacco annually increased very nearly 2,328,000 lbs., and for the 60 years since that period, it has remained stationary, except when interrupted by wars or other commercial embarrassments. The reason is apparent. Before the Revolution, all Europe depended on us for supplies of the article; but, being cut off from the supplies, by the war, Europeans turned their attention to growing it for themselves, and have continued to cultivate it all over the continent.

It will be observed that the exportation of manufactured tobacco and snuff has increased more than forty-four fold since 1791, and more than three fold since 1817; but the gross *value* has not proportionably increased, at least since 1817.

From a review of the subject, as above detailed, it will be perceived, that, if it were in our power to furnish a precise statement of the exports of each description of tobacco, and the countries to which it was exported, (although very desirable on many accounts,) it would not furnish satisfactory evidence that the consumption of tobacco generally, or of any particular description, had increased or diminished in Europe, without knowing *what they grow*, as well as *what we export*. We have devoted much labor and attention to this part of the subject; but, although we can learn generally that the production of it in Europe keeps pace with the increased consumption, yet our researches have not enabled us to lay before you any useful statement, either as to the quantity or the qualities grown, except for three years in France, as follows: —

Statement showing the Quantity of Tobacco Grown in France for the Years 1818 – 1820.

Years	Kilogrammes.	Pounds.	No. of hhds., estimated at 1,200 lbs. per hhd.
1818	, 7,418,000	18,545,000	15,454
1819	10,360,000	25,900,000	21,583
1820	13,155,000	32,887,500	27,406

This shows an increased production of nearly double in the 3 years.

It will strike you with surprise, as it did us, that the consumption of tobacco has increased so much in our own country, as to carry off the very large surplus grown beyond the foreign demand. Formerly, when all the tobacco was grown in Virginia and Maryland, we exported as much as we do now; and now, in addition to those States, which pro-

duce nearly, or quite as much as they did then, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, together with Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Missouri, produce as much more. We must, therefore, consume more than the quantity required for exportation.

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Tobacco Exported from the United States from 1832 to 1835, inclusive.

Treasury Department, Register's Office, July 4th, 1834.

Remarks. — If the preceding statements may be relied on as correct, it appears that there has been a very surprising increase of the use of tobacco in this country, and that the annual consumption now amounts to upwards of 100,000,000 pounds : — giving about 7 pounds to every man, woman, and child. The sum annually paid by the consumers of this quantity of tobacco in its manufactured state, has been computed, by a writer in "The Portsmouth Journal," at \$20,000,000.

The following passage is extracted from Dr. Mussey's "Essay on the Influence of Tobacco on Life and Health." — "Eighty thousand dollars' worth of cigars, it was estimated, were consumed in the city of New York in 1810 ; at that rate, the present annual consumption would amount to more than \$200,000. The statement of Dr. Abbot, in his 'Letters from Cuba,' in 1828, is, that the consumption of tobacco in that island is immense. The Rev. Mr. Ingersoll, who passed the winter of 1832-3, in Havana, expresses his belief that this is not an overstatement. He says, 'Call the population 120,000 ; say half are smokers ; this, at a bit (i. e. 12½ cents) a day, would make between \$7,000 and \$8,000. But this is too low an estimate, since not men only, but women and children smoke, and many at a large expense.' He says, that 'the free negro of Cuba appropriates a bit (i. e. 12½ cents) of his daily wages, to increase the cloud of smoke that rises from the city and country.' This, in 30 years, would amount to \$7,058.72, a respectable estate for a negro, or even for a white man.

"The Rev. O. Fowler, from considerable attention to the statistics of tobacco consumption in the United States, estimates the annual cost at \$10,000,000 ; time lost by the use of it, at \$12,000,000 ; pauper tax which it occasions, at \$3,000,000.

"This estimate, I believe to be considerably below the truth. It has been estimated, that the consumption of tobacco in this country is *eight times* as great as in France, and *three times* as great as in England, in proportion to the population."

According to an estimate given by the editor of the "New York Commercial Advertiser," in a late number of that journal, the cost of the tobacco smoked in the city of New York, is much greater than is stated by Dr. Mussey ; but his estimate will probably be thought, by most readers, a great exaggeration. According to the "Commercial Advertiser," 100,000 persons in the city, (about one third of the whole population) are supposed to be smokers ; and the average cost to each smoker is computed to be 10 cents a day ; — total daily cost \$10,000 ; and the annual cost \$3,650,000. The annual cost of bread for the inhabitants of the city, allowing 13 ounces of bread for each person, and computing flour at \$10 per barrel would amount to \$3,493,050. "Thus a little attention to the subject discloses the painful and disgusting fact, that in the clear-headed, sharp-sighted, money-making city of New York, the inhabitants pay more for tobacco than they do for bread."

IV. BANKS.

1. CONDITION OF THE DEPOSIT BANKS,

*According to Returns received at the Treasury Department, on or near the
1st of March, 1837.*

DEPOSIT BANKS. (Continued.)

Recapitulation of Deposit Banks.

Loans and Discounts,	● 171,987,054.56	Deposits by Treas'r, U. S.	● 38,960,994.44
Stocks,	5,371,739.33	Deposits by Public Officers,	5,350,454.42
Real Estate, . . .	3,114,746.00	Other Depositors, . . .	29,957,629.02
Other Investments, .	14,353,314.38	Due to Banks,	26,258,412.07
Expenses,	302,975.53	Other Liabilities, . . .	14,811,496.87
Due from Banks, . .	25,229,056.98	Capital,	60,937,315.00
Notes of other Banks, .	17,671,447.47	Contingent Fund, . . .	4,302,254.75
Specie,	15,312,892.59	Profit and Loss, &c. . .	7,305,474.80
Circulation,	44,637,505.99		

2. NUMBER AND CAPITAL OF ALL THE BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES. AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

1, 1836.	Capital authorized.
	\$ 2,535,000
	2,623,308*
	2,200,000
	40,830,000
	9,100,581
	6,519,368*
	37,303,460
	29,638,483*
	7,575,000
	1,197,775*
	29,175,000
	2,500,000
	6,711,500*
	9,600,000
	10,556,318*
	8,909,967*
	9,900,000
	14,458,969
	54,000,000
	21,400,000
	5,600,000
	8,246,640*
	3,500,000
	2,800,000
	1,980,000
	12,900,000
	7,500,000
	100,000
	376,421,168

3. Summary Statement of the Condition of all the Banks in the United States, at the dates annexed, 1835, 1836.

States.	No. of Banks.	No. of Branches.	Date.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Capital.
Maine,	36	-	June 4, 1836,	\$ 176,239	\$ 1,753,040	\$ 834,929	\$ 3,935,000
N. H.	26	-	May 2, 1836,	-	1,506,519	816,569	2,663,308
Vt.	19	-	January 1, 1836,	76,802	2,088,880	348,875	1,125,694
Mass.	105	-	May, 1835,	1,136,444	9,430,357	6,422,266	30,410,000
R. I.	61	-	October, 1835,	586,416	1,644,289	1,689,389	8,750,581
Conn.	91	3	March 7, 1836,	-	3,874,219	1,465,977	8,519,368
N. Y.	86	2	January 1, 1836,	6,224,646	21,127,927	29,539,618	31,981,461
Penn.	44	-	November, 1835,	3,876,868	10,932,023	13,347,977	18,658,482
N. J.	25	-	Oct. 1835, to Dec. 1836,	336,132	1,755,829	1,139,887	3,970,090
Del.	4	4	Feb. to Nov., 1836,	161,880	806,665	410,824	817,775
Md.	18	2	Dec. 1835, to Dec. 1836,	1,300,868	3,200,163	4,379,945	8,203,575
D. of C.	7	-	January 1, 1836,	643,582	961,798	1,385,523	2,339,738
Va.	5	18	January 1, 1836,	1,552,508	8,162,763	3,540,414	6,511,300
N. C.	3	4	November, 1835,	314,896	2,050,518	655,311	1,769,231
S. C.	8	9	January to Oct., 1836,	2,500,427	7,488,727	4,021,210	7,936,318
Ga.	14	11	April, 1836,	2,603,595	7,971,587	3,295,930	8,209,967
Fa.	5	-	January to July, 1836,	39,037	714,569	449,451	1,484,386
Ala.	9	4	Oct. 1835, to Oct. 1836,	1,582,494	6,172,107	3,152,047	6,558,968
La.	14	31	April to October, 1836,	2,607,587	7,130,546	11,744,712	34,065,284
Miss.	5	8	Dec. 1835, to Nov. 1835,	659,470	4,490,521	6,401,518	8,764,550
Tenn.	3	4	May to October, 1836,	211,976	4,205,508	1,514,065	4,546,285
Ky.	4	10	Dec. 1835, to July, 1836,	1,199,354	3,819,480	1,925,101	5,116,400
Mo.	-	1	January 30, 1836,	371,598	-	1,382,262	-
Illino.	2	5	January to July, 1836,	279,670	653,681	252,734	478,220
Ind.	1	10	January 9, 1836,	869,839	1,981,650	1,673,827	1,279,857
Ohio,	31	1	Dec. 1835, to Dec. 1836,	2,924,906	9,675,644	6,125,914	8,369,744
Mich.	7	3	Oct. 1835, to Nov. 1836,	172,071	1,184,498	2,114,943	909,779
Total,	566	193		32,369,005	124,858,474	110,042,216	216,875,292
B. U. S.	1	23	February 1, 1836,	7,650,589	15,444,564	5,062,224	35,000,000
Aggreg.	567	146		40,019,594	140,301,038	115,104,440	251,875,292
Incr. of capital in 34 old banks,			December, 1836,				12,196,000
Banks lately char't'd,	109		December, 1836,				60,170,000
Aggreg.	676						324,240,292
Specie Funds.				Specie Funds.			
N. Hampshire, \$535,960				Florida, \$ 261,394			
Vermont, 601,913				Tennessee, 41,567			
Connecticut, 1,770,118				Total, 4,800,076			
New York, 1,877,868				Aggregats, \$ 4,800,076			
North Carolina, 111,239							

4. Condensed Statement of the Condition, at different intervals, of all the Banks in the United States.

5. PAPER AND SPECIE.

An Exhibit, in round numbers, of the amount of Paper and Specie in active circulation, and of Specie in Banks in the United States, prepared partly from actual returns, and partly from estimates; as given in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated Dec. 6th, 1836.

Dates.	Paper in active Circulation.	Specie in active Circulation.	Specie in Banks.	Total Specie in the U. States.
Near Oct. 1833,	\$80,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$25,000,000	\$29,000,000
1st Jan. 1834,	76,000,000	12,000,000	27,000,000	39,000,000
1st Jan. 1835,	82,000,000	18,000,000	43,000,000	61,000,000
1st Jan. 1836,	108,000,000	23,000,000	40,000,000	63,000,000
1st Dec. 1836,	120,000,000	28,000,000	45,000,000	73,000,000

6. SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENT BY THE BANKS.

The Spring of 1837 was rendered memorable for an almost unprecedented series of mercantile embarrassments and difficulties, which were first extensively felt in the cities of New York and New Orleans, but soon extended to all the commercial towns in the United States, causing very heavy and numerous failures. A similar embarrassment in trade was also experienced in foreign countries.

On the 10th of May, 1837, all the Banks in the city of New York, by common consent, suspended specie payment; and nearly all the banks in all the states of the Union, immediately after hearing of this measure of the Banks in the city of New York, adopted the same course. The Legislature of the State of New York, being then in session, passed an act, on the 16th of May, authorizing the suspension of specie payments by the banks in that State, for one year.

V. FINANCES.

[From the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, Dec. 6th, 1836.]

Balance in the Treasury on the 1st of Jan. 1835,	\$8,892,856.42
The Receipts from all sources during the year 1835,	35,430,087.10
Viz.	
From customs,	\$19,391,310.59
From lands,	14,757,600.75
From dividends and sales of bank stock,	569,280.82
From incidental items,	195,561.98
From the Neapolitan indemnity,	516,332.96
These, with the above balance, make an aggregate of	\$44,322,945.52
The Expenditures on all objects during the year 1835,	17,573,141.56

Viz.

On civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscel-

laneous objects, 3,721,961.60

Neapolitan awards, 508,436.93

Military service, including fortifications, &c. 9,420,312.69

Naval service, including gradual improvement, 3,864,939 06

Public debt, 58,191.28

The balance left in the Treasury on the 1st of January,

1836, was, therefore, \$26,749,803 96

The receipts into the Treasury during 1836, as ascer-

tained and estimated about 47,691,898.00

Of these, the receipts during the first three quarters are

ascertained to have been 38,141,898.04

Viz.

From customs, \$17,523,151.79

From lands, 20,048,929.88

Dividends and sales of U. S. Bank stock, . . 292,676.67

Incidental items, including excess of repay-

ments on account of public debt, as here-
after stated, 247,139.70

[This does not embrace the receipts in trust on account of the Chickasaw Indians; nor the receipts on account of the Post-Office and Patent-Office, of which, as well as the expenditures on the same accounts, separate statements are kept, in conformity to the laws; nor what has been received in trust the present year for the claimants under the French, Neapolitan, and Spanish treaties.]

Receipts during the fourth quarter of the present year,

computed at about \$9,550,000.00

These, with the balance on the 1st of January, 1836,

form an aggregate of 74,441,702.00

The expenditures during the year 1836, ascertained and

estimated to be 31,435,032.00

Of these, the amount during the first three quarters is

ascertained to have been 20,791,372.16

Viz.

On civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous, 3,850,101.55

Military service, including fortifications, &c. . . 13,010,061.59

Naval service, &c. 3,921,209.02

The expenditures for the fourth quarter, as computed by the proper Departments, will be \$ 10,643,660; but, it is thought, they will probably fall short of that amount. This will leave on hand, the 1st of January, 1837, an estimated balance of \$ 43,005,669. From this, if the diminished sum of \$ 1,080,000 for unavailable funds be deducted, the available balance of money on the 1st of January, 1837, would be \$41,925,669.

VI. SURPLUS REVENUE.

Apportionment of the Surplus Revenue of the United States, remaining in the Treasury, January 1st, 1837, (reserving \$5,000,000,) among the several States, agreeably to the number of electoral votes for President, according to the act of Congress, of June 23d, 1836: — the deposits to be made in four equal parts, on the 1st of January, 1st of April, 1st of July, and 1st of October, 1837.

States.	Electo- ral Votes.	Amount to be deposited.	States.	Electo- ral Votes.	Amount to be deposited.
Maine,	10	\$ 1,274,451.02	Georgia,	11	\$ 1,401,896.12
New Hampshire,	7	892,115.71	Alabama,	7	892,115.71
Massachusetts,	4	1,784,331.43	Mississippi,	4	509,780.41
Rhode Island,	14	509,780.41	Louisiana,	5	637,925.51
Vermont,	7	892,115.71	Missouri,	4	509,780.43
Connecticut,	8	1,109,560.81	Kentucky,	15	1,911,676.53
New York,	42	5,352,694.28	Tennessee,	15	1,911,676.53
New Jersey,	8	1,019,560.81	Ohio,	21	2,676,347.14
Pennsylvania,	30	3,823,353.06	Indiana,	9	1,147,005.92
Delaware,	3	382,335.31	Illinois,	5	637,925.51
Maryland,	10	1,274,451.02	Arkansas,	3	382,335.31
Virginia,	23	2,931,237.34	Michigan,	3	382,335.31
North Carolina,	15	1,911,676.53			
South Carolina,	11	1,401,896.12	<i>Total,</i>	294	\$ 37,468,859.97

VII. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER.

[From the Washington "Globe."]

Table of Import and Export of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion to and from the United States, from 1821 to 1836.

	Years.	Imported.	Exported.
Second term of President Monroe,	1821	\$8,064,890	\$10,748,059
	1822	3,369,846	10,810,180
	1823	5,067,896	6,372,987
	1824	8,379,835	7,014,552
Term of Pres- ident Adams,	1825	6,150,765	8,797,055
	1826	6,880,960	4,704,523
	1827	8,151,130	8,014,880
	1828	7,489,741	8,243,476
First Term of President Jackson,	1829	7,403,612	4,924,020
	1830	8,155,964	2,178,773
	1831	7,305,945	9,014,931
	1832	5,907,504	5,656,340
Second term of President Jackson,	1833	7,070,368	2,614,952
	1834	17,911,632	1,676,258
	1835	13,131,447	5,748,174
	1836	12,166,372	4,435,815

VIII. LEAD MINES.

Statement of the Lead made annually at the United States Lead Mines, from the Year 1821, (when their Superintendence was transferred from the Treasury to the War Department,) to September 30th, 1835.

Periods.		Fever River.	Missouri.	Total.
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Lead made from the year 1821, to 30th Sept. 1823		335,130	.	335,130
Lead made in the year ending Sept. 30th, 1824		175,220	.	175,220
Do. do.	1825	664,530	386,590	1,051,120
Do. do.	1826	958,842	1,374,962	2,333,804
Do. do.	1827	5,182,180	910,380	6,092,560
Do. do.	1828	11,105,810	1,205,920	12,311,730
Do. do.	1829	13,343,150	1,198,160	14,541,310
Do. do.	1830	8,323,098	8,060	8,332,058
Do. do.	1831	6,381,900	67,180	6,449,080
Do. do.	1832	4,281,876	.	4,281,876
Do. do.	1833	7,941,792	.	7,941,792
Do. do.	1834	7,971,579	.	7,971,579
Do. do.	1835	3,754,290	.	3,754,290
Total,		70,420,357	5,151,252	75,571,609

IX. MINT.

OFFICERS OF THE MINT.

	Salary.		Salary.
R. M. Patterson, <i>Director</i> ,	\$ 2,000	J. R. Eckfeldt, <i>Assayer</i> ,	\$ 1,500
Wm. Findlay, <i>Treasurer</i> .	1,200	J. Cloud, <i>Melter and Refiner</i> ,	1,500
Adam Eckfeldt, <i>Chief Coiner</i> ,	1,500	William Kneass, <i>Engraver</i> ,	1,200

1. *Statement of the Annual Amounts of Deposits of Gold, for Coinage, from the Mines of the United States.*

Year.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Tennes-see.	Alabama.	Not ascertained.	Total.
1824	.	\$ 5,000	.	.	.	.	.	\$ 5,000
1825	.	17,000	.	.	.	.	.	17,000
1826	.	20,000	.	.	.	.	.	20,000
1827	.	21,000	.	.	.	.	.	21,000
1828	.	46,000	.	.	.	.	.	46,000
1829	\$ 2,500	134,000	\$ 3,500	.	.	.	.	140,000
1830	24,000	214,000	26,000	\$ 212,000	.	.	.	466,000
1831	26,000	294,000	22,000	176,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	.	520,000
1832	34,000	458,000	45,000	140,000	1,000	.	.	678,000
1833	104,000	475,000	66,000	216,000	7,000	.	.	868,000
1834	62,000	389,000	38,000	415,000	3,000	.	.	898,000
1835	60,400	263,500	42,400	319,900	100	.	\$ 12,200	696,500
1836	62,000	148,100	55,200	231,400	300	.	.	467,000
	374,900	2,465,600	298,100	1,680,300	12,400	1,000	12,200	4,841,500

2. *Statement of the Coinage of 1836, at the Mint of the United States.*

Denominations.	Pieces.	Value.
<i>Gold.</i> — Half Eagles,	553,147	\$2,765,735
Quarter Eagles,	547,986	1,369,965
	1,101,133	4,135,700
<i>Silver.</i> — Dollars,	1,000	1,000
Half Dollars,	6,546,200	3,273,100
Quarter Dollars,	472,000	118,000
Dimes,	1,190,000	119,000
Half Dimes,	1,900,000	95,000
	10,109,200	3,606,100
<i>Copper.</i> — Cents,	2,111,000	21,110
Half Cents,	398,000	1,990
	2,509,000	23,100
<i>Whole Number of Pieces,</i>	13,719,333	7,764,900

3. *Statement of Gold Deposits at the Mint in 1836.*

The deposits of gold for coinage amount to	\$4,084,000
Of which was received from the United States, viz.	
Virginia,	\$62,000
North Carolina,	148,100
South Carolina,	55,200
Georgia,	201,400
Tennessee,	300
	————— \$467,000
Coins of the United States of old standard,	5,000
Coins and bullion from England,	230,000
Do. do. France,	3,160,000
Do. do. other European States,	75,400
Do. do. Mexico and S. America,	124,700
Bullion from Africa,	8,700
Jewellers' base gold,	13,200
	————— \$4,084,000

All the coinage embraced in this statement has been performed at the U. States Mint in Philadelphia; but branch mints have recently been established at New Orleans, La., Charlotte, N. C., and Dahlonega, Ga.

“The last year,” says the Director in his Report, dated January 23d, 1837, “has been marked by the introduction of important improvements in every department of the Mint.

“Changes have been made in the arrangements for assaying, which place this part of our establishment upon a footing with the most perfect in Europe.”

4. *Tabular Statement of the Amount of Coinage at the Mint, in the several Denominations of Coin from the Commencement of its Operations until the 31st of December, 1836, inclusive.*

The above table contains the number of the several denominations of coin with the exception of *Eagles* and *Half-cents*.

The number of *Eagles* coined from 1792 to 1804, inclusive, was 132,592. No eagles have been coined since 1804.

The number of *Half-cents* coined from 1792 to 1836, was 7,440,713.

Summary of the whole Coinage.

Gold, —	Whole No. of pieces coined,	4,716,325	— value	\$ 22,102,035 00
Silver,	do.	do.	115,421,762	" 46,739,182.90
Copper,	do.	do.	77,752,965	" 740,331 58½
	Total,		197,891,052	\$ 69,581,549.48½

[From the Postmaster-General's Report.]

X. POST-OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

1. TRANSPORTATION OF THE MAIL.

The Length (in miles) of Post Routes, and the Annual Transportation of the Mail in each State and Territory, on the 1st of July, 1836.

States and Territories.	Length of the Route.	Annual Transportation.			
		On Horse and in Sulkies.	In Stages.	*In Steam-boats and on Railroads.	Total.
<i>N. E. Section.</i>					
Maine,	3,999	244,192	630,448	96,408	971,048
N. Hampshire,	2,715½	72,540	648,414	.	720,954
Vermont,	2,499½	87,152	573,794	.	660,946
Massachusetts,	3,710½	107,536	1,270,542	111,956	1,490,034
Rhode Island,	490½	10,712	127,036	48,256	186,004
Connecticut,	2,028½	91,936	554,502	26,728	673,166
New York,	13,082	841,256	3,116,984	315,328	4,273,568
<i>Middle Section.</i>					
New Jersey,	1,853	73,840	401,518	43,472	518,830
Pennsylvania,	11,335	785,382	1,890,902	175,604	2,851,888
Delaware,	591½	20,800	117,702	14,976	153,478
Maryland,	2,385	153,712	429,338	137,384	720,434
Ohio,	7,749½	694,542	1,327,196	31,304	1,953,042
Michigan,	2,282½	161,616	189,124	.	350,740
<i>Southern Section.</i>					
Virginia,	9,089	793,624	913,328	146,224	1,853,176
N. Carolina,	6,318	421,408	794,352	20,384	1,236,144
S. Carolina,	4,250	299,728	669,656	87,000	1,056,384
Georgia,	5,025	344,968	666,744	.	1,011,712
Florida,	1,845	78,312	84,864	44,720	207,896
<i>S. W. Section.</i>					
Kentucky,	5,968	453,336	591,136	210,808	1,255,280
Indiana,	4,398	391,456	437,528	12,376	841,360
Illinois,	4,337	246,064	515,320	.	761,384
Wisconsin,	564	50,752	15,808	.	66,560
Missouri,	2,795	275,496	97,552	.	373,048
Arkansas,	2,351	272,896	31,200	44,928	349,024
Tennessee,	6,704	537,680	573,456	56,680	1,167,816
Alabama,†	4,612	388,544	531,856	32,760	953,160
Mississippi,	3,427	306,904	140,504	117,104	564,512
Louisiana,	1,858	185,120	68,016	103,896	357,032
<i>Total,</i>	118,264	8,291,504	17,408,820	1,878,296	27,578,620

* A small amount of packet service is included with the steamboat mails.

† Has been since transferred to the Southern Section.

On the 1st of July, 1835, the length of the mail routes in operation in the United States was 112,774 miles, and the annual transportation on them 25,869,486 miles.

The number of Post-Offices in the United States on the 1st of July, 1835, was 10,770; on the 1st of July, 1836, 11,091; on the 1st of July, 1837, 11,767.

2. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE POST-OFFICE.

The Revenue accruing from the Post-Office Department for the year ending on the 30th of June, 1836, according to statements from the Auditor's office, was as follows:—

From Letter Postages,	\$3,010,249.43
“ Newspapers and Pamphlets,	376,217.13
“ Fines,	3,054.63
Estimated for deficient returns,	8,934.00
<i>Total,</i>	<u>\$3,398,455.19</u>
Expenditure for Transportation of Mails,	\$1,638,051.76
“ Compensation to Postmasters,	812,802.67
“ Clerks for offices,	122,933.35
“ Miscellaneous,	181,835.98
<i>Total,</i>	<u>\$2,755,623.76</u>
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure,	\$642,831.43

3. RATES OF POSTAGE.

On a Single Letter composed of One Piece of Paper.

For any distance not exceeding	30 miles,	6 cents.
Over 30, and not exceeding	80 “	10 “
Over 80, and not exceeding	150 “	12½ “
Over 150, and not exceeding	400 “	18½ “
Over 400 miles		25 “

A *Letter* composed of two pieces of paper, is charged with *double* these rates; of three pieces, with *triple*; and of four pieces, with *quadruple*. “ One or more pieces of paper, mailed as a letter, and weighing *one ounce*, shall be charged with *quadruple* postage; and at the same rate, should the weight be greater.”

Newspaper Postage.

For each *Newspaper*, not carried out of the State in which it is published, or, if carried out of the State, not carried over 100 miles, 1 cent. Over 100 miles, and out of the State in which it is published, 1½ cents.

Magazines and Pamphlets.

If published periodically, dist. not exceeding 100 miles, 1½ cts. per sheet.

Ditto do. distance over 100 " 2½ " "

If not pub. periodically, dist. not exceeding 100 " 4 " "

Ditto do. distance over 100 " 6 " "

" Every *Printed Pamphlet* or *Magazine* which contains more than twenty-four pages, on a *royal* sheet, or any sheet of *less* dimensions, shall be charged by the sheet; and small pamphlets, printed on a half or quarter sheet, of royal or less size, shall be charged with half the amount of postage charged on a full sheet."

'The postage on *Ship Letters*, if delivered at the office where the vessel arrives, is six cents; if conveyed by post, two cents in addition to the ordinary postage.

Privilege of Franking.

Letters and packets to and from the following officers of the government, are by law received and conveyed by post, free of postage.

The President and Vice-President of the United States, Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, and Navy; Attorney-General; Postmaster-General, and Assistant Postmasters-General; Comptrollers, Auditors, Register, and Solicitor of the Treasury; Treasurer; Commissioner of the General Land Office; Commissioners of the Navy Board; Commissary-General; Inspectors-General; Quartermaster-General; Paymaster-General; Superintendent of Patent-Office; Speaker and Clerk of the House of Representatives; President and Secretary of the Senate; and any individual who shall have been, or may hereafter be, President of the United States; and each may receive newspapers by post, free of postage.

Each member of the Senate, and each member and delegate of the House of Representatives, may send and receive, free of postage, newspapers, letters, and packets, weighing not more than two ounces (in case of excess of weight, excess alone to be paid for,) and all documents printed by order of either House, from the period of sixty days before he takes his seat in Congress, till the next meeting of the next Congress.

Postmasters may send and receive, free of postage, letters and packets not exceeding half an ounce in weight; and they may receive one daily newspaper, each, or what is equivalent thereto.

Printers of newspapers may send one paper to each and every other printer of newspapers within the United States, free of postage, under such regulations as the Postmaster-General may provide.

XI. PUBLIC LANDS.

1. *Exhibit of the net Quantity of Public Lands sold, Amount paid by Purchasers, and Payments made into the Treasury on Account thereof, from the Earliest Period of Sales to the 31st of December, 1834.*

Years.	Quantity sold. <i>Acres. 100th.</i>	Amount of purchase money.	Amount paid into the Treasury.
1787	72,974 00	\$117,108.24	
1792	1,165,440 00	832,549.66	
1796	43,446 61	100,427.53	\$4,836.13
1797	.	.	83,540.60
1798	.	.	11,963.11
1800	.	.	443.75
1801	398,646 45	834,887.11	167,726.06
1802	340,009 77	680,019.54	188,628.02
1803	181,068 43	398,161.28	165,675.69
1804	373,611 54	772,851.95	487,526.79
1805	619,266 13	1,235,955.22	540,193.80
1806	473,211 63	1,001,358.02	765,245.73
1807	359,011 79	738,273.29	466,163.27
1808	213,472 12	459,230.34	647,939.06
1809	231,044 98	550,655.03	442,252.33
1810	235,879 41	502,382.13	696,548.82
1811	288,930 31	614,324.58	1,040,237.53
1812	536 537 40	1,149,536.46	710,427.78
1813	270.241 43	621,199.44	835,655.14
1814	864,536 53	1,784,560.95	1,135,971.09
1815	1,120,233 64	2,340,188.91	1,287,959.28
1816	1,622,830 06	3,567,273.88	1,717,985.03
1817	2,159,372 43	5,022,409.84	1,991,226.06
1818	2,401,844 60	7,209,997.42	2,606,564.77
1819	5,475,648 17	17,681,794.37	3 274,422.78
To June 30, 1820	518,500 80	1,465,283.94	
	19,965,758 23*	\$49,680,427.13*	\$ 19,269,132.62
From July 1,	13,649,641 10†	27,663,964.60†	} 1,635,871.61†
1820	303,404 09	424.962 26	
1821	781,213 32	1,169,224.98	
1822	801,226 18	1,023,267.83	
1823	653,319 52	850,136.26	
1824	749,323 04	953,799.03	
1825	893,461 69	1,205,068.37	
1826	848,082 26	1,128,617.27	
1827	926,727 76	1,318,105.36	
1828	965,600 36	1,221,357.99	
1829	1,244,860 01	1,572,863.54	
1830	1,929,733 79	2,433,432.94	
1831	2,777,856 88	3,557,023.76	
1832	2,462,342 16	3,115,376.09	
1833	3,856,227 56	4,972,284.84	
1834	4,658,218 71	6,099,981.04	
	37,501,238 43	\$58,709,466 16§	\$ 49,452,534.18
Statement for the year 1835; and for the 1st, 2d, and 3d Quarters of the year 1836.			
1835	12,564,478 85	15,999,804.11	14,757,600.75
1836	15,934,430 36	20,063,454.58	20,648,929.88

The total amount of moneys received for the year 1836, according to the Treasurer's Report of January 27th, 1837, was \$ 23,983,192.18; but the returns were not complete.

(*) (†) (§) See Notes, next page.

Notes on the preceding Table.

* This is the gross amount of acres and purchase money, including the special sales prior to the opening of the land offices, and, of course, all the lands as they were sold from year to year, without regard to their subsequent reversion to the United States, or their subsequent relinquishment by purchasers under the relief laws commencing in the year 1821.

† This is the net amount of sales and *amount paid by purchasers*, after deducting all reversions and relinquishments of land sold under the credit system, ending on the 30th of June, 1820.

‡ This is the amount paid into the Treasury, in 1820, for the sales of land under the credit and cash systems.

§ These aggregates include the *special sales made prior to the organization of the land districts*, — also the amount of *forfeited land stock, Mississippi stock, and military land scrip, received in payment for the public lands*.

In making estimates or comparisons between the sums receivable, and the quantities of land sold at different times, it is important to remember that the minimum price per acre was two dollars before 1820, and since only one dollar and twenty-five cents. Besides the above sales by the United States, they have made *donations of lands*, most of which have come into the market during the last forty-six years, of over 16,000,000 of acres.

2. Exhibit of the Quantity of Land granted as Bounties during the late War, and to each of the States and Territories, for Colleges, Roads and Canals, Seats of Government, Saline Reservations, and Common Schools.

States and Territories.	Bounties during the late war.	Colleges, Academies, &c.	Roads and Canals.	Seats of Government.	Saline Reservations.	Common Schools 1-36th part.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres. 100ths.	Acres.
Ohio,		69,120	830,137		23,680 00	684,743
Indiana,	67,960	46,080	580,800	2,560	23,040 00	626,868
Illinois,	2,878,720	46,080	480,000	2,560	121,629 68	1,034,897
Missouri,	468,960	46,080		2,449	46,080 00	1,230,639
Mississippi,		46,080		1,280		834,364
Alabama,		46,560	480,000	1,620	23,040 00	889,036
Louisiana,		46,080				873,973
Michigan,		46,080		10,000		543,893
Arkansas,	1,037,120	46,080		7,400		950,258
Florida,		46,080		1,120		877,484
Total,	4,452,760	484,320	2,290,937	28,989	237,469 68	8,546,149

3. *Statement showing the Quantity of Land that has been surveyed and offered for Sale in each State and Territory; the Quantity that has been sold in each; the Amount paid by the Purchasers of the Public Lands; and the Amount paid into the Treasury on Account of the Sales, to the 30th of September, 1835.*

States and Territories.	Quantity of land surveyed and offered for sale in each State and Territory, to the 30th of September, 1835. Acres.	Quantity of land sold in each State and Territory, to the 30th of September, 1835. Acres.	Amount paid by the Purchasers, to the 30th of September, 1835.	Payments into the Treasury on account of the sales of public land from the earliest period to the 30th of September, 1835.
Ohio,	* 14,703,163 10	10,602,670 92	\$19,489,931.96	\$16,780,177.04
Indiana,	18,690,447 53	8,200,838 91	10,810,172.11	9,510,481.71
Illinois,	21,574,495 45	4,340,481 10	5,505,487.35	5,355,611.99
Missouri,	20,392,249 14	2,948,819 24	4,205,309.08	3,886,224.55
Alabama,	29,915,088 56	7,320,030 00	13,017,115.45	10,097,347.68
Mississippi,	17,525,818 82	5,601,517 34	7,822,987.35	6,837,770.45
Louisiana,	6,450,942 05	767,415 07	1,162,590.88	999,087.47
Michigan, (peninsula,)	12,211,519 37	3,207,821 88	4,072,393.94	3,810,509.13
Michigan, (west of lake,)	4,674,690 71	149,754 75	215,180.01	149,387.45
Arkansas,	13,891,538 31	668,362 51	861,815.41	636,642.33
Florida,	6,867,129 87	492,909 16	657,092.35	556,283.20
Total,	166,817,082 91	44,493,620 88	\$67,820,084.80	\$58,610,523.00

* This quantity includes the lands sold at New York and Pittsburg, and the special sales to John Cleves Symmes and the Ohio Company, prior to the organization of the district land offices.

† In addition to the amount paid into the Treasury there has been received by government in payment of the public lands, as follows, viz. Certificates of public debt and army land warrants, \$984,189.91
Mississippi stock, 2,448,789.44
United States stock, 257,660.73
Forfeited land stock and military land scrip, 1,719,333.53
\$5,409,973.61

4. *Statement of Public Land sold and Payments into the Treasury on Account thereof, in the Year 1835, and the 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters of the Year 1836.*

States and Territories.	1835.		1st, 2d, and 3d Quarters, 1836,	
	Acres.		Acres.	
Ohio,	661,435 59	\$ 731,778.83	966,404 66	\$ 1,136,185.13
Indiana,	15,86,904 85	1,799,632.3c	2,590,214 04	3,259,618.46
Illinois,	2,096,629 29	2,451,125.03	2,556,594 65	3,063,332.54
Missouri,	662,180 47	752,763.95	1,230,439 18	1,495,454.54
Alabama,	1,587,007 87	2,154,284 81	1,181,043 47	1,755,045.23
Mississippi,	2,931,181 15	3,377,530.77	1,689,792 03	2,886,497.68
Louisiana,	325,955 85	347,171.44	762,027 45	671,464.09
Arkansas,	630,027 75	654,271.5c	819,099 52	1,003,695.77
Michigan,	1,817,247 81	2,140,507.94	3,495,429 47	4,051,777.56
Wisconsin,	217,543 91	301,247.70	549,614 91	542,785.62
Florida,	48,364 31	37,336.32	43,770 98	48,721.26
Received by Treas. U. S.	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	131,350.00
Total,	12,564,478 85	\$ 14,757,600.75	15,934,430 36	\$ 20,048,929.88

XII. INDIAN TRIBES.

Statement showing the Number of Indians now East of the Mississippi ; of those who have emigrated from the East to the West of that River ; and of those within striking Distance of the Western Frontier.

[From the Report of C. A. Harris, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Dec. 1st, 1836.]

1. *Name and Number of the Tribes now East of the Mississippi.*

1st. Under Treaty Stipulations to remove to the West of the Mississippi.		2d. Not under Treaty Stipulations to remove.	
Ottawas of Ohio,	230	New York Indians,	4,176
Potawatamies of Indiana,	3,000	Wyandots,	575
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Potawatamies,	6,288	Miamies,	1,100
Winnebagoes,	4,500	Ottawas and Chippewas of the Lakes,	2,564
Cherokees,	16,000		8,415
Creeks,	4,000		
Chickasaws,	5,400		
Seminoles,	2,600		
Appalachicolas,	409	Brought over,	48,918
Ottawas & Chippewas, in the peninsula of Michigan,	6,500	Total,	57,433
	48,918		

2. *Number of Indians who have emigrated from the East to the West Side of the Mississippi.*

Chippewas, Ottawas, and Potawatamies,	1,712	Shawnees,	1,272
Choctaws,	15,000	Ottawas,	200
Quapaws,	476	Weas,	222
Creeks,	17,894	Piankeshaws,	162
Seminoles,	407	Poorias and Kaskaskias,	132
Appalachicolas,	265	Senecas,	251
Cherokees,	6,072	Senecas and Shawnees,	211
Kickapoos,	528		
Delawares,	826	Total,	45,690

3. *Number of the indigenous Tribes within striking Distance of the Western Frontier.*

Sioux,	27,500	Quapaws,	450
Ioways,	1,200	Minutarecs,	15,000
Sacs,	4,800	Assinaboins,	8,000
Foxes,	1,600	Crees,	3,000
Sacs of the Missouri,	500	Gros Ventres,	3,000
*Osages,	5,120	Crows,	4,500
*Kansas,	1,471	Caddoos,	2,000
Omahas,	1,400	Poncas,	800
Otoes and Missourias,	1,600	Arickarees,	3,000
Pawnees,	10,000	Cheyennes,	2,000
Comanches,	7,000	Blackfeet,	30,000
Kioways,	1,400		
Mandans,	15,000	<i>Total,</i>	150,341

Recapitulation.

Number of Indians now East of the Mississippi,	57,433
Number of Indians who have emigrated from East to West side,	45,690
Number of the indigenous Tribes,	150,341
<i>Aggregate,</i>	253,464

4. *Extract from the Report of C. A. Harris, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated December 1st, 1836. The details, the results of which are here mentioned, may be seen in the Table on the following page.*

“ The general result is, that within the last eight years, 93,401,637 acres have been ceded by the Indians, for which the United States have stipulated to give them \$26,982,068 and 32,381,000 acres of land, valued at \$40,476,250, making the whole consideration \$67,458,318. The obvious reflection suggested by these facts is, the increased liberality and kindness of the United States in its intercourse with the aboriginal people. In 1789, General Knox, in a communication addressed to the President of the United States, remarked, that, as the settlements shall approach near to the Indian boundaries established by treaties, ‘ they will be willing to sell further tracts for small considerations.’ An examination of the earlier treaties will show how little proportion the sums paid bore to the quantity and value of the land acquired. Ten, twenty, or thirty cents per acre were seldom exceeded. The average sum, paid in the period embraced in the annexed statement is seventy-two cents per acre. In the late treaties with the Chickasaws and some other tribes, the provisions have been even munificent, the United States having given to them the whole net proceeds of their lands.”

Statement showing the Quantity of Land ceded by Indian Tribes to the United States, and the amount stipulated to be paid to them therefor, since the 4th of March, 1829.

Number.	Name of Tribes.	Date of Treaty.	Quantity of land ceded to U. States.	Quantity of land assigned to Indians as part of the consideration.	Amount paid to Indians in land, money, &c.
			Acres.	Acres.	
1	Winnebagoes,	Aug. 1, 1829	2,530,000	.	\$ 746,862
2	Chippewas, Ottawas, and Potawatamies	July 29, 1829	4,160,000	.	390,601
3	Delawares,	Aug. 3, 1829	5,760	.	3,000
4	Sacs, Foxes, Sioux, and others,	July 15, 1830	16,256,000	.	317,732
5	Choctaws,	Sept. 27, 1830	7,796,000	15,000,000	22,928,529
6	Senecas,	Feb. 28, 1831	40,000	67,000	163,400
7	Creeks,	Mar. 24, 1832	5,122,000	9,000,000	15,809,080
8	Senecas and Shawanees,	July 20, 1831	39,680	60,000	111,600
9	Shawanees,	Aug. 8, 1831	92,800	100,000	162,500
10	Ottawas,	Aug. 30, 1831	49,917	34,000	47,500
11	Wyandots,	Jan. 19, 1832	16,000	.	24,400
12	Monomies,	Feb. 8, 1831	3,000,000	.	235,687
13	Potawatamies of the Prairie,	Oct. 20, 1832	1,536,000	.	460,346
14	Potawatamies of the Wabash,	Oct. 26, 1832	2,626,560	.	658,412
15	Potawatamies of Indiana,	Oct. 27, 1832	737,000	.	406,121
16	Shawanees and Delawares,	Oct. 26, 1832	199,680	.	50,950
17	Kaskaskias and Peorias,	Oct. 27, 1832	1,920	96,000	155,780
18	Kickapoos,	Oct. 24, 1832	2,048,000	768,000	1,132,100
19	Appalachicolas,	Oct. 11, 1832	5,120	.	13,000
20	Piunkeshaws and Weas,	Oct. 29, 1832	160,000	160,000	214,062
21	Winnebagoes,	Sept. 15, 1832	2,816,000	2,000,000	2,945,482
22	Sacs and Foxes,	Sept. 21, 1832	5,760,000	.	736,924
23	Chickasaws,	Oct. 20, 1832	6,422,400	.	* 3,000,000
24	Chickasaws,	May 24, 1834	.	.	† 46,000
25	Ottawas,	Feb. 18, 1833	32,000	.	32,640
26	Cherokees west,	Feb. 14, 1833	.	.	† 109,400
27	Creeks west,	Feb. 14, 1833	.	.	† 59,036
28	Seminolos,	May 9, 1832	4,032,640	.	295,500
29	Quapaws,	May 13, 1833	96,000	96,000	254,076
30	Otoes and Missourias,	Sept. 21, 1833	.	.	§ 40,150
31	Pawnees,	Oct. 9, 1833	.	.	§ 112,220
32	Chippewas, Ottawas, and Potawatamies,	Sept. 26, 1833	5,104,960	5,000,000	7,624,289
33	Potawatamies,	Dec. 16, 1834	1,280	.	1,600
34	Band of Potawatamies,	Dec. 17, 1834	2,560	.	2,560
35	Do. do.	July 31, 1835	1,280	.	800
36	Do. do.	Dec. 10, 1834	3,848	.	3,400
37	Caddoes,	July 1, 1835	1,000,000	.	86,800
38	Cherokees,	Dec. 29, 1835	7,882,940	.	5,677,212
39	Chippewas of Swan Creek and Black River,	May 9, 1836	8,320	.	||
40	Wyandots,	April 23, 1836	39,200	.	||
41	Four bands of Potawatamies,	April 22, 1836	6,400	.	6,559
42	Two bands of do.	April 22, 1836	1,920	.	2,079
43	Do. do. do.	April 11, 1836	23,040	.	23,040
44	Ottawas and Chippewas,	Mar. 28, 1836	13,734,000	.	2,309,451
45	Band of Potawatamies,	Mar. 26, 1836	2,560	.	2,719
46	Do. do.	Mar. 20, 1836	2,560	.	2,719
Total,			93,401,637	32,381,000	\$ 67,458,318

RECAPITULATION. — Whole number of acres acquired, 93,401,637
 Whole number of acres assigned, 32,381,000
 Cost of treaties, \$ 67,458,318

* Estimated net proceeds, the whole of which they will receive.

† Annuity.

‡ For adjustment of boundaries.

§ Boundaries not defined in such manner as will admit of the area of the cession being ascertained.

|| Net proceeds to be paid to the Indians. No estimate of amount can now be made.

XIII. EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

THE 13th presidential term of four years, since the establishment of the government of the United States under the Constitution, began on the 4th of March, 1837 ; and it will expire on the 3d of March, 1841.

MARTIN VAN BUREN,	New York,	<i>President,</i>	Salary. \$25,000
RICHARD M. JOHNSON,	Kentucky,	<i>Vice-President,</i>	5,000

THE CABINET.

The following are the principal officers in the *executive department* of the government, who form the Cabinet, and who hold their offices at the will of the President.

John Forsyth,	Georgia,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	Salary. \$6,000
Levi Woodbury,	New Hampshire,	<i>Secretary of the Treasury,</i>	6,000
Joel R. Poinsett,	South Carolina,	<i>Secretary of War,</i>	6,000
Mahlon Dickerson,	New Jersey,	<i>Secretary of the Navy,</i>	6,000
Amos Kendall,	Kentucky,	<i>Postmaster-General,</i>	6,000
Benj. F. Butler,	New York,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	4,000

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

John Forsyth, *Secretary.*

	Salary.		Salary.
A. O. Dayton, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	\$2,000	<i>Patent Office.</i>	
W. S. Derrick, (<i>Dip. Bureau,</i>)	1,600	H. L. Ellsworth, <i>Com. Pat.</i>	\$3,000
F. Markoe, (<i>Cons. Bureau,</i>)	1,400	Thomas Johns, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1,700
A. T. McCormick, (<i>Home Bu.</i>)	1,400	Robert Mills, <i>Exam. Clerk,</i>	1,500

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Levi Woodbury, *Secretary.*

	Salary.		Salary.
McC. Young, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	\$2,000	S. Pleasonton, <i>5th Auditor,</i>	\$3,000
<i>Comptrollers.</i>		T. Mustin, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1,700
George Wolf, <i>1st Comptrol.</i>	3,500	<i>Treasurer's Office.</i>	
John Laub, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1,700	John Campbell, <i>Treasurer,</i>	3,000
Albion K. Parris, <i>2d Comptrol.</i>	3,000	Wm. B. Randolph, <i>Chief Cl'k,</i>	1,700
John N. Moulder, <i>Chief Cl'k.</i>	1,700	<i>Register's Office.</i>	
<i>Auditors.</i>		Thomas L. Smith, <i>Register,</i>	3,000
Jesse Miller, <i>1st Auditor,</i>	3,000	M. Nurse, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1,700
Wm. Parker, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1,700	<i>Solicitor's Office.</i>	
Wm. B. Lewis, <i>2d Auditor,</i>	3,000	Henry D. Gilpin, <i>Solicitor,</i>	3,500
J. Eakin, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1,700	<i>Land Office.</i>	
Peter Hagner, <i>3d Auditor,</i>	3,000	J. S. Whitcomb, <i>Com. Gen.</i>	3,000
J. Thompson, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1,700	J. M. Moore, <i>1st Cl'k. Surveys,</i>	1,800
J. C. Pickett, <i>4th Auditor,</i>	3,000	S. D. King, <i>Principal Clerk,</i>	1,800
T. H. Gillis, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1,700	M. Fitzhugh, <i>Pr. Cl'k. Claims,</i>	1,800
		Matthew Burchard, <i>Solicitor,</i>	2,000

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Joel R. Poinsett, *Secretary.*

J. A. Cochran, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	Salary. \$2,000
L. L. Van Kleeck, <i>Clerk,</i>	1,600

Bounty Lands.

Wm. Gordon, <i>Principal,</i>	1,400
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Indian Affairs.

Cary A. Harris, <i>Commiss'r,</i>	3,000
Daniel Kurtz, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1,000

Pension Office.

J. L. Edwards, <i>Commiss'r,</i>	2,500
Geo. W. Crump, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1,600

Adjutant-General's Office.

Roger Jones, <i>Col. & Adj. Gen.</i>	
Lorenzo Thomas, <i>1st Lt. 4th Inf.</i>	
E. Schriver, <i>2d Lt. 4th Art.</i>	
Brooke Williams,	1,150

Paymaster-General's Office.

Nathan Towson, <i>Paym'r Gen.</i>	2,500
N. Frye, Jun., <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1,700

Topographical Bureau.

J. J. Abert, <i>Lt. Col. & Top. Eng.</i>	
Aug. Canfield, <i>Capt. & Assist. do.</i>	

E. B. White, <i>Lt. & Assist. do.</i>	Salary. \$800
Robert Fowler, <i>Clerk,</i>	

Purchasing Department.

C. Irvine, <i>Com. Gen. Purch.</i>	3,000
Tim. Banger, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1,500

Clothing Department.

John Garland, <i>Brevet Major.</i>	
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Subsistence Department.

Geo. Gibson, <i>Brig. Gen., Gen. Com.</i>	
J. H. Hook, <i>Maj. & Com. Subsist.</i>	
C. G. Wilcox, <i>Clerk,</i>	1,350

Surgeon-General's Office.

Thomas Lawson, <i>Surg. Gen.</i>	2,500
R. Johnson, <i>Clerk,</i>	1,150

Quartermaster-General's Office.

Maj. T. Cross, <i>Acting Q. M. G.</i>	
T. F. Hunt, <i>Major 5th Inf. Assist.</i>	
Wm. A. Gordon, <i>Clerk,</i>	1,150

Engineer Department.

Gen. Charles Gratiot, <i>Chief Eng.</i>	
Lieut. R. E. Lee,	} Assistants.
Lieut. G. W. Cullum,	

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Mahlon Dickerson, *Secretary.*John Boyle, *Chief Clerk,* salary \$2,000.*Navy Commissioners.*

Isaac Chauncey, <i>President,</i>	Salary. \$3,500	C. W. Goldsborough, <i>Sec'y,</i>	Salary. 2,000
Charles Morris,	3,500	W. G. Ridgeley, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1,600
A. S. Wadsworth,	3,500		

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

Amos Kendall, *Postmaster-General.*

Charles K. Gardner,	<i>Auditor of the Post-Office,</i>	Salary. \$3,000
Selah R. Hobbie,	<i>Assist. Postmaster-General, 1st Div.</i>	2,500
Robert Johnston,	<i>do. do. do. 2d Div.</i>	2,500
Daniel Coleman,	<i>do. do. do. 3d Div.</i>	2,500
Peter G. Washington,	<i>Chief Clerk.</i>	2,000

XIV. THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT.

*. For an account of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, the Circuit Courts and the District Courts, see the American Almanac for 1831.

	Residence.		Appointed.	Salary.
Roger B. Taney,	Baltimore, Md.	<i>Chief Justice.</i>	1836,	\$5,000
Joseph Story,	Cambridge, Mass.	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	1811,	4,500
Smith Thompson,	New York, N. Y.	<i>do.</i>	1823,	4,500
John McLean,	Cincinnati, Ohio,	<i>do.</i>	1829,	4,500
Henry Baldwin,	Pittsburg, Pa.	<i>do.</i>	1830,	4,500
James M. Wayne,	Savannah, Ga.	<i>do.</i>	1835,	4,500
Philip P. Barbour,	Gordonsville, Va.	<i>do.</i>	1836,	4,500
John McKinley,	Florence, Ala.	<i>do.</i>	1837,	4,500
John Catron,	Nashville, Ten.	<i>do.</i>	1837,	4,500
Benj. F. Butler,	Washington, D. C.	<i>Attorney-General,</i>		4,000
Richard Peters,	Philadelphia,	<i>Reporter,</i>		1,000
William T. Carroll,	Washington,	<i>Clerk,</i>		Fees, &c.

The Supreme Court is held in the City of Washington, and has one session, annually, commencing on the second Monday of January.

DISTRICT COURTS: — JUDGES, ATTORNEYS,

Districts.	Judges.	Residence.	Salary.	Attorneys.	Pay.
Maine,	Ashur Ware,	Portland,	\$1,800	Joseph Howard,	\$ 200 & fees.
N. Hampshire,	Matthew Harvey,	Hopkinton,	1,000	J. P. Hale,	200 do.
Vermont,	Elijah Paine,	Williamstown,	1,200	David Kellogg,	200 do.
Massachusetts,	John Davis,	Boston,	2,500	John Mills,	Fees, &c.
Rhode Island,	John Pitman,	Providence,	1,500	R. W. Greene,	200 & fees.
Connecticut,	And'w T. Judson,	Canterbury,	1,500	Wm. S. Holabird,	200 do.
N. Y. { N. Dist.	A. Conkling,	Albany,	2,000	Nat. S. Benton,	200 do.
{ S. Dist.	S. R. Betts,	New York,	3,500	Wm. M. Price,	200 do.
New Jersey,	William Rossel,	Mt. Holly,	1,500	James S. Greene,	200 do.
Pa. { E. Dist.	Jos. Hopkinson,	Philadelphia,	2,500	John M. Reed,	Fees, &c.
{ W. Dist.	Thomas Irwin,	Pittsburg,	1,800	Benj. Patton, Jun.	200 & fees.
Delaware,	Willard Hall,	Belmont,	1,500	James A. Bayard,	200 do.
Maryland,	Upton S. Heath,		2,000	N. Williams,	Fees, &c.
Va. { E. Dist.	Peter V. Daniel,	Richmond,	1,800	R. C. Nicholas,	200 & fees.
{ W. Dist.	Alex. Caldwell,	Clarksburg,	1,600	N. G. Singleton,	200 do.
North Carolina,	H. Potter,	Raleigh,	2,000	T. P. Devereaux,	200 do.
South Carolina,	Thomas Lee,	Charleston,	2,500	R. B. Gilchrist,	Fees, &c.
Georgia,	Jer. Cuyler,	Savannah,	2,500	Wm. H. Stiles,	200 & fees.
Ala. { S. Dist.	Wm. Crawford,	Mobile,	2,500	John Forsyth,	200 do. }
{ N. Dist.	George Adams,	Natchez,	2,000	John D. Phelan,	200 do. }
Mississippi,				R. M. Gaines,	200 do.
La. { E. Dist.		New Orleans,	3,000	Henry Carleton,	600 do.
{ W. Dist.				P. K. Lawrence,	200 do.
Ten. { E. Dist.	M. W. Brown,	Nashville,	1,500	J. A. McKinney,	200 do.
{ W. Dist.				James P. Grundy,	200 do.
Kentucky,	Th. B. Monroe,	Frankfort,	1,500	Lewis Sanders,	200 do.
Ohio,	H. A. Leavitt,	Steubenville,	1,000	N. H. Swayne,	200 do.
Indiana,	Jesse L. Holman,	Lawrenceburg,	1,000	T. A. Howard,	200 do.
Illinois,	Nathaniel Pope,	Vandalia,	1,000	David J. Baker,	200 do.
Missouri,	Robert W. Wells,		1,200	A. L. Magennis,	200 do.
Michigan,	Ross Wilkins,		2,000	Daniel Goodwin,	200 do.
Arkansas,	Benj. Johnson,		1,500	Samuel C. Hall,	200 do.
D. Columbia,	William Cranch,	Washington,	2,700	Francis Key,	200 do.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

The United States are divided into the nine following judicial circuits, in each of which a Circuit Court is held twice every year, for each State, within the circuit, by a Justice of the Supreme Court, assigned to the circuit, and by the District Judge of the State or District, in which the Court sits.

Presiding Judge.

1st Circuit, Maine, N. Hampshire, Mass., and R. I.,	Mr. Justice Story.
2d do. Vermont, Connecticut, and New York,	Mr. Justice Thompson.
3d do. New Jersey and Pennsylvania,	Mr. Justice Baldwin.
4th do. Delaware and Maryland,	Mr. Chief Justice Taney.
5th do. Virginia and North Carolina,	Mr. Justice Barbour.
6th do. South Carolina and Georgia,	Mr. Justice Wayne.
7th do. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan,	Mr. Justice McLean.
8th do. Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri,	Mr. Justice Catron.
9th do. { Alabama, Mississippi, East. District of } { Louisiana, and Arkansas, }	Mr. Justice McKinley.

There is a local Circuit Court held by three Judges in the District of Columbia, specially appointed for that purpose. The Chief Justice of that Court sits also as District Judge of that District.

MARSHALS, AND CLERKS.

<i>Marshals.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Pay.</i>	<i>Clerks.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Pay.</i>
Albert Smith,	Portland,	Fees, &c.	John Mussey,	Portland,	Fees, &c.
Charles Lane,		\$ 200 & fees.	C. W. Cutter,	Portsmouth,	do.
Heman Lowrie,		200 do.	Jesse Gove,	Rutland,	do.
Jonas L. Sibley,	Boston,	Fees, &c.	Francis Bassett,	Boston,	do.
Burring. Anthony,	Providence,	do.	John T. Pitman,	Providence,	do.
N. Wilcox,	Berlin,	do.	C. A. Ingersoll,	New Haven,	do.
Nathaniel Garrow,	Utica,	200 & fees.	R. B. Miller,	Utica,	do.
W. C. H. Waddell,	New York,	Fees, &c.	Fred. J. Betts,	New York,	do.
J. S. Darcy,	Newark,	do.	W. Pennington,	Newark,	do.
B. S. Bonsall,	Philadelphia,	do.	F. Hopkinson,	Philadelphia,	do.
John M. Davis,	Pittsburg,	200 & fees.	E. J. Roberts,	Pittsburg,	do.
D. C. Wilson,	Wilmington,	200 do.	W. A. Mend'nhall,		do.
Nicholas Snyder,	Baltimore,	Fees, &c.	Thomas Spicer,	Baltimore,	do.
E. Christian,	Richmond,	do.	Richard Jeffries,	Richmond,	do.
James Points,	Wheeling,	200 & fees.			
Beverly Daniel,	Raleigh,	Fees, &c.	W. H. Haywood,	Raleigh,	do.
Thomas C. Condy,	Charleston,	do.	James Jarvey,	Charleston,	do.
Peter Solomon,		do.	George Glenn,	Savannah,	do.
R. L. Crawford,	Mobile,	do.	D. Files,	Mobile,	do.
B. Patterson,	Huntsville,	do.	C. R. Clifton,	Huntsville,	do.
W. N. Gwinn,	Natchez,	200 & fees.	William Burns,	Natchez,	do.
J. H. Holland,	New Orleans,	200 do.		New Orleans,	do.
		Fees, &c.	J. Lessassier,		
William Lyon,	Knoxville,	200 & fees.	W. C. Mynatt,	Knoxville,	do.
S. B. Marshall,	Murfreesboro',	200 do.	N. A. McNairy,	Nashville,	do.
J. M. McCalla,	Lexington,	200 do.	J. H. Hanna,	Frankfort,	do.
John Patterson,	Columbus,	200 do.	William Miner,	Columbus,	do.
G. Taylor,	Brownston,	200 do.	Henry Hurst,	Corydon,	do.
Henry Wilton,	Carlyle,	200 do.	W. H. Brown,	Vandalia,	do.
James H. Relfe,	St. Louis,	200 do.	Joseph Gamble,	St. Louis,	do.
Conrad Ten Eyck,		200 do.			
Elias Rector,		200 do.			
Alexander Hunter,	Washington,	Fees, &c.	E. J. Lee,	Alexandria,	do.

PLACES AND TIMES OF HOLDING THE DISTRICT AND CIRCUIT COURTS
OF THE UNITED STATES.

District Courts.

MAINE.	{ <i>Wiscasset</i> — Last Tuesday in Feb. and 1st Tues. in Sept.; — <i>Portland</i> — 1st Tues. in June and Dec.
N. HAMPSHIRE.	{ <i>Portsmouth</i> — 3d Tuesday in March and Sept.; — <i>Exeter</i> — 3d Tuesday in June and December.
VERMONT.	<i>Rutland</i> — 6th of Oct.; — <i>Windsor</i> — 24th of May.
MASSACHUSETTS.	{ <i>Boston</i> — 3d Tuesday in March, 4th Tues. in June, 2d Tuesday in Sept., and 1st Tuesday in Dec.
RHODE ISLAND.	{ <i>Newport</i> — 2d Tuesday in May, and 3d in Oct.; — <i>Providence</i> — 1st Tues. in Aug. and February.
CONNECTICUT.	{ <i>New Haven</i> — 4th Tues. in February and Aug.; — <i>Hartford</i> — 4th Tuesday in May and Nov.
NEW YORK, S. DISTRICT.	{ <i>New York</i> — 1st Tuesday of each month.
NEW YORK, N. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Albany</i> — 3d Tuesday in January; — <i>Utica</i> — Last Tuesday in August.
NEW JERSEY.	{ <i>New Brunswick</i> — 2d Tuesday in March and Sept.; — <i>Burlington</i> — 3d Tuesday in May and November.
PENNSYLVANIA, E. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Philadelphia</i> — 3d Monday in February, May, August, and November.
PENNSYLVANIA, W. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Pittsburg</i> — 1st Monday in May and 3d Monday in October.
DELAWARE.	{ <i>Newcastle & Dover</i> — alternately, on the 4th Tues. in Nov. 1789; and three other sessions progressively, on the 4th Tuesday of every 3d calendar month.
MARYLAND.	{ <i>Baltimore</i> — on the 1st Tuesday in March, June, September, and December.
COLUMBIA.	<i>Washington</i> — 1st Monday in June and December.
VIRGINIA, E. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Richmond</i> — 15th of May and 15th of November; — <i>Norfolk</i> — 1st of May and 1st of November.
VIRGINIA, W. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Staunton</i> — 1st day of May and 1st day of Oct.; — <i>Wythe Court House</i> — 3d Monday in April and Sept.; — <i>Lewisburg</i> — 4th Monday in April and Sept.; — <i>Clarksburg</i> — 4th Mon. in May and Oct.
N. CAROLINA.	{ <i>Edenton</i> — 3d Mond. in April and Oct.; — <i>Newbern</i> — 4th Monday in April and Oct.; — <i>Wilmington</i> — 1st Monday after the 4th Mond. in April and Oct.
S. CAROLINA.	{ <i>Charleston</i> — 3d Monday in March and Sept.; 1st Monday in July and 2d Monday in Dec; — <i>Laurens Court House</i> — the next Tuesday after the adjournment of the Circuit Court at Columbia.
GEORGIA.	<i>Savannah</i> — 2d Tues. in Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.
ALA., N. DISTRICT.	<i>Huntsville</i> — 2d Monday in April and October.
ALA., S. DISTRICT.	<i>Mobile</i> — 1st Monday in May, and 2d Mond. in Dec.

MISSISSIPPI.	<i>Jackson</i> — 4th Mond. in Jan. & June.
LA., E. DISTRICT.	<i>New Orleans</i> — 2d Monday in December.
LA., W. DISTRICT.	<i>Opelousas Court House</i> — 2d Monday in June.
TENNESSEE, E. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Knorrville</i> — 3d Monday in April and 2d Monday in October.
TENNESSEE, W. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Nashville</i> — 4th Monday in May and November.
KENTUCKY.	<i>Frankfort</i> — 1st Monday in May and November.
OHIO.	{ <i>Columbus</i> — 3d Monday in July, and 4th Monday in December.
INDIANA.	<i>Indianapolis</i> — last Monday in May and November.
ILLINOIS.	<i>Vandalia</i> — 1st Monday in May and December.
MISSOURI.	<i>Jefferson</i> — 1st Monday in March and September.

Circuit Courts.

MAINE.	<i>Portland</i> — 1st May ; — <i>Wiscasset</i> — 1st October.
N. HAMPSHIRE.	<i>Portsmouth</i> — 8th May ; — <i>Exeter</i> — 8th October.
VERMONT.	<i>Windsor</i> — 21st May ; — <i>Rutland</i> — 3d October.
MASSACHUSETTS.	<i>Boston</i> — 15th May and 15th October.
RHODE ISLAND.	<i>Newport</i> — 15th June ; — <i>Providence</i> — 15th Nov.
CONNECTICUT.	{ <i>New Haven</i> — last Wednesday in April ; <i>Hartford</i> — 17th September.
NEW YORK, S. DISTRICT.	{ <i>New York</i> — last Monday in Feb., 1st Monday in April, last Monday in July and October.
N. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Albany</i> — 2d Tuesday in June ; 3d Tues. in Oct.
NEW JERSEY.	<i>Trenton</i> — 1st April and 1st October.
PENNSYLVANIA, E. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Philadelphia</i> — 11th April and 11th October.
W. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Pittsburgh</i> — 3d Monday in May and November.
DELAWARE.	{ <i>Newcastle</i> — Tuesday following 4th Mond. in May ; — <i>Dover</i> — Tuesday following 3d Monday in Oct.
MARYLAND.	<i>Baltimore</i> — 1st Mond. in April and October.
VIRGINIA, E. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Richmond</i> — 22d May and 22d November.
W. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Lewisburg</i> — 1st Monday in August.
N. CAROLINA.	<i>Raleigh</i> — 12th May and 12th November.
S. CAROLINA.	{ <i>Charleston</i> — 2d Tuesday in April ; — <i>Columbia</i> — 4th Monday in November.
GEORGIA.	{ <i>Savannah</i> — Thursday after the 1st Monday in May ; — <i>Milledgeville</i> — Thursday after the 1st Monday in November.
ALABAMA, S. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Mobile</i> — 2d Monday in April and October.
N. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Huntsville</i> — 1st Monday in June.
MISSISSIPPI.	<i>Jackson</i> — 1st Monday in May and November.
LOUISIANA, E. DISTRICT.	{ <i>New Orleans</i> — 3d Monday in May and November.

TENNESSEE.	{	Nashville — 1st Monday in March and Sept.; — Knoxville — 2d Monday in October.
KENTUCKY.		Frankfort — 1st Monday in May and November.
OHIO.		Columbus — 3d Monday in May and December.
MICHIGAN.		Detroit — 4th Monday in June.
INDIANA.		Indianapolis — 1st Monday in December.
ILLINOIS.		Vandalia — Last Monday in November.
MISSOURI.		St. Louis — 1st Monday in April.
ARKANSAS.		Little Rock — 4th Monday in March.
D. OF COLUMBIA.	{	Washington — 4th Mond. in March and November ; — Alexandria — 1st Mond. in May and October.

XV. INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.

The pay of Ministers Plenipotentiary is \$9,000 per annum, as salary, besides \$9,000 for outfit. The pay of *Chargés d'Affaires* is \$4,500 per annum ; of Secretaries of Legation, \$2,000.

The government of the United States is represented by Ministers Plenipotentiary at the courts of Great Britain, France, Russia, Spain, Prussia, and Mexico, and by *Chargés d'Affaires* at the courts of most of the other foreign countries with which this country is much connected by commercial intercourse.

Ministers Plenipotentiary in 1837.

	Appointed.		Foreign States.	Capitals.
Andrew Stevenson,	Va.	1836	Great Britain,	London.
Lewis Cass,	Ohio,	1836	France,	Paris.
John H. Eaton,	Tenn.	1836	Spain,	Madrid.
George M. Dallas,	Pa.	1837	Russia,	St. Petersburg.
Henry Wheaton,	R. I.	1837	Prussia,	Berlin.
Powhatan Ellis,	Miss.	1837	Mexico,	Mexico.

Chargés d'Affaires in 1837.

Edward Kavanagh,	Me.	1835	Portugal,	Lisbon.
Auguste Davezac,	La.	1831	Holland,	Hague.
Virgil Maxcy,	Md.	1837	Belgium,	Brussels.
Christopher Hughes,	Md.	1830	Sweden,	Stockholm.
J. F. Woodside,	Ohio,	1835	Denmark,	Copenhagen.
David Porter,	Md.		Turkey,	Constantinople.
R. B. McAfee,	Ken.		New Granada,	Bogotá.
J. G. A. Williamson,	N. C.		Venezuela,	Caracas.
William Hunter,	R. I.	1834	Brazil,	Rio Janeiro.
Charles G. De Witt,	N. Y.		Central America,	Guatemala.
Richard Pollard,		1834	Chili,	Santiago.
James B. Thornton,	N. H.	1836	Peru,	Lima.
Alcee La Branche,	La.	1837	Texas,	

Secretaries of Legation.

Benjamin Rush,	G. Britain.	Wm. W. Chew,	Russia.
Charles E. Anderson,	France.	Theodore S. Fay,	Prussia.
Arthur Middleton,	Spain.	Charles Ellis,	Mexico.

CONSULS OF THE UNITED STATES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Austria,	Vienna,	J. G. Schwarz	G. Britain	Antigua & St.	R. Higinbotham
"	Trieste,	George Moore	& Depen-	Christopher,	R. M. Harrison
"	Venice,	Albert Dabadie	dencies,	Kingston, Ja.	John Haly
Barbary,	Tunis,	Samuel D. Heap	"	Barbadoes,	W. W. Andrews
"	Tripoli,	D. S. McCauley	"	Malta,	Wm. Carroll
"	Tangier,	James R. Leib	"	St. Helena,	Moses Benjamin
Bavaria,	Munich,	R. de Reudorffer	"	Demarara,	John Morrow
Belgium,	Antwerp,	Th. H. Barker	"	Halifax, N. S.	Th. Leavitt
"	Ostend,	Louis Mark	"	St. John's,	W. J. H. Williams
Brazil,	Rio Janeiro,	George Slacum	"	Sydney, N. S.	G. E. Perdicaris
"	San Salvador,	Wm. Odlin	Greece,	Athens,	James Wilkins
"	Pernambuco,	Joseph Ray	"	Syra, Isl.	John Cuthbert
"	Para,	Ch. J. Smith	Hanseatic	Hamburg,	Joshua Dodge
"	Is. Maranhão,	Charles B. Allen	Towns,	Bremen,	E. Schwendler
"	Rio Grande,	Isaac A. Hayes	"	Frankfort,	F. M. Dimond
"	Santos,	George Black	Hayti,	P't au Prince,	William Miles
"	I. St. Cath'ne,	Lemuel Wells	"	Aux Cayes,	Samuel Israel
Bu'os Ayr's,	Bu'os Ayres,	Th. Lumpkin	"	Cape Haytien,	Charles Graefe
Central	Guatemala,	Charles Savage	H. Cassel,	Cassel,	J. W. Parker
America,	Truxillo,	G. Coursault	Holland and	Amsterdam,	J. Wambersie
Chili,	Valparaiso,	Geo. G. Hobson	Dependen-	Rotterdam,	Thomas Trask
"	Coquimbo,	Th. T. Smith	cies,	Surinam,	Louis Paimbœuf
"	Talcahuana,	Edw. Byerback	"	Isle Curaçao,	Owen Roberts
China,	Canton,	P. W. Snow	"	Batavia,	Joseph Balestier
Denmark &	Copenhagen,	C. J. Hambro	"	Singapore,	Geo. W. Greene
Depen-	St. Thomas,	Nathan Levy	Italian	Rome,	Th. Appleton
dencies,	St. Croix,	David Rogers	States,	Leghorn,	Charles Barnet
"	Elseneur,	Ed. L. Rainalds	"	Genoa,	C. F. Chultz
Egypt, Pa-	Aleppo,	Chev. Durighello	Mecklenb'g,	Rostock,	Wm. D. Jones
sha of,	Beirut, &c.	J. Chasseaud	Mexican	Mexico,	John G. McCall
"	Alexandria,	John Gliddon	States,	Tampico,	Thomas Reilly
"	Candia,	Vincent Rosa	"	Aguatenco,	Harvey Gregg
"	Canes,	D. Bonnal	"	Acapulco,	Wm. P. Gilliam
Equator,	Guayaquil,	Seth Sweetzer	"	Monterey,	Jose M. Castanos
France and	Paris,	Daniel Brent	"	S. Blas & Maz.	M. Burrough
Depen-	Bordeaux,	George Strobel	"	Vera Cruz,	D. W. Smith
dencies,	Marseilles,	D. C. Croxall	"	Matamoros,	J. S. Langham
"	Nantes,	F. C. Fenwick	"	Chihuahua,	Ceran St. Vrain
"	Havre de Gr.,	R. G. Beasley	"	Santa Fe,	J. W. McGoffin
"	Lyons,	Th. W. Oldfield	"	Sakillo,	Payton Gay
"	Cette,	Theodore Privat	"	Campeche,	Ch. W. Davis
"	La Rochelle,	Jas. J. Debessé	"	Guayamas,	H. E. Coleman
"	Bayonne,	Dominic Lynch	"	Tabasco,	J. W. Langdon
"	Guadaloupe,	P. Suau	"	Laguna,	R. P. Waters
"	Martinique,	Robert F. Chase	Muscat,	Zanzibar,	J. M. Macpherson
"	Algiers,	Charles Garavini	N. Grenada,	Carthagena,	Alex. Danouille
G. Britain	London,	Th. Aspinwall	"	Santa Martha,	J. B. Ferand
& Depen-	Liverpool,	F. B. Ogden	"	Panama,	W. F. Taylor
dencies,	Bristol,	Th. Dennison	Peru,	Arequipa, &c.	A. Worthington
"	Falmouth,	Robert W. Fox	"	Lima,	James Girdon
"	Plymouth,	Thomas W. Fox	"	Paita,	I. P. Hutchinson
"	Hull,	Albert Davy	Portugal &	Lisbon,	Wm. H. Vesey
"	Cowes,	R. R. Hunter	Dependen-	St. Ubes,	C. Brown
"	Glasgow,	Alex. Thomson	cies,	Oporto,	John H. March
"	Leith,	Robert Grieve	"	Madeira,	C. W. Dabney
"	Dundee,	Edward Baxter	"	Fayal,	Ferd. Gardiner
"	Dublin,	Thomas Wilson	"	C. Verde Isl.	Wm. T. Simons
"	Cork,	Reuben Harvey	Prussia,	Elberfeld,	Fred. Schillow
"	Belfast,	Th. W. Gilpin	"	Stettin,	Geo. W. Greene
"	Londonderry,	J. Corscaden	Roman St'e,	Rome,	A. P. Gibson
"	Galway,	Th. M. Perse	Russia,	St. Petersburg,	Alex. Schwartz
"	Gibraltar,	Horatio Sprague	"	Riga,	John Ralli
"	Cape-town,	Isaac Chase	"	Odessa,	Edmund Brandt
"	I. of France,	Paul Froberville	"	Archangel,	J. C. Jones, Jr.
"	Turk's Island,	John Arthur	Sandwich I.	S. Islands,	Charles Barnet
"	Bermuda,	W. T. Tucker	Sardinia,	Genoa,	Edw. F. Rivinus
"	Nassau, N. P.	George Huyler	Saxony,	Dresden,	

Saxony,	Leipsic,	Frederick List	"	Bergen, Ny.	Helmich Janson
Society Isl.	Otaheite,	S. R. Blacker,	Switzerl'nd,	Basil,	E. H. Thomson
Spain & De-	Cadiz,	Alex. Burton	Texas,	Brazoria,	John A. Parker
penden-	Barcelona,	Joseph Borras	"	Galveston,	F. Slaughter
cies,	Malaga,	Geo. G. Barrell	"	Goliad,	John Striker
"	Alicant,		Turkey,	Constanti'ple,	Geo. A. Porter
"	Bilboa,	M. de Aguirre	"	Smyrna,	David Offey
"	Manilla,	A. H. P. Edwards	"	Salonica,	W. B. Llewellen
"	Teneriffe,	Joseph Cullen	"	Stancho,	D. Davenant
"	Port Mahon,	Obadiah Rich	"	Cyprus,	N. de Mattoy
"	Havana,	N. P. Trist	"	Brousa,	N. L. Perick
"	Trinidad, Cu.	E. C. Watmough	"	Tenedos,	E. Samarissa
"	St. Jago,	Michael Mahon	Tuscany,	Leghorn,	Th. Appleton
"	Matanzas,	L. Shoemaker	Two Sic-	Naples,	Alex. Hammet
"	Puerto del P.	John Owen	lies,	Palermo,	Benj. Gardner
"	Ponce P. R.	Jas. C. Gallagher	"	Messina,	J. L. Payson
"	Guayama, do.	W. H. Tracy	Uruguay,	Montevideo,	John Patrick
"	Mayaguez, do.	George Latimer	Venezuela,	Maracaybo,	W. J. Dubbs
"	St. John's, do.	G. W. Montgomery	"	Puer. Cabello,	F. Litchfield
Sweden,	Stockholm,	C. D. Arfwedson	"	Laguayra,	Benj. Renshaw
"	Gottenburg,	C. A. Murray	"	Angostura,	Th. B. Nalle

MINISTERS, CONSULS, &c. OF FOREIGN POWERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Austria.

Baron de Lederer, *Consul-Gen.*
 Jos. Ganahl, *V. Consul*, Savannah.

Baden.

C. F. Hoyer, *Consul*, New York.

Bavaria.

George Heinrich, *Consul*, N. York.

Belgium.

Baron D. Behr, *Minister Resident.*
 E. A. Homer, *Consul*, Boston.
 Henry G. T. Mali, *do.* N. York.
 Henry Lefebure, *do.* Charleston.

Brazil.

D. Cavalcanti d'Albuquerque,
Chargé d'Affaires.
 S. de Souza Telles, *Consul-Gen-*
eral, Philadelphia.
 Archibald Forte, *Cons.*, Massachu-
 setts, N. Hampshire, & Maine.
 C. Griffin, *do.* New London.
 Samuel Snow, *do.* Providence.
 Herman Bruen, *do.* New York.
 J. Vaughan, *V. Con.*, Philadelphia.
 G. H. Newman, *do.* Baltimore.
 Christoph. Neale, *do.* Alexandria.
 Myer Myers, *do.* Norfolk.

John P. Calhorda, *do.* Wilmington.
 Sam'l. Chadwick, *do.* Charleston.
 J. W. Anderson, *do.* Savannah.
 Jas. W. Zacharie, *do.* N. Orleans.

Bremen.

Eleazer Crabtree, *Cons.*, Savannah.
 John Jacob Werner, *Vice-Consul*,
ad interim, Philadelphia.
 Caspar Meier, *do.* New York.

Chile.

Manuel Carvallo, *Ch'gé d'Affaires.*

Denmark.

—————, *Chargé d'Affaires.*
 W. Ritchie, *Vice-Consul*, Boston.
 Benj. Aymar, *do.* New York.
 John Buhlen, *do.* Philadelphia.
 H. G. Jacobson, *do.* Baltimore.
 Christ. Neale, *do.* Alexandria.
 Fred. Myers, *Consul*, Norfolk.
 P. K. Dickinson, *do.* Wilmington.
 James H. Ladson, *do.* Charleston.
 W. Crabtree, Jr. *do.* Savannah.
 Peter E. Sorbe, *do.* N. Orleans.

France.

M. Edouard Pontois, *Envoy Extra-*
ordinary & Min. Plenipotenitary.
 M. Saligny, *Secretary of Legation.*

Adel Charles Lacathon de la Forest, *Consul-General*, New York.
 Michael E. Hersaut, *Cons.*, Phil'a.
 M. Henri, *Com. Agent*, Baltimore.
 Count Choiseul, *V. C.*, Charleston.
 M. Desèze, *do.* Norfolk.
 Delame de Villeret, *do.* Savannah.
 M. Batre, *Com. Agent*, Mobile.
 Count de la Porte, *V. Consul*, Tallahassee.
 Martin François Armand Saillard, *Consul*, New Orleans.

Frankfort.

A. Halbach, *Consul*, Philadelphia.
 Fred. Wysmann, *do.* New York.

Great Britain.

Henry S. Fox, *Envoy Extraor. and Min. Plenipotentiary*.
 Charles Bankhead, *Sec. of Legation*.
 Andrew Buchanan, *Attaché*.
 J. T. Sherwood, *Consul*, Portland.
 Donald McIntosh, *do.* Portsmouth.
 George Manners, *do.* Boston.
 James Buchanan, *do.* New York.
 ————, *do.* Philadel'a.
 John McTavish, *do.* Baltimore.
 William Gray, *do.* Norfolk.
 Henry Newman, *do.* Charleston.
 Edm. Molyneaux, *do.* Savannah.
 James Baker, *do.* Mobile.
 John Crawford, *do.* N. Orleans.
 Albert G. Lano, *V. C.*, Eastport.
 J. B. Swanton, *do.* Bath.
 George Jaffray, *do.* Portsmouth.
 R. C. Manners, *do.* Boston.
 J. C. Buchanan, *do.* New York.
 P. T. Dawson, *do.* Baltimore.
 Robert Leslie, *do.* Petersburg.
 Wm. Mackenzie, *do.* Richmond.
 Anthony Mislan, *do.* Wilmington.
 James Moodie, *do.* Charleston.
 William Cooke, *do.* Darien.
 John Innerarity, *do.* Pensacola.

Oliver O'Hara, *V. C.*, Key West.
 Robert Higgin, *do.* Mobile.

Hamburg.

C. N. Buck, *C. Gen.*, Philadelphia.
 J. W. Schmidt, *V. Cons.*, N. York.
 F. Christ Graf, *do.* Baltimore.
 A. C. Cazenove, *do.* Alexandria.
 Jacob Wulff, *do.* Charleston.
 Charles Knorre, *do.* Boston.
 F. W. Schmidt, *Cons.*, N. Orleans.

Hanover.

A. W. Hupeden, *V. C.*, N. York.
 John Lowden, *Cons.*, Charleston.

Hanseatic Towns.

Lewis Trapman, *Cons.*, Charleston.
 Casper Meier, *do.* New York.
 H. F. Von Lenyerke, *do.* Philad'a.
 Thomas Searle, *do.* Boston.
 A. C. Cazenove, *do.* Alexandria.
 Fred. Frey, *do.* N. Orleans.

Hesse Cassel.

Conrad W. Faber, *Cons.*, N. York.

Holland or Netherlands.

Chev. A. Martini, *Ch'gé d'Affaires*.
 J. C. Zimmermann, *Cons.*, N. York.
 J. J. Hagewerft, *do.* Baltimore.
 A. C. Cazenove, *do.* Alexandria.
 Henry Bohlen, *do.* Philad'phia.
 Thomas Dixon, *do.* Boston.
 P. G. Leichleitner, *do.* Annapolis.
 Myer Myers, *do.* Norfolk.
 G. Barnsley, *do. ad. int.*, Savannah.
 Thomas Taxter, *V. Cons.*, Salem.
 H. C. Gildmeester, *Cons.*, N. Or'ls.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Leon Herchenrath, *Con.*, Charl'ton.

Mexico.

Don Francisco Pizarro Martinez, *Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.*
 Estanislao Cuesta, *Secretary*.

Manuel Bassave, *Attaché*.

_____, New Orleans
Edward Cabot, *V. Consul*, Boston.
P. Gonzalez y Aquila, *do.* N. York.
A. M. Cos, *ad int.*, *do.* Philadelphia.
Luke Tiernan, *do.* Baltimore.
R. W. Cogdell, *Cons.*, Charleston.
Henry Dagget, *Consul*, Mobile.
G. J. Marallano, *do.* St. Louis.
Juan Francisco Cortes, *V. Consul*,
Natchitoches.

New Grenada.

Don Domingo Acosta, *Ch'gé d'Affaires and Consul-Gen.*

James Andrews, *V. Cons.*, Boston.
P. Gillineau, *do.* Conn. & R. I.
Mortimer Livingston, *do.* N. York.
Telesforo Orea, *do.* Philadelphia.
Richard W. Gill, *do.* Baltimore.
Thos. Middleton, *do.* Charleston.
John Myers, *do.* Norfolk.
Robert Goodwin, *do.* Savannah.
W. H. Robertson, *do.* Mobile.
Sam. P. Morgan, *do.* N. Orleans.

Oldenburg.

Otto Heinrich Miessegaes, *Consul*,
New York.
Leon Herchenrath, *do.* Charleston.

Portugal.

D. Joaquim Cesar de Figanieri e
Morao, *Chargé d'Affaires and*
Consul-General.
M. Januario Cardoso e Freitas,
Attaché.
D. Antonio G. Vega, *V. Consul*,
Boston.
Paulo J. Figuera, *do.* New York.
John Vaughan, *do.* Philadelphia.
D. M. Valdor, *Consul*, Baltimore.
C. Neal, *do.* Alexandria, D. C.
Walter D. Lacy, *do.* Norfolk.
J. P. Calhorda, *do.* Wilmington,
N. C.

René Goddard, *V. Cons.* Charls'n.
Elias Reed, *do.* Savannah.
Diego Chalaron, *do.* N. Orleans.
A. Willis Gordon, *do.* Mobile.
Jule Pescay, *do.* Pensacola.
Wm. H. Allen, *do.* St. Augustine.

Prussia.

Baron de Roénne, *Minist. Resident.*
Gustav. Gossler, *Consul*, Boston.
J. W. Schmidt, *do.* New York.
Arnold Halbach, *do.* Philadelphia.
Louis Trapman, *do.* Charleston.
F. W. Schmidt, *do.* N. Orleans.

Rome.

Giovanni Sartori, *Consul-General*,
Trenton.
T. J. Bixouard, *V. Cons.*, Baltimore.
Henry Perret, *do.* N. Orleans.

Russia.

Baron de Maltitz, *Enroy Extraord.*
and Minister Plenipotentiary.
George Krehmer, *First Sec'y Leg.*
Alexander Chvostoff, *Second do.*
Jean Smirnoff, *Attaché.*
A. Eustaphieve, *C.-Gen.* N. York.
Peter Kilchen, *Consul*, Boston.
E. Jones, *do.* New Orleans.
J. Prince, *Agent*, Salem.
E. Mayo, *do.* Portland.
J. G. Bogart, *V. Cons.*, New York.
T. H. Deas, *Agent*, Charleston.
F. Whittle, *do.* Norfolk.

Sardinia.

A. Garibaldi, *Con.-Gen.*, Philad'a.
Louis Albert Cazenove, *V. Consul*,
Boston.
S. V. Rouland, *Consul*, New York.
C. Valdor, *do.* Baltimore.
Y. F. Brette, *do.* Norfolk.
Y. Auze, *do.* Savannah.
Th. Roger, *V. Consul*, Charleston.

A. F. George, *V. Consul*, Mobile.
 Antoine Michaud, *do.* N. Orleans.

Saxe-Weimar.

Aug. W. Hupeden, *Cons.*, N. York.

Saxony.

Charles Aug. Davis, *Con.-General*.
 Robert Ralston, *do.* Philadelphia.
 F. Ludwig Brauns, *do.* Baltimore.
 Andreas A. Melly, *Cons.*, N. York.

Spain.

Don Angel Calderon de la Barca,
Enroy Extra. and Min. Plenip.

Don Miguel Tacon, *Sec. Legation*.
 Don Louis Potestad, *1st Attaché*.
 Don Francisco Pampillo, *2d Attaché*.
 Don Pablo Chacon, *Consul-Gen.*,
 Philadelphia.

Thomas Amory Deblois, *Vice-Consul*,
 Portland.

Don Antonio G. Vega, *Vice Consul*,
 Boston.

Fran. Stoughton, *Consul*, N. York.
 Manual Valdor, *Vice Cons.*, Baltimore.

Antonio Pomar, *do.* Norfolk.

Antonio Larragua, *do.* Charleston.

Antonio Argote Villalobus, *Cons.*,
 New Orleans.

Pedro de Alba, *V. C.*, Pensacola.

Don José Ygnacio Cruzat, *Vice Consul*,
 Mobile.

Sweden and Norway.

Chevalier S. Lorch, *Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General*.

J. Vaughan, *V. Cons.*, Philadelphia.

C. E. Habicht, *do.* Boston.

John James Boyd, *do.* New York.

S. Lawson, *do.* Baltimore.

J. H. Brent, *V. Cons.*, Alexandria.

Joseph Winthrop, *do.* Charleston.

Fran. H. Wilman, *do.* Savannah.

Diedrich Miesegaes, *do.* N. Orleans.

W. P. Vincent, *do.* Norfolk.

Switzerland.

Theodore Nicolet, *Con.*, N. Orl'ns.

Texas.

W. W. Wharton, } *Ministers.*
 Memacum Hunt, }

John Howard, *Consul*, Boston.

—— Townsend, *do.* N. Orleans.

—— Woodward, *do.* N. York.

The Two Sicilies.

Chev. Domenico Morelli, *Consul-General*,
 Philadelphia.

Pietro D'Alessandro, *Vice Consul*,
 Boston.

Benj. Dyer Potter, *do.* Providence.

John Clisbe, *Consul*, New Haven.

Martin Mantin, *do.* New York.

A. O. Hammand, *do.* Charleston.

Wm. Read, *V. Cons.*, Philadelphia.

Emmanuel Valdor, *do.* Baltimore.

Luca Palmieri, *do.* Philadelphia.

Antonio Pommar, *do.* Norfolk.

Hippolite Gally, *do.* N. Orleans.

Goffre Barnsley, *do.* Savannah.

Tuscany.

W. H. Aspinwall, *V. Cons.*, N. Y.

Uruguay.

Juan Darby, *Consul-General*,

T. B. Avdier, *V. Cons.*, Baltimore.

Carlos D. Head, *do.* New Orleans.

Venezuela.

N. D. C. Moller, *Consul*, N. York.

Wurtemberg.

Christian Myer, *Cons.-Gen.*, Balt.

XVI. NAVY LIST.

1. VESSELS OF WAR OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY. — *February, 1837.*

Name and Rate.		Where and when built.		Where employed.	
<i>Ships of the Line.</i>					
	Guns.				
Franklin,	74	Philadelphia,	1815	In ordinary, at New York.	
Washington,	74	Portsmouth, N. H.	1816	do.	at New York.
Columbus,	74	Washington,	1819	do.	at Boston.
Ohio,	74	New York,	1820	do.	at New York.
North Carolina,	74	Philadelphia,	1820	In commission, Pacific.	
Delaware,	74	Gosport, Va.	1820	In ordinary, at Norfolk.	
Pennsylvania,	74	Philadelphia,	1837	do.	at Philadelphia.
Alabama,	74	.	.	On stocks, at Portsm'th, N. H.	
Vermont,	74	.	.	do.	at Boston.
Virginia,	74	.	.	do.	at Boston.
New York,	74	.	.	do.	at Norfolk.
<i>Frigates, 1st Class.</i>					
Independence,	64	Boston,	1814	On the coast of Brazil.	
United States,	44	Philadelphia,	1797	In commission, Mediterranean	
Constitution,	44	Boston,	1797	do.	do.
Guerriere,	44	Philadelphia,	1814	In ordinary, at Norfolk.	
Java,	44	Baltimore,	1814	Receiving Ship, Norfolk.	
Potomac,	44	Washington,	1821	In commission, Mediterranean	
Brandywine,	44	Washington,	1825	In ordinary, Norfolk.	
Hudson,	44	Purchased,	1826	Receiving vessel, at N. York.	
Columbia,	44	Washington,	1836	In ordinary, at Washington.	
Santee,	44	.	.	On stocks, at Portsm'th, N. H.	
Cumberland,	44	.	.	do.	at Boston.
Sabine,	44	.	.	do.	at New York.
Savannah,	44	.	.	do.	at New York.
Raritan,	44	.	.	do.	at Philadelphia.
St. Lawrence,	44	.	.	do.	at Norfolk.
<i>Frigates, 2d Class.</i>					
Constellation,	36	Baltimore,	1797	In commission, West Indies.	
Macedonian,	36	Captured,	1812	On the stocks, at Norfolk.	
<i>Sloops of War.</i>					
John Adams,	24	Charleston, S. C.	1799	In commission, Mediterranean	
Cyane,	24	Captured,	1815	Condemned, Philadelphia.	
Erie,	18	Baltimore,	1813	On the coast of Brazil.	
Ontario,	18	Baltimore,	1813	In ordinary, at New York.	
Peacock,	18	New York,	1813	In commission, East Indies.	
Boston,	18	Boston,	1825	In commission, West Indies.	
Lexington,	18	New York,	1825	In ordinary, Portsmouth, N. H.	
Vincennes,	18	New York,	1826	In the Pacific.	
Warren,	18	Boston,	1826	In ordinary, at Norfolk.	
Natchez,	18	Norfolk,	1827	In commission, West Indies.	
Falmouth,	18	Boston,	1827	In ordinary, at Norfolk.	
Fairfield,	18	New York,	1828	On the coast of Brazil.	
Vandalia,	18	Philadelphia,	1828	In commission, West Indies.	
St. Louis,	18	Washington,	1828	do.	do.
Concord,	18	Portsmouth,	1828	do.	do.

Names of Vessels of War. (Continued.)

Name and Date.	Where and when built.	Where employed.
<i>Schooners, &c.</i> Guns.		
Dolphin, 12	Philadelphia, 1821	On the coast of Brazil.
Grampus, 12	Washington, 1821	In commission, West Indies.
Shark, 12	Washington, 1821	In the Mediterranean.
Enterprise, 12	New York, 1831	In commission, East Indies.
Boxer, 12	Boston, 1831	In the Pacific.
Experiment, 12	Washington, 1831	In ordinary, at New York.
Porpoise, —	—	Atlantic coast.
Fox, 3	Purchased, 1823	Receiving ship, at Baltimore.
Sea Gull, (galliot)	Purchased, 1823	do. at Phila'phia.

2. OFFICERS IN THE NAVY.*Captains — 50.*

John Rodgers,	J. O. Creighton,	J. B. Nicholson,	John Gallagher,
James Barron,	John Downes,	J. Wilkinson,	Thos. H. Stevens,
Charles Stewart,	Jesse D. Elliot,	T. Ap C. Jones,	Wm. M. Hunter,
Isaac Hull,	Stephen Cassin,	W. C. Bolton,	John D. Sloat,
Isaac Chauncey,	James Renshaw,	W. B. Shubrick,	Math. C. Perry,
Jacob Jones,	A. S. Wadsworth,	Alex. Claxton,	C. W. Skinner,
Charles Morris,	George C. Reed,	C. W. Morgan,	John T. Newton,
L. Warrington,	H. E. Ballard,	L. Kearney,	Joseph Smith,
Wm. M. Crane,	David Deacon,	F. A. Parker,	L. Rosseau,
James Biddle,	S. L. Woodhouse,	E. R. McCall,	Geo. W. Storer,
C. G. Ridgely,	J. J. Nicholson,	Daniel Turner,	Beverly Kennon.
D. T. Paterson,	E. P. Kennedy,	David Connor,	E. R. Shubrick.
M. T. Woolsey,	Alex. J. Dallas,		

Masters Commandant — 48.

F. H. Gregory,	W. A. Spencer,	E. B. Babbitt,	Uriah P. Levy,
John H. Clack,	Thos. T. Webb,	Jas. Armstrong,	Chas. Boarman,
P. F. Voorhees,	John Percival,	Joseph Smoot,	French Forrest,
Benj. Cooper,	John H. Aulick,	S. L. Breese,	W. E. McKenney,
David Geisinger,	Wm. V. Taylor,	Benj. Page, Jun.	W. J. Belt,
R. F. Stockton,	Mervine P. Mix,	John Gwinn,	Wm. Jameson,
Isaac McKeever,	Bladen Dulany,	T. W. Wyman,	Wm. Boerum,
J. P. Zantzinger,	S. H. Stringham,	And'w Fitzhugh	C. L. Williamson,
Wm. L. Salter,	Isaac Mayo,	A. S. Ten Eyck,	Chas. Gannett,
C. S. McCauley,	W. K. Latimer,	John White,	William Ramsay,
T. M. Newell,	Wm. Mervine,	Hiram Paulding,	Ralph Voorhees,
E. A. F. Valette,	Thos. Crabb,	J. D. Williamson,	Henry Henry.

Lieutenants,	296	Midshipmen,	256
Surgeons,	50	Sailing Masters,	27
Passed Assistant Surgeons,	14	Boatswains,	19
Assistant Surgeons,	43	Gunners,	20
Pursers,	41	Carpenters,	19
Chaplains,	9	Sailmakers,	19
Passed Midshipmen,	198		

XVII. ARMY LIST.

ALEXANDER MACOMB, Major-General, General-in-Chief: — Head-Quarters, Washington City.

On the 19th of May, 1837, an alteration was made in the line marking the limits of the two great military divisions. This line now commences at the mouth of the Mississippi, thence proceeding up that river to Cassville, in the Territory of Wisconsin; and thence north to the line of demarkation between the United States and Canada. All west of that line forms the *Western Division*; and all east, the *Eastern Division*.

Edmund P. Gaines, Brigadier-General, (Major-General by brevet,) Commander of the Western Division; — Head-Quarters Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.

Winfield Scott, Brigadier-General, (Major-General by brevet,) Commander of the Eastern Division; — Head-Quarters, Elizabethtown, N. J.

Two aids-de-camp are allowed to each of the generals commanding the two divisions, and one Inspector-General is attached as chief of the staff to perform the duties of Adjutant and Inspector General. — Col. John E. Wool is Inspector-General of the Western Division; and Col. George Croghan of the Eastern Division.

The two Divisions are subdivided into the following seven Departments.

Department 1. All the country embraced within the Western Division above the 37th deg. N. Lat.

Department 2. All the country within the Western Division below the 37th deg. N. Lat.

Department 3. The States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, and the Territory of Florida.

Department 4. South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia.

Department 5. Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York.

Department 6. Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine.

Department 7. Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and that part of the Wisconsin Territory embraced within the Eastern Division.

Organization of the Army, as stated by Colonel Roger Jones, Adjutant-General, November 30th, 1836.

General Staff,	14	Ordnance Department,	308
Medical Department,	76	Two Regiments of Dragoons, 1,498	
Pay Department,	18	Four Regiments of Artillery, 2,180	
Purchasing Department,	3	Seven Regiments of Infantry, 3,829	
Corps of Engineers,	22		
Topographical Department,	10	<i>Total,</i>	7,958

Major-General,	1	Majors,	23
Brigadier-Generals,	2	Adjutants,	2
Adjutant-General,	1	Captains,	146
Inspectors-General,	2	First Lieutenants,	168
Quartermasters,	4	Second Lieutenants,	168
Quartermasters-General,	1	Sergeant-Majors,	13
Commissary-Gen. Subsistence,	4	Quartermaster-Sergeants,	13
Commissaries,	2	Sergeants,	478
Surgeon-General,	1	Corporals,	504
Surgeons,	15	Principal Musicians,	16
Assistant-Surgeons,	60	Chief Buglers,	4
Paymaster-General,	1	Buglers,	40
Commissary-Gen. Purchases,	1	Musicians,	212
Paymasters,	17	Farriers and Blacksmiths,	20
Military Storekeepers,	2	Artificers,	108
Colonels,	15	Enlisted men for Ordnance,	250
Lieutenant-Colonels,	15	Privates,	5,625

Total commissioned, 648. — Total non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates, 7,310. — *Grand Total*, 7,958.

Total number of the *Militia* in the United States, as stated by Colonel George Bumford, Colonel of Ordnance, Nov. 22d, 1836, 1,326,821.

XVIII. EMIGRANTS AND FOREIGN PAUPERS.

THE "New York Times" furnishes the following statement of Emigrants who have arrived at N. York and Quebec during the last 8 years.

Years.	At Quebec.	At New York.
1829 . . .	13,356	15,064
1830 . . .	24,391	30,224
1831 . . .	49,250	31,739
1832 . . .	51,422	48,589
1833 . . .	22,062	41,702
1834 . . .	30,217	48,110
1835 . . .	11,580	35,303
1836 . . .	27,515	60,541

The number of Passengers who arrived at New York, in 1837, from January 1st to July 27th, was 34,554.

Number of Passengers who arrived in the United States during the year 1836, as stated in the New York "Commercial Advertiser," 80,952; — males 51,942; females 29,010. — Of these passengers 4,013 were born in the United States: — 47,792 in Great Britain and Ireland; 2,681 in the British American Colonies; 20,142 in Germany; 4,443 in

France; 568 in Prussia; 445 in Switzerland; 414 in Denmark; Holland; 797 in Mexico; 698 in Texas; 516 in Cuba; 2,152 in countries. — Of the above there were landed,

At New York,	56,578	Boston,	2,690	Passamaquoddy
Baltimore,	6,058	Philadelphia,	2,147	All other ports,
New Orleans,	4,966	Portland,	1,621	

The number of Emigrants from Cork in Ireland to North America from January to August, inclusive, 1836, was 4,993.

The number of Paupers in the Almshouses in Boston and Philadelphia in 1836 was as follows:

Boston,	Americans, 597;	Foreigners, 673;	— total, 1,270
Philadelphia,	do. 1,515;	do. 1,266;	— do. 2,781

The Report of the Board of Aldermen of the city of New York, June 12th, 1837, states, that there were then in the Almshouse, pital, and Long Island Farms, 2,453 persons, of whom 871 were children, chiefly Americans; in the Hospital 281; 199 foreigners. The whole number under charge of the commissioners of the Almshouse, 3,074, of whom three fourths were foreigners: — that during the year 1836, there had arrived at that port 66,541 passengers; and that the arrivals would average 2,000 weekly: — that out of 1,000 persons admitted into the Almshouse at Bellevue, 982 were foreigners and that for the preceding year, the expenses of the Almshouse were \$205,506.63.

The Mayor of New York, in a communication to the Common Council, states, that "Nearly 2,000 [emigrants] arrive each week, and it is not likely many months will elapse before the number per week will reach 3,000. — Our streets are filled with the wandering crowds of these passengers, clustering in our city, unaccustomed to our climate; without money; without employment; without friends; many not speaking our language; and without any dependence for food, or raiment, or fireside. What is to become of them? is a question of serious import. Our whole Almshouse department is so full that no more can be received there without manifest hazard to the health of every inmate. Petitions signed by hundreds, asking for work, are presented in vain. Private associations for relief are almost wholly without funds. Thousands must therefore wander to and fro, filling every part of our unhappy land with squalid poverty and profligacy."

d.)

Vol. in Stud'ts' Lib'ries.	Commencement.
1,000	Wed. after 3d Tuesday in Sept.
2,500	Last Wednesday in September.
750	Last Wednesday in September.
300	Fourth Wednesday in August.
.	First Wednesday in August.
.	Second Wednesday in August.
.	Last Wednesday in July.
.	.
.	.
.	.
400	Last Wednesday in September.
.	.
500	3d Wednesday in September.
.	Third Wednesday in July.
.	.
.	.
.	July 31st.
.	Near the last of September.
.	.
.	.
.	.
.	.

IN THE UNITED STATES.

Friday after 3d Wed. Dec., 8 weeks ; — 3.
 May, 2 weeks.
 2d Wed. Dec., 8 weeks.
 1st Mond. Dec., 6½ weeks ; — 3. Thursday
 ed. May, 2½ weeks.
 1st Wed. Jan., 8 weeks.
 1st Wed. Jan. 7 weeks ; — 3. 3d Wed. May,
 Dec., 2 weeks ; — 2. 1st Wed. in April, 2
 Commencement, 6 weeks.
 Wed. after 3d Wed. Dec., 6 weeks ; — 3. 1st
 Wed. Jan., 2 weeks ; — 3. 1st Wed. May
 1st Friday in Dec., 2 weeks ; — 3. 2d Fri-
 1st Wed. Jan., 2 weeks ; — 3. last Wed.
 Thursday before Christmas, 2 weeks ; — 3.
 April, 3 weeks.
 2 weeks ; — 2. preceding com., 5 weeks.
 Monday in October.
 Dec. 4 weeks ; — 3. in April, 4 weeks.
 4 weeks from Wed. before Christmas ;
 weeks.
 Christmas and New Year, 2 weeks ; — 3.
 Thurs. after 2d Tues. in April, 5 weeks.
 Dec. 21 to Jan. 7 ; — 3. April 7 to May 1.
 2 weeks ; — 3. April, 2 weeks.
 1st of May.
 1st of May.
 Last Wed. in July to the 1st Monday
 1st Mond. Jan.
 Sept.

France ; 568 in Prussia ; 445 in Switzerland ; 414 in Denmark ; 298 in Holland ; 797 in Mexico ; 698 in Texas ; 516 in Cuba ; 2,152 in other countries. — Of the above there were landed,

At New York,	56,578	Boston,	2,690	Passamaquoddy,	1,471
Baltimore,	6,058	Philadelphia,	2,147	All other ports,	1,403
New Orleans,	4,966	Portland,	1,621		

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The Mayor of New York, in a communication to the Common Council, states, that “ Nearly 2,000 [emigrants] arrive each week, and it is not likely many months will elapse before the number per week will be 3,000. — Our streets are filled with the wandering crowds of these passengers, clustering in our city, unaccustomed to our climate ; without money ; without employment ; without friends ; many not speaking our language ; and without any dependence for food, or raiment, or fireside. What is to become of them ? is a question of serious import. Our whole Almshouse department is so full that no more can be received there without manifest hazard to the health of every inmate. Petitions signed by hundreds, asking for work, are presented in vain. Private associations for relief are almost wholly without funds. Thousands must therefore wander to and fro, filling every part of our once happy land with squalid poverty and profligacy.”

XIX. POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
According to the Five Enumerations; from the Official Revision.

States.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830
Maine,	90,540	151,719	228,705	298,335	399,955
New Hampshire,	141,899	183,762	214,360	244,161	269,328
Vermont,	85,416	154,466	3	235,764	280,652
Massachusetts,	378,717	423,245	0	523,287	610,406
Rhode Island,	69,110	69,122	11	83,059	97,199
Connecticut,	238,141	251,002	12	275,202	297,605
New York,	340,120	586,756	19	1,372,812	1,918,608
New Jersey,	184,139	211,949	5	277,575	320,823
Pennsylvania,	434,373	602,365	11	1,049,458	1,348,233
Delaware,	59,098	64,273	4	72,749	76,746
Maryland,	319,728	341,548	6	407,350	447,040
Virginia,	748,308	880,200	22	1,065,379	1,211,405
North Carolina,	393,751	478,103	40	638,829	737,987
South Carolina,	249,073	345,591	5	502,741	581,185
Georgia,	82,548	162,101	13	340,987	516,823
Alabama,	.	.	15	127,901	309,627
Mississippi,	.	8,850	2	75,448	136,621
Louisiana,	.	.	6	153,407	215,739
Tennessee,	35,791	105,602	17	422,813	681,904
Kentucky,	73,077	220,955	1	564,317	687,917
Ohio,	.	45,365	0	581,434	937,903
Indiana,	.	4,875	0	147,178	343,031
Illinois,	.	.	2	55,211	157,456
Missouri,	.	.	5	66,586	140,445
Michigan Territory	.	.	2	8,896	31,639
Arkansas "	.	.	.	14,273	30,388
Dist. of Columbia,	.	14,093	3	33,030	39,834
Florida Territory,	.	.	.	.	34,730
Total,	3,920,827	5,305,925	7.	4 9,038,131	12,866,920

XX. SLAVES IN THE UNITED STATES.

According to Five Enumerations.

	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.
Me.	0	0	0	0	0
N. H.	158	8	0	0	0
Vt.	17	0	0	0	0
Mass.	0	0	0	0	17
R. I.	962	381	103	48	95
Conn.	9,756	951	310	97	75
N. Y.	21,324	20,343	15,017	10,086	9,254
N. J.	11,423	12,422	10,851	7,657	403
Pa.	3,737	1,706	795	211	3,992
Del.	8,867	6,153	4,177	4,509	102,594
Md.	103,036	105,635	111,502	107,388	469,757
Va.	203,427	245,796	392,518	425,153	245,601
N. C.	100,579	133,596	108,824	205,017	115,401
S. C.	107,094	146,151	126,365	258,475	517,531
Ge.	28,204	59,404	105,218	149,653	117,549
Ala.	.	.	.	41,679	65,652
Miss.	.	3,489	17,068	32,814	109,588
La.	.	.	34,610	69,064	141,003
Tenn.	3,417	15,584	44,535	80,107	165,213
Kent.	11,630	4,034	60,561	126,732	0
Ohio,	.	.	.	.	0
Ind.	.	135	237	190	747
Ill.	.	.	168	917	95,081
Mo.	.	.	3,011	10,222	6,119
D. C.	.	3,944	5,305	6,377	15,501
F. T.	.	.	.	.	12
M. T.	.	.	94	.	4,576
A. T.	.	.	.	1,617	.
Total,	697,897	893,041	191,296	1,538,064	2,009,031

* Not slaves, but "indentured colored servants."

XXI. GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES,

With their Salaries, Term of Office, Expiration of their respective Terms; the number of Senators and Representatives in the State Legislatures, with their respective Terms.

States.	Governors.	Salary.	Gov. Term, Years.	Term expires.	Senators.	Term Y'rs.	Representatives.	Term Y'rs.
Maine,	Robert P. Dunlap,	1,500	1	Jan. 1838	25	1	187	1
N. H.	Isaac Hill,	1,200	1	June 1838	12	1	234	1
Vt.	Samuel Jenison,	750	1	Oct. 1837	30		233	1
Mass.*	Edward Everett,	3,666 $\frac{2}{3}$	1	Jan. 1838	40	1	508	1
R. I.	John B. Francis,	400	1	May 1838	10	1	72	1
Conn.	H. W. Edwards,	1,100	1	May 1838	21	1	208	1
N. Y.	Wm. L. Marcy,	4,000	2	Jan. 1839	32	4	128	1
N. J.	Phil. Dickerson,	2,000	1	Oct. 1837	14	1	50	1
Penn.	Joseph Ritner,	4,000	3	Dec. 1838	33	4	100	1
Del.	C. P. Comegys,	1,333 $\frac{1}{3}$	3	Jan. 1841	9	4	21	2
Md.	Th. W. Veazey,	2,666 $\frac{2}{3}$	1	Jan. 1838	15	5	80	1
Va.	David Campbell,	3,333 $\frac{1}{3}$	3	Mar. 1840	32	4	134	1
N. C.	Ed. B. Dudley,	2,000	2	Jan. 1839	50	2	120	2
S. C.	Pierce M. Butler,	3,500	2	Dec. 1838	45	4	124	2
Ga.	William Schley,	3,000	2	Nov. 1837	90	1	185	1
Ala.	Arthur P. Bagby,	3,500	2	Nov. 1839	30	3	91	1
Miss.	Charles Lynch,	2,500	2	Jan. 1838	30	4	91	2
La.	Ed. D. White,	7,500	4	Jan. 1839	17	4	50	2
Tenn.	Newton Cannon,	2,000	2	Oct. 1839	25	2	75	2
Ken.	James Clark,	2,500	4	Sept. 1840	38	4	100	1
Ohio,	Joseph Vance,	1,000	2	Dec. 1838	36	2	72	1
Ind.	David Wallace,	1,500	3	Dec. 1840	30	3	62	1
Ill.	Joseph Duncan,	1,000	4	Dec. 1838	40	4	93	2
Miss.	L. W. Boggs,	1,500	4	Nov. 1840	18	4	49	2
Mich.	Stevens T. Mason,	2,000	2	Jan. 1838	16	2	50	1
Ark.	James S. Conway,	2,000	4	Nov. 1840	17	4	54	2
Territ.								
Fl.	Richard K. Call,	2,500	3	April 1839			27	1
Wisc.	Henry Dodge,	2,500	3	May 1839			26	2

In all the States except *New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina*, the Governor is voted for by the people; and, if no one has a majority of all the votes, in the States in which such a majority is required, the legislature elects to the office of Governor, one of the candidates voted for by the people. In the State of *Louisiana*, the people give their votes, and the legislature elects one of the two candidates who have the greatest number of votes.

The Governors of the Territories are appointed by the President of the United States, with the consent of the Senate, for the term of three years.

* According to the Constitution of Massachusetts as now amended, the authorized average number of Representatives for the next succeeding 10 years, is 508 and 9 10ths.

XXII. Table, exhibiting the Seats of Government, the Times of Holding the Election of State Officers, and the Times of the Meeting of the Legislatures of the several States.

States.	Seats of Government.	Times of Holding Elections.	Times of the Meeting of the Legislatures.
Maine,	Augusta,	2d Monday in Sept.	1st Wednesday in January.
N. Hampshire,	Concord,	2d Tuesday in March,	1st Wednesday in June.
Vermont,	Montpelier,	1st Tuesday in Sept.	2d Thursday in October.
Massachusetts,	Boston,	2d Monday in Nov.	1st Wednesday in January.
Rhode Island,	{ Providence,	Gov. & Sen. in April,	1st Wed. May and in June.
	{ and Newport,	Rep. in April and Aug.	last Wed. in Oct. & in January.
Connecticut,	Hart. & N. Hav.	1st Monday in April,	1st Wednesday in May.
New York,	Albany,	1st Monday in Nov.	1st Tuesday in January.
New Jersey,	Trenton,	2d Tuesday in Oct.	4th Tuesday in October.
Pennsylvania,	Harrisburg,	2d Tuesday in Oct.	1st Tuesday in December.
Delaware,	Dover,	2d Tuesday in Nov.	1st Tuesday in Jan. <i>biennially</i> .
Maryland,	Annapolis,	1st Monday in Oct.	last Monday in December.
Virginia,	Richmond,	In the month of April,	1st Monday in December.
North Carolina,	Raleigh,	Commonly in August,	2d Monday in Nov. <i>bienn.</i>
South Carolina,	Columbia,	2d Monday in Oct.	4th Monday in November.
Georgia,	Milledgeville,	1st Monday in Oct.	1st Monday in November.
Alabama,	Tuscaloosa,	1st Monday in August,	4th Monday in November.
Mississippi,	Jackson,	1st Monday in Nov.	1st Monday in Jan. <i>bienn.</i>
Louisiana,	New Orleans,	1st Monday in July,	1st Monday in January.
Tennessee,	Nashville,	1st Thursday in Aug.	1st Monday in Oct. <i>bienn.</i>
Kentucky,	Frankfort,	1st Monday in August,	1st Monday in December.
Ohio,	Columbus,	2d Tuesday in October,	1st Monday in December.
Indiana,	Indianapolis,	1st Monday in August,	1st Monday in December.
Illinois,	Vandalia,	1st Monday in August,	1st Monday in Dec. <i>bienn.</i>
Missouri,	Jefferson City,	1st Monday in August,	1st Monday in Nov. <i>bienn.</i>
Michigan,	Detroit,	1st Monday in Oct.	1st Monday in January.
Arkansas,	Little Rock,	1st Monday in Oct.	2d Monday in Nov. <i>bienn.</i>

XXIII. LAW SCHOOLS.

		Prof.	Students.
Cambridge, Mass.	Harvard University,	2	50 *
New Haven, Conn.	Yale College,	2	31
Philadelphia, Pa.			
Carlisle, Pa.	Carlisle, College,	1	9
Williamsburg, Va.	William and Mary College,	1	6
Charlottesville, do.	University of Virginia,	1	50
Lexington, Ken.	Transylvania University,	2	56
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Cincinnati College,	3	25

Schools for the study of law are much less frequented than schools for the study of the other professions. The first institution of this nature, of much note, that was established in the United States, was the Law School at Litchfield, in Connecticut, which had, from 1798 to 1827, 730 students; but it is now discontinued.

* The average number throughout the year.

XXIV. COLLEGES IN THE

	Name.	Place.		Presidents.	Found- ed.
1	Bowdoin,	Brunswick,	Me.	William Allen, D. D.	1794
2	Waterville,*	Waterville,	do.	Robert E. Pattison,	1820
3	Dartmouth,	Hanover,	N. H.	Nathan Lord, D. D.	1770
4	University of Vermont,	Burlington,	Vt.	John Wheeler, D. D.	1791
5	Middlebury,	Middlebury,	do.	Joshua Bates, D. D.	1800
6	Norwich University,	Norwich,	do.	Alden Partridge, A. M.	1834
7	Harvard University,	Cambridge,	Mass.	Josiah Quincy, LL. D.	1638
8	Williams,	Williamstown,	do.	Mark Hopkins, D. D.	1793
9	Amherst,	Amherst,	do.	Heman Humphrey, D. D.	1821
10	Brown University,*	Providence,	R. I.	Francis Wayland, D. D.	1764
11	Yale,	New Haven,	Con.	Jeremiah Day, D. D.	1700
12	Washington,†	Hartford,	do.	Silas Totton, A. M.	1824
13	Wesleyan University,†	Middletown,	do.	Wilbur Fisk, D. D.	1831
14	Columbia,†	New York,	N. Y.	William A. Duer, LL. D.	1754
15	Union,	Schenectady,	do.	Eliphalet Nott, D. D.	1795
16	Hamilton,	Clinton,	do.	Joseph Penney, D. D.	1812
17	Hamilton Lit. and Theol.*	Hamilton,	do.	Nath'l Kendrick, D. D.	1819
18	Geneva,†	Geneva,	do.	Benjamin Hale, D. D.	1823
19	University of New York,	New York,	do.	J. M. Matthews, D. D.	1831
20	College of New Jersey,	Princeton,	N. J.	James Carnahan, D. D.	1746
21	Rutgers,	New Brunswick,	do.	Philip Milledoler, D. D.	1770
22	University of Pennsylv.	Philadelphia,	Penn.	John Ludlow, D. D.	1755
23	Carlisle,†	Carlisle,	do.	John P. Durbin, A. M.	1833
24	Jefferson,	Canonsburg,	do.	Matthew Brown, D. D.	1802
25	Washington,	Washington,	do.	David McConaughy, D. D.	1806
26	Allegheny,†	Meadville,	do.	Martin Ruter, D. D.	1833
27	Western University,	Pittsburg,	do.	Gilbert Morgan, A. M.	1819
28	Pennsylvania,	Gettysburg,	do.	C. P. Krauth, A. M.	1832
29	Lafayette,	Euston,	do.	George Judkin, D. D.	1832
30	Haddington,*	Haddington,	do.	John L. Dagg,	1836
31	Marshall,	Mercersburg,	do.	F. A. Rauch, P. D.	1836
32	Newark,	Newark,	Del.	Richard S. Mason, D. D.	1833
33	St. John's,	Annapolis,	Md.	Hector Humphrey, D. D.	1784
34	St. Mary's,§	Baltimore,	do.	John J. Chanche,	1799
35	Mount St. Mary's,§	Emmitsburg,	do.	Thomas R. Butler,	1830
36	Mount Hope,	Near Baltimore,	do.	Frederick Hall, M. D.	1832
37	Georgetown,§	Georgetown,	D. C.	Thomas F. Mulledy, D. D.	1789
38	Columbian,*	Washington,	do.	Stephen Chapin, D. D.	1821
39	William and Mary,†	Williamshurg,	Va.	Thomas R. Dew,	1693
40	Hampden-Sidney,	Prince Ed. Co.	do.	Daniel Carroll, D. D.	1783
41	Washington,	Lexington,	do.	Gesner Harrison,	1812
42	University of Virginia,	Charlottesville,	do.	Henry Ruffner, <i>Chairman</i> .	1819
43	Randolph-Macon,†	Boydton,	do.	Stephen Olin, D. D.	1832
44	University of N. Carolina,	Chapel-Hill,	N. C.	David L. Swain,	1791
45	Davidson,	Mecklenberg Co.	do.	R. H. Morrison,	1837
46	College of S. Carolina,	Columbia,	S. C.	Robert W. Barnwell,	1804
47	University of Georgia,	Athens,	Geo.	Alonzo Church, D. D.	1785
48	University of Alabama,	Tuscaloosa,	Ala.	Alva Woods, D. D.	1828
49	Lagrange,†	Lagrange,	do.	R. Payne,	1831
50	Spring Hill,§	Spring Hill,	do.	John Bazin,	1830
51	Jefferson,	Washington,	Mi.	C. L. Dubuissou, A. M.	1802
52	Oakland,	Oakland,	do.	Jeremiah Chamberlin, D. D.	1831
53	Mississippi,	Clinton,	do.	E. N. Elliott, A. M.	1830
54	Louisiana,	Jackson,	La.	James Shannon,	1825
55	Jefferson,	St. James,	do.	Th. R. Ingalls,	
56	Franklin,	St. Landry,	do.		
57	Greeneville,	Greeneville,	Tenn.	Henry Hoss, Esq.	1794
58	Washington,	Washington Co.	do.	James Macclih,	1794
59	University of Nashville,	Nashville,	do.	Philip Lindsley, D. D.	1806
60	East Tennessee,	Knoxville,	do.	Joseph Estabrook, A. M.	1807
61	Jackson,	Near Columbia,	do.	Benjamin Labree, A. M.	1830
62	Transylvania,	Lexington,	Ken.	Thomas W. Coit, D. D.	1798
63	St. Joseph's,§	Bardstown,	do.	George A. M. Elder,	1819
64	Centre,	Danville,	do.	John C. Young, A. M.	1822
65	Augusta,†	Augusta,	do.	Geo. C. Tomlinson, A. M.	1825
66	Cumberland,	Princeton,	do.	F. R. Cossit,	1825
67	Bacon,*	Georgetown,	do.	Walter Scott,	1830
68	St. Mary's,§	Marion Co.	do.	Peter Chazelle,	1822

UNITED STATES.

	Instruct- ers.	No. of Alumni.	No. of Minis- ters.	Stud- ents.	Vols. in Colleges Lib'ries.	Vols. in Students' Lib'ries.	Commencement.
1	9	656	76	136	9,000	5,300	First Wednesday in September.
2	8	113	27	91	4,500	1,500	First Wednesday in August.
3	10	1,858	519	211	6,000	8,500	Last Wednesday in July.
4	7	224	.	101	6,200	2,700	First Wednesday in August.
5	5	678	229	167	2,330	3,100	Third Wednesday in August.
6	3	.	.	.	.	.	Wed. before 3d Thurs. in Aug.
7	30	5,321	1,344	233	44,000	4,500	Last Wednesday in August.
8	7	800	.	119	3,000	3,200	Third Wednesday in August.
9	12	334	68	259	4,300	6,250	Fourth Wednesday in August.
10	10	1,253	450	196	6,000	5,600	First Wednesday in September.
11	22	4,485	1,297	411	10,500	15,000	Third Wednesday in August.
12	8	115	.	54	2,000	2,500	First Thursday in August.
13	6	.	.	120	3,000	.	Second Wednesday in August.
14	11	1,700	.	99	8,000	6,000	Day after 1st Monday in Oct.
15	10	1,600	308	305	5,350	8,920	Fourth Wednesday in July.
16	7	270	69	101	2,500	3,700	Fourth Wednesday in August.
17	8	140	.	83	1,600	.	Third Wednesday in August.
18	12	18	9	28	1,200	1,500	First Wednesday in August.
19	17	.	.	226	.	.	Third Wednesday in July.
20	12	2,163	444	240	7,000	4,000	Last Wednesday in September.
21	6	254	39	83	3,000	3,500	Third Wednesday in July.
22	20	.	.	100	2,000	.	Last Thursday in July.
23	6	.	.	102	3,000	5,500	.
24	8	511	200	163	1,000	2,400	Last Thursday in September.
25	7	146	.	47	1,500	.	Last Wednesday in September.
26	4	10	.	120	8,000	.	.
27	7	45	.	50	500	.	Last Thursday in July.
28	6	.	.	104	1,000	.	.
29	4	.	.	23	.	.	Last Tuesday in Sept.
30	4	.	.	75	.	.	Last Wednesday in August.
31	3	.	.	.	.	.	Last Wednesday in August.
32	6	4	2	50	900	600	Fourth Wednesday in Sept.
33	7	661	.	108	2,700	600	The 22d of February.
34	25	187	.	190	12,000	.	Third Tuesday in July.
35	26	21	.	131	7,000	2,500	Last week in June.
36	7	.	.	45	.	.	.
37	17	90	.	134	12,000	.	Near the last of July.
38	8	.	.	50	4,000	.	First Wednesday in October.
39	8	.	.	95	3,600	650	July 4th.
40	4	.	.	60	5,000	3,200	Fourth Wednesday in Sept.
41	4	300	.	40	1,500	.	Last Thursday in June.
42	9	118	.	265	10,500	350	July 4th.
43	6	.	.	103	.	.	.
44	8	300	.	130	1,800	3,000	Last Thursday in June.
45	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
46	9	.	.	150	10,000	.	First Monday in December.
47	9	323	.	197	4,500	3,000	First Wednesday in August.
48	6	36	4	158	3,000	1,000	Wednesday after 1st Mond. Dec.
49	.	.	.	120	.	.	.
50	8	.	.	85	.	.	.
51	5	.	.	50	2,000	.	.
52	4	.	.	100	.	.	.
53	9	.	.	60	1,000	.	Last Thursday in June.
54	8	.	2	15	800	200	Second Wednesday in June.
55	7	.	.	160	900	.	.
56	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
57	2	110	.	43	00	.	Third Wednesday in Sept.
58	1	100	.	35	00	.	.
59	6	168	.	125	00	3,500	First Wednesday in October.
60	9	.	.	90	00	200	First Thursday in October.
61	6	3	.	100	50	.	.
62	15	600	50	62	00	2,000	Last Wednesday in September.
63	15	80	3	130	00	.	August 1st.
64	8	.	.	66	00	.	Thursday after 3d Wed. in Sept.
65	6	50	.	75	00	500	Thursday after 1st Wed. in Aug.
66	3	28	.	72	00	.	First Wednesday in December.
67	3	.	.	115	00	.	First Wednesday in September.
68	6	.	.	.	.	.	Last week in July.

COLLEGES IN THE

	Name.	Place.	Presidents.	Found- ed.
69	University of Ohio,	Athens, Ohio,	Robert G. Wilson, D. D.	1821
70	Miami University,	Oxford, do.	R. H. Bishop, D. D.	1824
71	Franklin,	New Athens, do.	Joseph Smith,	1825
72	Western Reserve,	Hudson, do.	George E. Pierce, A. M.	1826
73	Kenyon,†	Gambier, do.	C. P. McIlvaine, D. D.	1828
74	Granville,*	Granville, do.	John Pratt,	1832
75	Marietta,	Marietta, do.	Joel H. Linsley, A. M.	1832
76	Oberlin Inst.,	New Elyria, do.	Asa Mahan,	1834
77	Cincinnati,	Cincinnati, do.	Wm. H. McGuffey,	
78	Woodward,	Cincinnati, do.	B. P. W. Aydelotte,	
79	Willoughby Univ.,	Chagrin, do.	Nehemiah Allen, Esq.	1834
80	Indiana,	Bloomington, Ind.	Andrew Wylie, D. D.	1827
81	South Hanover,	South Hanover, do.	James Blythe, D. D.	1829
82	Wabash,	Crawfordsville, do.	Elihu W. Baldwin, A. M.	1833
83	Illinois,	Jacksonville, Il.	Edward Beecher, A. M.	1830
84	Shurtleff,*	Up. Alton, do.		1835
85	McKendrean,†	Lebanon, do.	John Dew,	1834
86	Canton,	Canton, do.	G. B. Perry, D. D.	1837
87	McDonough,	Macomb, do.		1837
88	University of St. Louis,§	St. Louis, Mo.	P. J. Verhaegen,	1829
89	St. Mary's,§	Barrens, do.	John M. Odin,	1830
90	Marion,	New Palmyra, do.	Wm. S. Potts,	1831
91	Columbia,	Columbia, do.		1835
92	St. Charles,†	St. Charles, do.	W. Fielding,	
93	Fayette,	Fayette, do.	Archibald Patterson,	
94	Michigan University,	Ann Arbor, Mich.		1837
95	Marshall,	do.	John P. Cleaveland,	

Remarks.

The Colleges marked thus (*) are under the direction of the *Baptists*; thus (†) *Episcopalians*; thus (‡) *Methodists*; thus (§) *Catholics*.

With respect to the Colleges which are *unmarked*, the prevailing religious influence of those that are in the New England States, is *Congregationalism*; of the most of the others, *Presbyterianism*. Norwich University, Vt., is an institution recently established by the *Universalists*.

By *students* in the above table, with respect to the New England Colleges and many of the others, is meant *undergraduates*, or members of the four collegiate classes; not including such as are pursuing professional education, or such as are members of a preparatory department: but the greater part of the students in the Catholic Colleges, and also in many of the other Southern and Western Colleges, belong to the preparatory department; and in some of the new colleges in the Western States, (as McKendrean, Shurtleff, and Canton Colleges, in Illinois, and St. Charles and Fayette Colleges in Missouri) all the students enumerated, belong to the preparatory department.

The whole number of students, on the Catalogue, including those of theology, law, and medicine, as well as undergraduates, in Harvard University in 1837, was 422; in Yale College, 570. In the University of Pennsylvania, in the Collegiate Department, 100, in the Academical Department, 139; and in the Medical Department, 401;—total, 640.

Some of the Colleges above enumerated, are not in full operation; and scarcely deserve a place in the Table. Several other Colleges have been incorporated, which are not yet fully organized.

UNITED STATES. (Continued.)

	Instruct- ors.	No. of Alumni.	No. of Minis- ters.	Stud- ents.	Vols. in College Lib'ries.	Vols. in Stud'ts' Lib'ries.	Commencement.
69	5	72	26	45	1,000	1,000	Wed. after 3d Tuesday in Sept.
70	6	170	17	126	1,200	2,500	Last Wednesday in September.
71	6	20	7	51	300	750	Last Wednesday in September.
72	9	25	.	82	1,600	300	Fourth Wednesday in August.
73	14	.	.	52	2,300	.	First Wednesday in August.
74	6	.	.	80	3,000	.	Second Wednesday in August.
75	9	.	.	208	2,500	.	Last Wednesday in July.
76	4	.	.	.	.	.
77	8	.	.	.	.	.
78	8	.	.	100	.	.	
79	5	.	.	140	.	.	
80	5	10	1	77	600	400	Last Wednesday in September.
81	9	.	4	30	.	.	
82	4	.	.	60	.	.	
83	5	7	.	64	1,500	500	3d Wednesday in September.
84	3	.	2	60	1,000	.	Third Wednesday in July.
85	2	.	2	50	.	.	
86	3	.	.	70	.	.	
87	.	.	.	.	.	.
88	15	9	.	200	7,500	.	July 31st.
89	15	5	.	124	6,000	.	Near the last of September.
90	5	.	.	80	.	.	
91	3	.	.	.	.	.
92	3	.	.	70	.	.	
93	2	.	.	75	.	.	
94	.	.	.	.	.	.
95	.	.	.	.	.	.

VACATIONS IN COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

- Bowdoin.** 1. Com., 3 weeks ;—2. Friday after 3d Wed. Dec., 8 weeks ;—3. Friday after 3d Wed. May, 2 weeks.
- Waterville.** 1. Com., 5 weeks ;—2. 2d Wed. Dec., 8 weeks.
- Dartmouth.** 1. Com., 4 weeks ;—2. Last Mond. Dec., 6½ weeks ;—3. Thursday preceding the last Wed. May, 2½ weeks.
- Vermont Univ.** 1. Com., 4 weeks ;—2. 1st Wed. Jan., 8 weeks.
- Middlebury.** 1. Com., 4 weeks ;—2. 1st Wed. Jan. 7 weeks ;—3. 3d Wed. May, 2 weeks.
- Harvard.** 1. Wed. preceding 25th Dec., 2 weeks ;—2. 1st Wed. in April, 2 weeks ;—3. preceding Commencement, 6 weeks.
- Williams.** 1. Com., 4 weeks ;—2. Wed. after 3d Wed. Dec., 6 weeks ;—3. 1st Wed. May, 3 weeks.
- Amherst.** 1. Com., 6 weeks ;—2. 2d Wed. Jan., 2 weeks ;—3. 1st Wed. May 4 weeks.
- Brown.** 1. Com., 4 weeks ;—2. last Friday in Dec., 2 weeks ;—3. 2d Friday in May, 3 weeks.
- Yale.** 1. Com., 6 weeks ;—2. 1st Wed. Jan., 2 weeks ;—3. last Wed. April, 4 weeks.
- Washington.** 1. Com., 7 weeks ;—2. Thursday before Christmas, 2 weeks ;—3. Thursday before 12th April, 3 weeks.
- Wesleyan Univ.** 1. Wed. before Christmas, 7 weeks ;—2. preceding com., 5 weeks.
- Columbia.** 1. From August 1, to the 1st Monday in October.
- Union.** 1. Com., 6 weeks ;—2. in Dec. 4 weeks ;—3. in April, 4 weeks.
- Hamilton.** 1. Com., 7 weeks ;—2. Dec. 4 weeks from Wed. before Christmas ;—3. 3d Wed. April, 4 weeks.
- Geneva.** 1. Com. 6 weeks ;—2. at Christmas and New Year, 2 weeks ;—3. In April, 3 weeks.
- College of N. J.** 1. Com., 6 weeks ;—2. 1st Thurs. after 2d Tues. in April, 5 weeks.
- Rutgers.** 1. Com., to Sept. 15 ;—2. Dec. 21 to Jan. 7 ;—3. April 7 to May 1.
- Penn. University.** 1. Com., 6 weeks ;—2. Dec. 2 weeks ;—3. April, 2 weeks.
- Jefferson.** 1. Month of October ;—2. Month of May.
- Washington.** 1. Month of October ;—2. Month of May.
- St. John's.** 1. Good Friday, 10 days ;—2. Last Wed. in July to the 1st Monday Sept. ;—3. Dec. 23d to 1st Mond. Jan.
- St. Mary's.** 1. Com. to the 1st Monday in Sept.

Mt. St. Mary's.	1. July 1 to August 16.
Columbian.	1. Com. to 1st Wed. Nov. ; — 2. 1st Wed. May to 1st Wed. in July.
William and Mary.	1. Com. to the last Monday in October.
Hamp. Sydney.	1. From 4th Wed. Sept. to 1st Nov. ; — 2. 4th Thurs. Ap'l to 1st June.
Washington.	1. Last Thurs. in June to 1st Sept. — A recess of 9 days at Christmas.
Univ. Virginia.	1. July 20 to September 10.
Univ. N Carolina.	1. Com., 6 weeks ; — 2. Dec. 15, 4 weeks.
Coll. S. Carolina.	1. July 1 to the 1st Monday in October.
Univ. Georgia.	1. Com., 1 week ; — 2. 1st Nov. to 15th Jan. ; — 3. April 1st to April 15th.
Univ. Alabama.	1. Com. to the 1st Mond. in Dec. ; — 2. 1st July to 1st Mond. Aug.
Mississippi.	1. Com., three months, viz. July, August, and September.
Louisiana.	1. Com., 4 weeks ; — 2. Dec. 20 to Jan. 10.
Greenville.	1. Com., 5 weeks ; — 2. 3d Wed. in March, 5 weeks.
Nashville.	1. Com., 5½ weeks ; — 2. 1st Wed. April, 5½ weeks.
E. Tennessee.	1. Com., 4 weeks ; — 2. 1st Thursday April, 4 weeks.
Transylvania.	1. Com. to 1st Monday Nov. ; — 2. 2d Mond. March, 6 weeks.
Centre.	1. Com. to Thurs. after 3d Wed. Oct. ; — 2. After a session of 21 weeks, 4 weeks.
Augusta.	1. Com., 6 weeks ; — 2. in Feb. 21 weeks from 1st vacation, 4 weeks.
Cumberland.	1. Com. to the 1st February.
St. Joseph's.	1. The month of August.
Georgetown.	1. Com. to 3d Monday Oct. ; — 2. 1st Monday March, 6 weeks.
University of Ohio.	1. Com., 6 weeks ; — 2. Wed. after 2d Tuesday April, 4 weeks.
Miami.	1. Com. to 1st Mond. Nov. ; — 2. last Wed. March to 1st Mond. May.
Western Reserve.	1. Com., 5 weeks ; — 2. 2d Wed. Jan., 2 weeks ; — 3. 1st Wed. May, 3 weeks.
Kenyon.	1. Com., 12 weeks ; — only one vacation.
Indiana.	1. Month of May ; — 2. Month of October.
Illinois.	1. Com., 8 weeks ; — 2. Wed. before 5th April, 6 weeks.

EXPLANATION. Vacations of Bowdoin College. 1st, from Commencement, 3 weeks ; — 2d from the Friday after the 3d Wednesday in December, 8 weeks ; — 3d, from the Friday after the 3d Wednesday in May, 2 weeks.

XXV. MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

Name.	Place.	Lectures com.	Prof.	Stud.
Maine Medical School,	Brunswick,	Feb. 10th to 18.	4	78
New Hampshire Medical School,	Hanover,	1st or 2d Th. Aug.	3	86
Vermont Medical School, Univ. Vt.	Burlington,		3	
Vermont Academy of Medicine,	Castleton,	3d Thurs. in Aug.	6	62
Mass. Medical School, Harv. Univ.	Boston,	1st Wed. in Nov.	6	118
Berkshire Med. Inst., Williams Col.	Pittsfield,	1st Thurs. in Sept.	5	100
Medical School, Yale College,	New Haven,	Last week in Oct.	5	50
Coll. Phys. and Surgeons, N. Y.	New York,	1st Mond. Nov.	7	106
Coll. Phys. and Surg., West. Dist.	Fairfield,	1st Tues. in Oct.	6	164
Geneva Medical College,	Geneva,		6	68
Medical Dept Univ. Pennsylvania,	Philadelphia,	1st Mond. in Nov.	7	401
Medical Dep. Jefferson College,	do.	1st Mond. in Nov.	7	317
Medical Dep. Univ. Maryland,	Baltimore,	last Mond. in Oct.	6	143
Washington Medical College,	do.	last Mond. in Oct.	6	15
Medical Dep. Univ. Virginia,	Charlottesville,	September.	3	46
Medical College of the State of S. C.	Charleston,	2d Mond. in Nov.	7	127
Medical College of S. Carolina,	do.	2d Mond. in Nov.	7	110
South. School of Prac. Med.	do.	2d Mond. in April,	6	
Medical College of Georgia,	Augusta,	3d Mond. in Oct.	7	46
Medical College of Trans. Univ.	Lexington,	1st Mond. in Nov.	6	242
Louisville Medical College,	Louisville,		6	
Medical College of Ohio,	Cincinnati,	1st Mond. in Nov.	7	180
Ref. Medical Col. Ohio,	Worthington,	1st Mond. in Oct.	4	
Louisville Medical School,	Louisville,			
Med. Col. of Louisiana,	New Orleans,	Last Mond. in Nov.	7	30
Willoughby Med. Col.	Willoughby,	1st Mond. in Nov.	4	

XXVI. THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS.

Name.	Place.	Denomina- tion.	Com. oper- ation.	No. Prof.	Stud. in 1836 - 7.	No. edu- cated.	Vols. in Lib.
Bangor Theol. Seminary,	Bangor, Me.	Cong.	1816	3	49	72	4,000
Gilmanton Theol. Sem.	Gilmanton, N. H.	Cong.	1835	2	10		1,600
Theological Seminary,	Andover, Mass.	Cong.	1808	5	132	672	13,000
Divinity School,	Cambridge, do.	Cong. Unit.	1824	3	21	100	
Theological Institution,	Newton, do.	Baptist,	1825	3	40	40	1,800
Theol. Dep. Yale College,	N. Haven, Ct.	Cong.	1822	3	76	113	2,000
Theol. Inst. of Conn.	E. Windsor, do.	Cong.	1834	3	26		3,000
Theol. Ins. Epis. Church,	New York, N. Y.	Prot. Epis.	1819	4	90	300	4,000
New York Theolog. Sem.	do. do.			2	3		
Theol. Sem. of Auburn,	Auburn, do.	Presbyt.	1821	4	51	220	4,500
Hamilton Lit. & Th. Inst.	Hamilton, do.	Baptist,	1820	4	9	124	2,250
Hartwick Seminary,	Hartwick, do.	Lutheran,	1816	2	9		1,000
Theol. Sem. As. Ref. Ch.	Newburgh, do.	Ass. Ref. Ch.	1836	3			
Th. Sem. Dutch Ref. Ch.	N. Br'wick, N. J.	Dutch Ref.	1784	3	24		
Theol. Sem. Pr. Ch. U. S.	Princeton, do.	Presbyt.	1813	5	130	714	7,000
Sem. Luth. Ch. U. S.	Gettysburg, Pa.	Evang. L.	1826	2	25		7,000
German Reformed,	York, do.	G. Ref. Ch.	1825	2	20		
West. Theol. Seminary,	Allegheny T. do.	Presbyt.	1828	3	33		4,000
Theological School,	Canonsburg, do.	Asso. Ch.		1			
Theological Seminary,	Pittsburg, do.	Asso. Ref.	1828	1	19		
Epis. Theol. School of Va.	Fairfax Co. Va.	Prot. Epis.	1822	3	29	90	3,000
Union Theol. Seminary,	Pr. Ed. Co. do.	Presbyt.	1824	3	35	76	3,200
Virginia Baptist Seminary,	Richmond, do.	Baptist,	1832	1	60		
Southern Theol. Sem.	Columbia, S. C.	Presbyt.	1829	3	22		1,800
Theological Seminary,	Lexington, do.	Lutheran,	1832	2	1	14	1,200
Furman Theol. Seminary,	High Hills, do.	Baptist,		2		30	1,000
South West. Theol. Sem.	Maryville, Ten.	Presbyt.	1821	2	22	62	5,000
Lane Seminary,	Cincinnati, Ohio,	Do.	1829	3	42		1,000
Theol. Dep. Ken. College,	Gambier, do.	Prot. Epis.	1828		11		
Theol. Dep. W. Res. Col.	Hudson, do.	Presbyt.			3		
Theological School,	Columbus, do.	Lutheran,					
Granville Theolog. Dep.	Granville, do.	Baptist,	1832	1	30		500
Indiana Theol. Seminary,	S. Hanover, In.	Presbyt.		2	10		
Alton Theol. Seminary,	Upper Alton, Il.	Baptist,	1835	2	25		700
Theol. Dep. Marion Col.	N. Palmyra, Mo.	Presbyt.		1			

For a notice of the Roman Catholic Seminaries, see page 173.

XXVII. BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Receipts of some of the principal Benevolent Institutions during One Year, ending in 1836, or 1837.

	Formed.	Receipts.
American Board of Com. for Foreign Missions, .	1810	\$ 176,232.15
American Tract Society,	1814	130,991.28
American Bible Society,	1816	90,578.89
American Home Missionary Society,	1826	86,803.61
American Sunday School Union,	1824	72,524.10
American Education Society,	1816	65,574.69
Methodist Missionary Society,	1819	61,337.81
Baptist General Convention for Foreign Missions, .	1814	60,000.00
American Colonization Society,	1819	51,662.95
Protestant Episcopal Church, } Foreign Missions, .	1820	48,977.17
} Domestic Missions,		32,740.35
American Anti-Slavery Society,	1833	36,567.92

XXVIII. RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

1. SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Denominations.	Churches or Cou- gregat'ns.	Ministers.	Members or Com- munic'nts.	Population.
Baptists,	6,319	4,239	452,000	4,300,000
“ Freewill,	753	612	33,876	
“ Seventh-Day,	42	46	4,503	
“ Six-Principle,	16	10	2,117	
Catholics,	443	389		800,000
Christians,	1,000	800	150,000	300,000
Congregationalists,	1,300	1,150	160,000	1,400,000
Disciples of Christ, (Campbellites,)				
Dutch Reformed,	197	192	22,515	450,000
Episcopalians,	850	849		600,000
Friends,	500			100,000
German Reformed,	600	180	30,000	
Jews,				15,000
Lutherans,	750	267	62,266	540,000
Mennonites,	200		30,000	
Methodists,		2,764	650,103	3,000,000
“ Protestant,		400	50,000	
Moravians or United Brethren,	24	33	5,745	12,000
Mormonites,			12,000	12,000
New Jerusalem Church,	27	33		5,000
Presbyterians,	2,807	2,225	274,084	2,175,000
“ Cumberland,	500	450	50,000	
“ Associate,	183	87	16,000	
“ Reformed,	40	20	3,000	
“ Associate Reformed,	214	116	12,000	
Shakers,	15	45	6,000	6,000
Tunkers,	40	40	3,000	30,000
Unitarians,	200	174		180,000
Universalists,	653	317		600,000

The above statements of the numbers of churches, ministers, and members of the several denominations, have been derived chiefly from recent official documents published by the different denominations; but the last column contains a rather vague estimate, which has appeared in various publications, of the total number of people who are attached to or show a preference for the several different religious persuasions.

Baptists. — The statement in the table, taken from Mr. Allen's "Triennial Baptist Register," for 1836, is too small, as returns from many churches and associations had not been received. The Baptists increase very rapidly; they are making vigorous efforts to promote education; and they have under their influence 6 or 7 theological seminaries, 7 or 8 colleges, various other literary institutions, and about 30 periodical publications.

The *Freewill Baptists* have 24 yearly meetings, and 55 quarterly meetings. They differ from Baptists by being anti-calvinistic, and some of them are Unitarians.

The *Seventh-Day Baptists* have one general conference, formed in 1808, which meets annually.

The *Mennonites* and *Tunkers* agree with the Baptists on the subject of baptism.

Catholics. — The first Catholic bishop in the United States (John Carroll, D. D., of Baltimore,) was consecrated in 1790. The Catholics increase rapidly, almost exclusively by emigration from Europe. They have now 12 dioceses, 1 archbishop, 13 bishops; and according to the "Catholic Almanac" for 1837, 300 churches, 143 stations, 389 clergymen, 12 ecclesiastical seminaries, 13 colleges, 23 female religious institutions, 37 female academies, 37 charitable institutions, and 7 periodical publications "devoted to the cause of Catholicity."

Catholic *Ecclesiastical Seminaries* with the number of students, as stated in the "Catholic Almanac": — Boston; Philadelphia (8); Baltimore (17); Emmitsburg (26); Frederick (19); Charleston (7); near Bardstown, and at St. Rose, in Washington County, Ken.; Cincinnati (7), and Perry County, Ohio; the Barrens, and St. Stanislaus, Missouri.

In the table of Colleges, on pages 166–9, 8 *Catholic Colleges* are enumerated. In addition to these, the following are mentioned in the Catholic Almanac, viz. Mount St. James's Seminary at Worcester, Mass.; Nyack College on the Hudson, about 30 miles north of New York; St. James's Literary Institution, Frederick, Md.; Cincinnati Athenæum; and St. Philip's College near Detroit; but these institutions do not appear to be yet properly organized as colleges.

Christians, often called *Christ-ians*. They agree with the Baptists on the subject of baptism; but are generally anti-trinitarians. They have a literary institution at Beverly, Mass.

Congregationalists. — This denomination, often called "Orthodox Congregationalists," are descended chiefly from the English Puritans, who founded the settlements of New England, and are found chiefly in New England. They are an intelligent and powerful body of Christians, have 4 theological seminaries, and 7 of the New England colleges are chiefly under their influence; and they have a number of periodical publications.

Disciples of Christ. — This is a new denomination, founded by the Rev. Alexander Campbell of Bethany, Va.

Dutch Reformed Church. — This denomination of Christians is found chiefly in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. They have 1 general synod, 2 particular synods, 18 classes, and a college and theological institution at New Brunswick, N. J.

Episcopalians or *Protestant Episcopal Church.* — The first Protestant Bishop in the United States (Samuel Seabury, D. D., of Connecticut,) was consecrated in 1784. This denomination has now 22 dioceses, 18 bishops, 4 theological institutions, 5 colleges, and several periodical publications.

Friends or Quakers. — The Friends have meetings in 18 of the States, but are most numerous in Pennsylvania; and they have 8 yearly meetings and many more quarterly and monthly meetings. A division took place in this respectable and peaceable denomination in the years 1827 and 1828; and the two divisions are known by the names of Orthodox and Hicksites. The former division is supposed to comprise about two thirds.

German Reformed Church; most numerous in Pennsylvania; — have a theological institution at York, Pa.

Lutherans; 1 general synod; 9 district synods; — 4 theological seminaries, at Hartwick, N. Y., Gettysburg, Pa., Lexington, S. C., and Columbus, Ohio.

Methodists. — The Methodists have 1 general conference, which meets once in 4 years, 25 annual conferences, 3,039 travelling preachers, and many local preachers; and the number of their congregations is supposed to be twice as great as the number of their travelling preachers. They have 6 bishops, who are employed most of the time in travelling and visiting the different conferences. The names of the bishops with the residences of their families are as follows: —

		Elected.
Elijah Hedding, D. D.	Lynn, Mass.	1824
Beverly Waugh, D. D.	New York, N. Y.	1836
James O. Andrew, D. D.	Augusta, Geo.	1832
Thomas A. Morris, D. D.	Cincinnati, Ohio,	1836
Robert Soule, D. D.	Lebanon, Ohio,	1824
Robert R. Roberts, D. D.	Bona, Indiana,	1816

The Methodists have had a rapid increase, and have lately made laudable efforts to promote education. They have 7 colleges, all of recent origin, 21 academies, and 3 periodical publications under their direction. The Methodist "Book Concern" is an extensive establishment in the city of New York for printing and circulating Bibles, Tracts, and Sunday School Books at the lowest prices.

A schism took place in this denomination in 1830. The party that separated style themselves *Protestant Methodists*, and differ from the main body chiefly by discarding the exclusive sway of the clergy in ecclesiastical government, and admitting the laity to have a share. They have 1 general conference, and 13 annual conferences, composed of an equal number of ministers and laymen, or elected delegates.

Mormonites. — This sect was founded in 1830, in the county of Ontario, N. Y., by Joseph Smith, Jun., the publisher of the "Book of Mormon," a duodecimo volume of 588 pages, comprising 15 books, purporting to have been written at different times.

Moravians. — The Moravians, or, as they are usually style themselves, the “United Brethren,” are found in several of the States, but are most numerous in Pennsylvania. They have several schools or seminaries of good reputation.

Presbyterians. — The Presbyterians have 1 general assembly, 24 synods, 128 presbyteries, 2,807 churches, and 2,225 ministers, including licentiates. They are a numerous, powerful, and intelligent denomination, in the Middle, Southern, and Western States; and they have about one third of the colleges in the United States under their influence, and 8 or 9 theological institutions. They are now nearly equally divided between what are called the Old and the New Schools. At the last meeting of the General Assembly at Philadelphia in May and June, 1837, the Synods of the Western Reserve, Ohio, and of Utica, Geneva, and Genesee, N. Y., comprising upwards of 500 ministers, mostly of the “New School,” were declared to be no longer connected with the Presbyterian Church of the United States. The American Home Missionary Society and the American Education Society were discountenanced by a vote of 124 to 86.

The *Cumberland Presbyterians* were first organized as a distinct body in 1810, and are found chiefly in Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi, Indiana, and Missouri. They have a college at Princeton, Kentucky.

The *Associate Presbyterians* have 1 synod and 9 presbyteries.

The *Reformed Presbyterians* have 1 general synod, 2 subordinate synods, and 4 presbyteries.

The *Associate Reformed Presbyterians* have 3 synods and 13 presbyteries. They have theological seminaries at Newburgh, N. Y., and Pittsburg, Pa.

The *Unitarians* (Congregational Unitarians) have societies in 14 or 15 States, but a majority of them are found in Massachusetts. The first Unitarian minister (James Freeman, D. D., of Boston) that was ordained as such in America, was ordained in 1787. The Unitarians have much wealth and learning. They have a theological school at Cambridge, Mass., and the university there is under their control.

The *Universalists* formed their general convention at Oxford, Mass., in 1785. It meets annually. In 1831 a part of the Universalists seceded, and formed a separate denomination, entitled *Universal Restorationists*.

2. PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Dioceses.	Bishops.	Cons.	Min.	Meeting of Conventions.
Eastern Diocese. { Maine, N. Hampshire, Massachusetts, R. Island, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Michigan, Florida, Wisconsin,	{ Alex. V. Griswold, D. D. John H. Hopkins, D. D. Th. C. Brownell, D. D. Benj. F. Onderdonk, D. D. George W. Doane, D. D. Henry H. Onderdonk, D. D. Wm. M. Stone, D. D. { Richard C. Moore, D. D. Wm. Meade, D. D. Assist. Levi S. Ives, D. D. Nathaniel Bowen, D. D. James H. Otey, D. D. Benj. B. Smith, D. D. Chas. P. McIlvaine, D. D. * Philander Chase, D. D. { Jackson Kemper, D. D. Sam. A. McCoskry, D. D.	{ 1811 1832 1819 1830 1832 1827 1830 1814 1829 1831 1818 1834 1832 1832 1819 1835 1836	{ 7 6 53 20 19 71 224 32 85 7 67 73 20 46 6 7 3 4 10 20 47 7 10 10 10 4 1	{ 1st Wednesday in Sept. Last Wednesday in June. 3d Wednesday in June. 2d Tuesday in June. 3d Wednesday in Sept. 2d Tuesday in June. First Thursday in Oct. Last Wednesday in May. Third Tuesday in May. 1st Saturday in June. Last Wednesday in May. 3d Wednesday in May. Last Thursday in May. 1st Wednesday in May. 2d Mon. aft. Easter Mon. 2d Saturday in June. 1st Wednesday in May. Last Thurs. in April. 1st Sat. af. 2d Wed. Oct. 2d Thursday in May. 2d Th. af. 1st Wed. Sept. 3d Wednesday in May. 2d Friday in June.

* Bishop Chase was consecrated Bishop of Ohio in 1819 ; but resigned in 1831 ; and in 1835, he was chosen Bishop of Illinois.

3. ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Dioceses.	Comprising.	Bishops.	Min.
Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, Mobile, New Orleans, Bardstown, Cincinnati, Vincennes, St. Louis, Detroit,	New England, N. York and part of N. Jersey, { Penn. and part of N. Jersey, and Delaware, Md., Va., & Dist. Columbia, N. C., S. C., and Georgia, Alabama and Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi, Kentucky and Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana and part of Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, &c. Michigan and Wisconsin Ter.	Bened't. J. Fenwick, D. D. John Dubois, D. D. { Henry Conwell, D. D. F. P. Kenrick, D. D., Coadj. } Samuel Eccleston, D. D., Abp. John England, D. D. Michael Portier, D. D. Anthony Blanc, D. D. { Benedict J. Flaget, D. D. } { G. J. Chabrat, D. D., Coadj. } John B. Purcell, D. D. Simon G. Bruté, D. D. Joseph Rosati, D. D. Frederick Rézé, D. D.	24 43 40 75 28 10 31 41 21 15 47 22 389

METEOROLOGICAL INFORMATION.

I. METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR DOVER, N. H.

For 1836. By A. A. Taft, Esq.

The coldest day in the year was February 21. Mean of three observations $6\frac{1}{2}$ degrees below 0.

The warmest day in the year was July 9th. Mean 81 degrees above 0.

The lowest temperature, February 4th, 17 degrees below 0.

The highest temperature, July 9th, 98 degrees above 0.

Range of the year 115 degrees. Mean of the year 49.8 degrees.

	Fair days.	Cloudy.	Foul.	Mean temp. of Dec.	Mean temp. of the whole year.
1833	257	40	68	97.5	45.1-10 above 0.
1834	255	55	55	93.3	45.1-4 "
1835	209	69	41	18.4	43.10-12 "
1836	237	72	57	25.3	42.15-10 "

II. TABLE FOR CONCORD, N. H.

Mean Temperature of each Month in 1836, according to the Journal of John Farmer, Esq.

January,	22.5	April,	38.1	July,	67.6	October,	48.5	
February,	14.7	May,	55.5	August,	62.5	November,	37.	
March,	26.	June,	59.7	September,	56.5	December,	24.7	
							Year,	<u>42.4</u>

III. METEOROLOGICAL TABLES FOR DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, N. H.,

For the Year ending Oct. 31st, 1836.

From the "Vermont Chronicle."]

ER. FACE OF SKY.			THERMOMETER.										WINDS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
			Range.		Cloudy Days.		Variable Days.		Coldest day.		Sunrise.		1 P. M.		4 P. M.		Warmest day.		Sunrise.		1 P. M.		4 P. M.		Range.		Mean Temp.		1 P. M.		4 P. M.		Do. of the month.		N.		N. W.		N. E.		E.		S. W.		S. E.		W.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
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			28.68	.80	10	13	16th	-17	-15	26th	35	108.12	19.29	11.42	12.94	26	47	5	7	13	3	1	14																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
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			28.70	.92	8	15	13th	25	15	28th	33	3	14.06	34.00	21.00	23.04	6	23	0	18	13	1	19																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
			28.86	.84	7	14	12th	34	20	30th	30	5	38.6	47.7	34.4	36.9	5	30	1	24	5	11	11																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
			28.84	.70	12	10	14th	52	37	17th	73	14	61	65.26	51.16	53.06	6	21	2	16	12	4	8																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
			29.02	.43	15	9	21st	53	50	8th	61	13	23	72.43	58.1	61.25	8	9	11	15	3	15	9																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
			29.53	.67	5	13	22th	70	60	9th	69	2	76.2	67.1	63.5	62.03	18	10	5	20	12	9	13																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
			29.31	.57	4	12	24th	64	55	1st	56	7	82.84	69.64	60.67	61.5	15	29	5	12	17	10	3																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
			29.03	.96	0	11	30th	47	40	19th	50	4	80.6	62.6	57.9	57.00	32	7	4	10	18	6	5																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
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Aug 29.019			29.99	1.30	105	117	143	Dec. 16	-15	-17	15	78	110	13.06	47.05	38.07	39.03	176	260	45	160	137	118																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
Sept 29.676			30.01	28.56	145	118	125	Jan. 4	-32	-7	20	76	115	14.7	49.2	39.5	41.1	76	394	44	52	372	80																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
Oct 29.568			.02	.09	.15	13	5	18	Average difference	12	3	4	2	4	0.75	2.15	1.43	2.07	100	134	1	108	235	38																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
1836			29.392	29.99	28.65	130	105	117	143	Dec. 16	-15	-17	15	78	110	13.06	47.05	38.07	39.03	176	260	45	160	137	118																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																

Remarks extracted from the "Vermont Chronicle."—The weather during the latter part of the month of November [1835], was extremely cold; and the succeeding month of December was remarkable also for the extraordinary severity of the weather, during the first 18 days. The mean temperature during this period was 6.3°; being at sunrise 0°.

The month of February [1836] was probably the coldest known since the settlement of the country. The mean temperature was nearly 5½° lower than the remarkably cold February of the preceding winter. The average temperature of the 14 mornings on which the mercury was below zero, was nearly —16. On the morning of the 2d of the month, the mercury is said to have congealed in the bulb of a thermometer at Franconia.

The aurora borealis has been observed but once during the winter, while during the previous winter it was observed 12 times. '

The whole number of observations from November [1835] to the latter part of March, [1836] at which time the mercury was below zero, was 67; — the preceding year 52. The average temperature of these 67 observations was about —8½°.

The whole depth of snow which has fallen since the 20th of November [1835] is 9 feet 1 inch. The sleighing has been uninterrupted since the 23d of November, that is, almost 19 weeks. In the open fields the average depth of snow is still [April 1, 1836,] more than 18 inches.

The mean temperature of the month of January, 1837, at Dartmouth College was 10.57°, nearly one third of a degree lower than that of the preceding February, which is said to have been the coldest month then on record at that place.

IV. TIME OF THE OPENING OF THE ERIE CANAL AND LAKE ERIE.

[From the Report of the Regents of the University of New York.]

Year.	Canal opened at Buffalo.	Canal opened at Albany.	Lake Erie open at Buffalo.
1827	April 21	April 21	April 21
1828	" 1	" 1	" 1
1829	" 25	" 20	May 10
1830	" 15	" 20	April 6
1831	" 16	" 16	May 8
1832	" 18	" 25	April 27
1833	" 28	" 22	" 23
1834	" 16	" 17	" 6
1835	" 15	" 15	May 8

V. TIME OF THE OPENING AND CLOSING OF THE HUDSON RIVER

At Albany, so far as the same can be now ascertained.

[From the Report of the Regents of the University of New York.]

Winters.	River closed or obstructed by Ice.	River open or free of Ice.	No. days closed.
1785—86		*March 23, 1786	
1789—90	February 3, 1790		
1790—91	December 6, 1790		
1791—92	December 8, 1791		
1792—93	December 12, 1792		
1793—94	December 26, 1793	*March 17, 1794	81 days.
1794—95	January 12, 1795		
1795—96	January 23, 1796		
1796—97	November 28, 1796		
1797—98	November 26, 1797		
1798—99	November 23, 1798		
1799—1800	January 6, 1800		
1800—01	January 3, 1801		
1801—02	February 3, 1802		
1802—03	December 16, 1802		
1803—04	January 12, 1804		
1804—05	December 13, 1804		
1805—06	January 9, 1806	February 23, 1806	45 days.
1806—07	December 11, 1806		
1807—08	January 4, 1808		
1808—09	December 9, 1808		
1809—10	January 19, 1810		
1810—11	December 14, 1810		
1811—12	December 20, 1811		
1812—13	December 21, 1812	*March 13, 1813	83 days.
1813—14	December 22, 1813		
1814—15	December 10, 1814		
1815—16	December 2, 1815		
1816—17	December 18, 1816		
†1817—18	December 7, 1817	March 25, 1818	108 days.
1818—19	December 14, 1818	April 3, 1819	110 days.
1819—20	December 13, 1819	March 25, 1820	102 days.
†1820—21	November 13, 1820	March 15, 1821	123 days.
1821—22	December 13, 1821	March 15, 1822	92 days.
1822—23	December 24, 1822	March 24, 1823	90 days.
§1823—24	December 16, 1823	March 3, 1824	78 days.
1824—25	January 5, 1825	March 6, 1825	60 days.
1825—26	December 13, 1825	*February 26, 1826	75 days.
1826—27	December 24, 1826	*March 20, 1827	86 days.
||1827—28	*November 25, 1827	*February 8, 1828	About 50 days.
1828—29	*December 23, 1828	*April 1, 1829	100 days.
1829—30	*January 11, 1830	*March 15, 1830	63 days.
†1830—31	*December 23, 1830	*March 15, 1831	82 days.
1831—32	*December 5, 1831	*March 25, 1832	111 days.
**1832—33	*December 21, 1832	*March 21, 1833	83 days.
1833—34	*December 13, 1833	*February 24, 1834	73 days.
††1834—35	*December 15, 1834	*March 25, 1835	100 days.
1835—36	*November 30, 1835	*April 4, 1836	125 days.
1836—37	*December 7, 1836		

* All those marked thus * are derived from authentic records or personal observation.

† This winter was long and intensely cold. On the 3d of March, 1818, the ice moved in a body downwards for some distance, and there remained stationary. The river was not clear until March 25th.

‡ The river closed on the 13th, opened on the 20th, and finally closed December 1. This was one of the four winters during a century, in which the Hudson between Powles Hook and New York was crossed on the ice. The other three being 1740—41, 1764—65, and 1779—80.

§ January 11, 1824. The river was clear of ice, and remained so for several days.

|| The river opened and closed repeatedly during this winter. December 21, it closed a second time.

†† Opened in consequence of heavy rains, and closed again on the 10th of Jan., 1831.

** Opened again January 3; closed again January 11

†† March 17th; River opened opposite to the city. March 18th; Steamboat John Jay came to Van Wie's Point. Ice at the Overslaugh.

T. R. B.

VI. FLOWERING OF FRUIT-TREES.

1. *Time of Flowering of the Peach, Cherry, and Apple Trees, at several Places.*

Place.	Peach.	Cherry.	Apple.
Brunswick, Me.		May 28	June 5
Burlington, Vt.		" 24-28	May 30, June 3
Peacham, do.			do. 12, full.
Cambridge, Mass.	May 17-22	May 12-21	May 23-31 do.
Wilmington, Del.	" 2	" 2	" 19 do.
Baltimore, Md.	April 25		" 5
Charleston, S. C.	Feb. 9-26		April 1
Norwalk, Ohio,	May 4	May 6	May 10

The winter of 1836-7, in the Northeastern States, was long and severe, though not quite so much so as the winter immediately preceding; and the Spring of 1837 was uncommonly backward. A great part of the peach trees, in this part of the country, were entirely killed, or very much injured, as also were some other kinds of trees. But few peach trees produced any blossoms; and such as did flower, were so much chilled with the cold, that they were, contrary to what is the general rule, later in flowering than the cherry trees.

2. *Time of Flowering of Fruit-Trees, at several Places in the State of New York, in 1836.*

Place.	Peach.	Cherry.	Apple.
Auburn,	May 7	May 3	
Belleville,		" 25	May 20
Cambridge,		" 13	" 17
Canajoharie,		" 15	" 17
Canandaigua,	May 4		" 13
Cortland,		" 12	" 20
East Hampton,	" 18	" 21	" 17
Flatbush,	" 10	" 5	" 16
Fredonia,	" 10	" 3	" 13
Lewiston,	" 12	" 10	" 17
Newburgh,	" 4	" 3	" 8
Oxford,		" 16	" 19
Pompey,		" 16	" 27

VII. METEOROLOGICAL TABLES OF

Abstract of the Returns of Meteorological Observations made to the Regents of the University by sundry Academies in the State of New York for the Year 1836.

I. MEAN TEMPERATURE OF EACH MONTH.

ACADEMIES.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Mean.
Albany,	23.16	16.33	27.04	42.71	59.62	65.12	72.49	64.55	60.51	42.32	36.66	26.20	44.73
Auburn,	26.21	19.17	28.74	41.77	58.46	65.59	70.46	62.71	61.02	40.71	33.94	28.21	44.75
Camb. Was.	21.92	13.63	26.03	40.38	56.84	65.11	69.60	60.97	58.44	39.77	34.86	24.57	42.68
Canandaigua	22.68	19.24	27.54	51.44	57.59	63.18	64.46	63.40	57.87	42.42	34.02	21.56	43.78
Cherry-Val.	19.74	12.42	23.21	40.72	58.55	61.97	67.60	60.79	57.60	37.91	32.16	22.41	41.25
Clinton,	30.01	22.61	34.09	42.83	53.04	59.59	68.86	65.71	65.15	48.89	40.10	32.12	46.92
Cortland,	21.52	14.80	23.41	40.45	61.77	61.68	66.98	60.08	57.39	38.43	33.35	24.73	42.04
Dutchess,	25.11	19.34	30.73	46.60	63.19	66.03	73.59	66.93	63.63	45.24	38.48	29.02	47.32
Erasmus H.	28.16	22.05	32.51	46.21	58.17	63.18	72.14	66.92	64.23	47.28	40.38	31.56	47.73
Fairfield.	21.07	17.08	25.63	41.89	61.71	62.13	67.64	61.22	59.81	37.53	31.85	22.16	42.48
Fredonia,	26.57	20.59	28.45	44.76	56.33	63.84	66.80	62.31	59.32	41.54	35.78	28.16	44.54
Granville,	22.26	13.74	29.17	42.04	60.08	71.93	75.28	65.24	60.50	48.09	37.22	25.10	45.88
Hamilton,	21.44	13.95	24.87	38.95	52.32	61.93	66.77	60.15	56.07	35.98	30.22	22.77	40.45
Hartwick,	22.12	20.54	29.62	45.38	62.74	65.30	70.61	62.34	61.69	39.66	33.14	25.99	44.92
Ithaca,	25.15	18.09	27.00	42.75	57.86	65.75	69.95	62.49	59.29	40.21	35.07	27.89	44.28
Johnstown,	20.94	13.95	22.01	38.62	57.26	62.88	70.64	63.38	59.33	40.76	34.07	23.92	42.31
Kinderhook,	21.90	16.64	26.62	42.37	58.65	63.88	70.53	63.29	60.65	40.39	35.37	25.51	43.81
Kingston,	24.43	18.57	29.52	44.17	61.72	65.19	71.98	66.16	61.75	43.58	37.33	26.97	45.94
Lansingb'gh,	25.55	18.90	31.17	41.40	63.55	69.27	75.94	68.89	64.97	46.73	39.46	29.09	47.82
Lewiston,	24.06	22.24	28.85	40.20	54.74	61.50	67.09	62.25	61.89	40.27	33.54	26.61	43.54
Monroe,	25.18	19.65	27.80	43.18	57.78	65.14	68.95	63.02	61.17	40.84	36.23	27.43	44.69
Montgom'ry,	22.14	17.76	26.09	41.74	60.93	64.29	68.75	64.60	62.02	39.3	35.25	25.13	44.25
Newburgh,	25.41	18.85	29.17	45.26	61.00	64.23	68.13	65.28	61.39	44.35	35.69	29.85	45.73
Oneida Inst.	21.14	14.95	22.58	40.41	58.24	64.80	71.66	62.58	58.89	40.16	33.35	22.98	44.31
Onondaga,	26.15	19.79	28.39	42.81	59.30	65.13	70.27	63.48	60.29	41.60	36.54	28.23	45.16
Oxford,	21.01	15.34	25.74	41.41	58.28	63.69	69.54	62.44	58.80	39.85	33.10	24.37	42.80
Pompey,	20.75	15.68	24.87	39.21	54.11	59.87	64.77	58.02	53.78	36.11	31.60	23.40	40.18
Redhook,	24.38	18.01	28.72	46.28	61.34	65.97	69.16	64.41	62.56	44.65	39.77	28.05	46.11
Rochester,	24.71	18.42	29.00	42.92	54.22	66.87	70.15	63.28	59.04	41.36	36.49	28.24	44.01
St. Lawr'nce	19.21	11.38	24.92	40.01	54.86	63.43	68.33	62.50	55.29	36.88	33.05	19.59	40.78
Schenect'dy,	23.86	16.81	27.12	42.66	55.47	64.16	71.87	64.03	61.68	43.27	37.58	27.41	44.66
Union,	22.51	17.63	27.82	38.70	57.05	63.79	67.53	60.73	60.37	40.51	35.00	25.72	43.11
Union-Hall,	27.01	21.99	31.93	45.07	56.63	61.78	70.26	64.80	63.42	45.47	39.38	30.60	46.52
Utica,	22.61	13.67	22.63	37.81	54.75	61.41	65.78	58.61	57.10	39.34	33.72	23.27	40.89

VIII. RECESSION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Average Monthly Recession of the Mississippi from High-Water Mark, at New Orleans ; — for the Years 1833 - 4 - 5 - 6.

	Inches.		Inches.
January,	7.90	July,	5.82
February,	5.13	August,	7.97
March,	4.27	September,	13.10
April,	2.94	October,	13.33
May,	4.63	November,	12.34
June,	4.72	December,	8.84

NEW YORK ACADEMIES.

2. EXTREMES OF TEMPERATURE, &c.

The last two columns exhibit the *Mean Annual Temperature* and the *Mean Annual Quantity of Rain*, for 11 years (1826 to 1836), as far as reported.

ACADEMIES.	Highest degree during the year.	Lowest degree in.	Annual range.	Greatest mo. range.	Coldest day in the year.	Warmest day in the year.	First frost in autumn.	First fall of snow.	Gen. Mean or Average.	General Mean or Average.
Albany,	93	11	82	80	Feb. 5	July 8			48.56	40.33
Auburn,	86	11	75	55	" 9	July 8	Sept. 6	Sept. 28	47.43	32.31
Cambridge, Wash'n.	91	11	80	85	" 5	July 9		Oct. 12	45.82	40.59
Canandaigua,	87	11	76	52	" 2	June 14	Sept. 6	Sept. 25	46.76	36.92
Cherry-Valley,	88	11	77	67	" 5	July 18	Aug. 21	Sept. 23	44.47	41.48
Clinton,	88	11	77	77	" 2	Sept. 20	Oct. 30	Dec. 26	48.19	38.88
Cortland,	86	4	82	68	Jan. 28	Sept. 19		Oct. 5	44.12	41.92
Dutchess,	96	11	85	68	Feb. 5	July 8		Oct. 12	52.02	44.97
Erasmus Hall,	87	11	76	49	" 2	July 7	Oct. 8	Nov. 17	51.41	31.88
Fairfield,	90	11	79	66	" 2	July 8	Sept. 2	Sept. 28	44.44	34.46
Fredonia,	86	11	75	58	" 4	Sept. 19	Sept. 6	Oct. 17	48.13	37.81
Granville,	96	11	85	77	" 2	July 8		Oct. 12	44.82	27.47
Hamilton,	94	11	83	80	" 5	July 13	Aug. 21	Sept. 27	44.33	37.63
Hartwick,	89	11	78	76	" 5	July 9	Sept. 2	Sept. 27	45.00	39.56
Ithaca,	94	11	83	67	" 2	July 8	Sept. 5	Oct. 5	48.31	38.90
Johnstown,	92	11	81	60	" 2	July 8		Oct. 12	45.17	37.16
Kinderhook,	93	11	82	67	" 5	July 8	Oct. 9	Oct. 12	46.20	38.85
Kingston,	89	11	78	74	" 5	June 18	Sept. 23	Oct. 12	49.64	39.08
Lansingburgh,	97	11	86	73	" 5	July 8	Sept. 6	Oct. 12	48.59	37.84
Lewiston,	88	11	77	71	" 4	Sept. 19	Sept. 25	Sept. 28	48.35	23.15
Moore,	94	11	83	73	" 4	July 8	Sept. 28	Sept. 28	45.62	27.30
Montgomery,	97	11	86	82	" 5	Sept. 19	Aug. 30	Oct. 12	49.13	35.99
Newburg,	91	11	80	64	" 5	July 8	Sept. 26	Oct. 12	49.46	31.88
Oneida Institute,	91	11	80	65	" 18	July 9		Nov. 16	44.41	29.49
Onondaga,	89	11	78	68	" 18	July 8	Sept. 6	Sept. 28	48.46	31.17
Oxford,	91	11	80	88	" 2	July 8	Sept. 6	Sept. 28	44.98	34.97
Pompey,	87	11	76	64	" 4	July 8	Sept. 5	Sept. 28	43.68	30.44
Redhook,	93	11	82	63	" 19	July 8		Oct. 12	47.61	37.07
Rochester,	90	11	79	57	" 4	July 7	Oct. 3	Oct. 6	47.26	27.35
St. Lawrence,	90	11	79	79	" 2	July 8	Aug. 9	Oct. 12	43.07	28.56
Schenectady,	86	11	75	58	" 2	July 8		Oct. 12	46.29	39.33
Union,	91	11	80	69	" 5	July 8	Oct. 6	Oct. 5	45.34	27.31
Union-Hall,	89	11	78	59	" 2	Sept. 19	Sept. 30	Nov. 16	49.84	41.53
Utica,	86	11	75	70	" 5	July 9	Sept. 6	Sept. 28	45.37	39.47

IX. METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR SAVANNAH, GEO.

Abstracted from Mr. A. G. Oemler's *Tables for 11 Months, from August 1836, to June 1837.*

Months.	2 o'clock P. M.				3 o'clock A. M.				6 o'clock P. M.				Mean Heat.			Rain.	Rainy Days.
	Day.	Highest.	Day.	Lowest.	Day.	Highest.	Day.	Lowest.	Day.	Highest.	Day.	Lowest.	9 A. M.	2 P. M.	6 P. M.		
August,	9	93°	21	78°	4	76°	31	71°	16	84°	27	75°	76.3°	84.7°	80.0°	10.12	12
Sept.	24	88	8	73	3	78	10	65	27	82	8	71	71.6	82.2	78.2	1.54	7
Oct.	8	77	31	52	20	72	22	47	2	77	31	51	54.7	65.7	63.3	.44	3
Nov.	11	78	24	44	11	68	27	30	11	71	23	43	48.6	60.0	55.3	2.48	4
Dec.	5	67	22	39	13	60	23	26	20	66	22	34	43.5	57.4	51.1	1.43	4
Jan.	1	46	3	39	21	52	3	20	1	59	3	33	39.1	50.3	46.4	4.69	8
Feb.	8	70	18	41	16	62	18	28	23	67	18	38	47.1	59.0	42.7	2.94	7
March,	31	74	4	43	31	63	20	69	4	38	5	32	50.2	61.9	57.5	2.80	5
April,	21	81	26	54	29	65	9	43	21	76	11	52	56.1	66.9	62.3	6.05	5
May,	6	85	17	67	24	72	17	50	1	78	16	59	69.5	76.2	71.3	1.81	5
June,	6	95	10	75	5	77	22	62	7	86	19	71	71.6	82.7	77.4	1.93	4

March 4th, snow 7 inches deep.

X. METEOROLOGICAL TABLES FOR NEW ORLEANS.

[Communicated by Prof. E. H. Barton, M. D.]

1. Monthly Abstract from Dr. Barton's Meteorological Journal for 1836.

Months.	THERMOMETER.				BAROMETER.			
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Range.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Range.
January,	70	34	55.	36	30.45	29.75	30.16	.70
February,	69	33	55.50	36	30.45	29.80	30.12	.65
March,	75	38	56.75	37	30.38	29.75	30.13	.63
April,	79	58	69.25	21	30.27	29.78	30.04	.49
May,	83	64	73.	19	30.17	29.70	29.97	.47
June,	88	68	78.53	20	30.21	29.83	30.04	.40
July,	89	71	80.08	18	30.20	29.92	30.05	.28
August,	87	72	79.72	15	30.15	29.93	30.05	.22
September,	86	65	77.12	21	30.17	29.94	30.05	.23
October,	81	61	65.11	38	30.25	29.85	30.09	.40
November,	73	34	53.81	39	30.40	29.70	30.13	.70
December,	71	25	50.19	49	30.55	29.98	30.23	.57
Average,			66.	29				

Months.	ASPECT OF SKY.				WINDS.								Average height of River below high-water mark.
	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rainy.	Quantity of Rain.	N.	NE.	E.	SE.	S.	SW.	W.	NW.	
Jan.	35	38	15	6.14	21	7	3	17	6	10	3	19	6 ft.
Feb.	37	37	9	3.07	12	8	2	7	3	8	5	15	6.3
Mar.	42	45	4	1.60	24	10	3	6	26	5	1	8	4.
April,	40	21	14	3.86	3	4	10	26	18	1	4	3	2.
May,	57	20	13	5.12	8	7	8	15	8	17	3	12	1.
June,	54	23	8	2.90	9	6	3	10	15	19	14	13	1.3
July,	4	30	17	7.27	4	8	9	8	10	24	17	12	5.4
Aug.	5	24	18	3.83	8	9	5	12	19	18	12	10	9.7½
Sept.	5	30	23	6.21	15	15	11	12	8	6	6	10	9.6
Oct.	6	16	4	1.05	19	27	2	2	6	1	1	11	8.8
Nov.	6	20	8	2.90	54	1	2	8	1			7	10.1½
Dec.	6	19	6	3.30	27	11	23	5	10	0	7	6	7.8
No. ob.	54	28	139	52.25	204	113	81	128	131	117	73	119	

The Winds and Weather were noted three times a day.

2. Table of Temperatures of New Orleans by Seasons.

Average of 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836.	AVERAGE.					High- est.	Low- est.	Gen. Aver.	Range.
	Sunrise.	Mid- day.	In the Sun.	Sun- set.	10 at night.				
Winter,	47.57	58.46		54.98	1.69	72.66	28.66	53.17	41.66
Spring,	62.10	70.52		68.23	63.41	86.	46.	66.06	27.47
Summer,	76.72	83.27	104.96	80.76	78.29	89.	72.	79.76	16.56
Autumn,	64.29	72.89		70.63	67.13	83.66	34.	68.73	32.61
								66.93	

3. Table showing the relative and progressive Frequency of the various Winds at New Orleans, during the Months of April, May, June, July, August, and September, of the Four Years preceding 1837. Notices of the Winds being usually taken thrice a day.

April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.	
S.	18.25	SW.	22.25	SW.	23.25	SE.	16.25	SW.	19.75	NE.	18.50
SE.	17.75	SE.	11.	SE.	18.	SW.	13.	SE.	10.50	SE.	13.25
SW.	10.75	NE.	10.75	S.	8.25	E.	9.75	S.	9.25	E.	12.25
E.	8.	E.	6.50	E.	7.	NW.	9.33	NE.	9.	N.	10.50
NW.	7.75	NW.	6.	NW.	7.	S.	9.25	NW.	9.	NW.	10.33
NE.	7.00	W.	5.50	W.	5.25	NE.	7.66	N.	8.66	S.	7.
W.	5.75	W.	4.50	NE.	5.	W.	7.33	W.	8.50	SW.	5.66
N.	5.25	N.	4.	N.	4.75	N.	7.	E.	5.25	W.	4.33

The following Table shows the Winds according to their successive Prevalency during the above Six warm Months.

SW.	15.78	NE.	9.69	E.	8.12
SE.	14.46	NW.	8.23	N.	6.69
				W.	5.94

4. Monthly Fall of Rain on an Average of the last Four Years.

	Inches.		Inches.
January,	4.69	July,	5.63
February,	2.08	August,	5.24
March,	2.64	September,	5.79
April,	5.31	October,	1.29
May,	2.44	November,	3.10
June,	6.17	December,	2.97
	23.33	Total,	47.35

XI. METEOROLOGICAL TABLES FOR KEY WEST.

[By W. A. Whitehead, Esq., Collector of Customs.]

1. *Table of Mean Temperatures from Observations at Key West, Florida, the most southern Town in the U. States. (Lat. 24° 33' 30" N. Long. 81° 52' 30" W.)*

Months.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1834.	1835.	1836.	Means.
January,	71.10	67.12	68.44	73.83	68.88	68.98	69.725
February,	73.00	68.50	74.44	74.31	65.36	67.40	70.502
March,	74.50	74.66	72.44	75.69	71.16	71.02	73.245
April,	75.50	76.16	74.55	75.80	76.49	76.78	75.880
May,	80.00	78.10	80.19	79.11	79.78		79.436
June,	82.00	80.40	80.63	83.88	80.98		81.578
July,	82.66	81.66	83.76	82.64	82.49		82.642
August,	83.13	81.66	82.13	84.72	82.16		82.760
September,	81.33	81.00	82.70	80.77	80.72		81.304
October,	79.33	78.40		74.30	76.20		77.057
November,	75.50	76.00		73.89	76.57	71.44	74.680
December,	72.50	70.00		69.79	70.31		70.650
Mean of Years,	77.548	76.138		77.394	75.924		76.622

Remarks. — The means of 1830, 1831, 1832, are from three daily observations; those of 1834, 1835, 1836, from maximum and minimum observations by a self-registering thermometer. It will be seen from the above results, that at Key West, *January* is usually the coldest month of the year, and *August* the warmest; and that the mean temperature of both April and October approaches very near to that of the whole year; the temperature of the latter month varying the least, as has been observed by Humboldt and other meteorologists, to be generally the case. The thermometer hung within doors, but in a free circulation of air, night and day.

2. *Greatest Heat and Cold at Key West.*

1836 {	Greatest heat,	August 15th,	max. 89½°	min. 80°
	Least heat,	January 29th,	max. 63¼	min. 44

* * For previous years, see the American Almanac for 1837.

The night of the 28th and 29th of January, 1836, was the coldest ever known, the mercury, in a thermometer under cover, falling to 44°, one degree lower than on the 8th of February, 1835.

The highest observed temperature in any one year has been 90°, making the greatest range ever known only 46°.

3. *Condensed Statement of the Fall of Rain at Key West in each Month, during several Years, in Inches.*

Months.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	Means.
January,		2.200	0.325	2.400	2.350	1.819
February,		1.500	none	none.	1.175	1.337
March,		0.500	1.965	0.050	1.450	1.983
April,		0.850	1.750	1.150	0.600	1.087
May,		WINDY	11.455	3.610	6.950	6.341
June,		WINDY	0.100	3.150	4.400	2.388
July,		4.300	2.700	3.255	1.100	2.839
August,		3.100	3.460	5.930	0.700	3.297
Sept.		4.450	3.800	5.900	3.250	4.350
October,	4.700	1.025	8.850	0.425	1.650	3.330
Nov.	1.750	2.075	1.675	1.430	0.525	1.491
Dec.	0.300	2.300	0.010	2.775	0.250	1.127
Total,	6.750	27.550	36.090	30.075	24.400	31.389

XII. METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR MARIETTA, OHIO,

For the Year 1836, by Dr. S. P. Hildreth.

XIII. METEOROLOGICAL TABLES FOR ST. LOUIS,

For 1836, prepared by the Meteorological Department of the St. Louis Association of Natural Sciences; the Observations being made three times a day, viz. at Sunrise, 2 P. M., and 9 P. M.

1. Table showing the Temperature in 1836, compared with the Average Mean Temperature of Seven Years.

Months.	1836.				
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean.	Average mean temperature of seven years.
January,	50.0	0.5	49.5	30.9	29.5
February,	68.0	8.5	76.5	32.5	34.5
March,	70.2	7.2	63.0	38.3	42.7
April,	89.4	28.6	60.8	58.5	58.6
May,	97.2	47.7	49.5	68.9	65.2
June,	99.5	56.7	42.8	74.5	73.1
July,	98.4	61.2	37.2	78.6	78.1
August,	93.9	52.2	41.7	73.6	74.6
September,	92.7	45.5	47.2	67.8	66.9
October,	87.1	24.1	63.0	48.4	55.8
November,	70.2	16.2	54.0	40.8	49.2
December,	53.2	1.7	54.0	29.9	33.7
Whole year,	99.5	8.5	108.0	53.5	55.2

2. Table showing the State of the Weather and prevailing Winds in 1836, compared with an Average of Four Years.

Months.	Dry Days.			Wet Days.		Sunshine.	No sunshine.	Thunder storms.	Winds.
	Clear.	Change.	Cloudy.	Rainy.	Snowy.				
January,	9	9	4	7	2	19	12		SE. W. NW.
February,	5	11	1	6	6	23	6	1	NW. SE. SW.
March,	15	8	1	5	2	27	4	2	NW. SE.
April,	9	11	1	9		28	2	10	NE. SE.
May,	10	11		10		28	3	7	SE.
June,	3	18		9		29	1	2	SE. NW.
July,	7	17		7		30	1	7	SE. NW.
August,	5	14		12		28	3	5	NW. SE.
September,	10	8		12		27	3	6	NW. SE.
October,	12	10		9		27	4	3	NE. NW.
November,	14	6	1	7	2	24	6	1	SE. SW.
December,	14	7		6	4	25	6	2	SE. SW. NW.
Whole year,	113	130	8	99	16	315	51	46	SE. NW.
Aver. of 4 years.	251			115					
	138	101	13	92	13				
	260			105		314	51	53	

INDIVIDUAL STATES.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.

IN this volume of the Almanac, an attempt has been made to present information on the subject of pauperism in relation to the different States. But, with respect to the greater part of the States, it is impossible to obtain full or satisfactory information on this subject, inasmuch as, in regard to the most of them, no official returns are made from which the number of paupers or the expense of supporting them can be ascertained.

Paupers in all the States are few, compared with the number found in most European countries; but, in the oldest and most densely peopled States, they are more numerous than in the others; and in the States in which they are most numerous, and especially in populous cities, a large portion of them are foreigners. In the slave-holding States, in which manual labor is chiefly performed by slaves, paupers supported at public expense are few, as such of this class of persons, as are unable to labor, are maintained by their owners.

In the Almanac for 1837, the subject of Internal Improvement in the several States, particularly in relation to Canals and Railroads, was treated of as fully as the limits of the work and the means of procuring information would admit. In this volume considerable additional information of this sort is given; but, owing to the recent commercial embarrassments in relation to money, few new works of this kind, during the past season, have been commenced; many which were previously commenced, have been prosecuted with diminished vigor; and some have been, for the present, suspended.

In remarking upon the increased facilities of intercourse and traveling in the United States, in the Preliminary Observations, in the Almanac for 1837, page 190, it was stated;—"The first stagecoach drawn by four horses in Massachusetts, of which we have any knowledge, was established in 1774, running between Boston, Salem, and Newburyport."

In Adams's "Annals of Portsmouth," N. H., it is stated; — "April 20th, 1761, Mr. John Stavers commenced running a stage from this town to Boston. It was a curriclo, drawn by two horses, sufficiently wide to carry three passengers. — It is supposed that this was the first stage that was ever run in America." Instead of this curriclo drawn by two horses, a stagecoach drawn by four horses was established on the same route in 1774. See Felt's "History of Ipswich."

But we have been informed by the Hon. David Daggett, late Chief Justice of Connecticut, who, at the time referred to, resided at Attleborough, in Massachusetts, that a stagecoach, drawn by four horses, was established between Boston and Providence earlier than the year 1774. Mr. Daggett says; — "One Dexter. Brown, who resided near Providence, set up a stagecoach, drawn by four horses, between Providence and Boston, I am quite confident, as early as 1772, and I believe earlier. It used to leave Providence on Monday noon, arrive in Boston on Tuesday night; leave Boston on Thursday noon, and arrive in Providence on Friday night. It was set up to accommodate strangers who resorted to Newport for their health, and who could go to Providence by water, but were without a conveyance to Boston. I have a very clear recollection of the wonder excited through the country by this vehicle, equal to that lately excited by the railroad-cars, and not exceeded by that produced by the passage of a balloon at this day."

I. MAINE.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday in January, 1838.

			Salary.
ROBERT P. DUNLAP,	of Brunswick,	Governor, . . .	\$ 1,500
Asaph R. Nichols,	of Augusta,	Secretary of State, .	900
Asa Redington, Jr.	do.	Treasurer, . . .	900
Abner B. Thompson,	of Brunswick,	Adjutant-General, .	700
John Hodgdon,	of Bangor,	Land-Agent, . . .	1,000
Isaac S. Small,	do.	Surveyor-General, .	1,000
John O'Brien,	of Thomaston,	Warden of State Prison,	700

Counsellors : Henry Hobbs, William Dunn, Josiah Merrow, Joseph Johnson, Samuel Small, Samuel Veazie, and David W. Lothrop.

The *Senate* consists of 25 members; John C. Talbot, *President*.

House of Representatives 187 members; Hannibal Hamlin, *Speaker*.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Judicial Court.

			Salary.
Nathan Weston,	of Augusta,	Chief Justice,	\$1,800
Nicholas Emery,	of Portland,	Associate Justice,	1,800
Ether Shepley,	of Saco,	do.	1,800
Nathan Clifford,	of Newfeld,	Attorney-General,	1,000
John Shepley,	of Saco,	Reporter,	600

Court of Common Pleas.

Ezekiel Whitman,	of Portland,	Chief Justice,	1,200
David Perham,	of Bangor,	Associate Justice,	1,200
Samuel E. Smith,	of Augusta,	do.	1,200

POPULATION OF MAINE IN 1830, AND ON 1st OF MARCH, 1837.

Counties.	1830.	1837.	Under 4 Years.	4 u	Gain from 1830 to 1837.
York,	10	53,751	6,104		9 2,071
Cumberland,	13	67,619	7,690		17 7,506
Lincoln,	31	60,071	7,508		14 2,890
Kennebec,	21	62,377	7,619		11 9,886
Oxford,	17	40,637	5,219		16 5,420
Waldo,	30	36,817	5,066		12 7,027
Somerset,	35	42,963	5,909		16 7,175
Penobscot,	30	51,694	7,264		0 20,164
Hancock,	17	27,979	3,972		18 3,632
Washington,	95	28,213	4,156		17 6,918
	62	472,151	60,507	197,752	213,862 72,689
Madawaska settlem't, &c		3,300			
Foreigners not included in this census, at least,		10,000			
		485,451			

PAUPERISM.

Total number of paupers in the State, according to the Report made to the Legislature in 1835, 2,480. Total amount of the annual expense \$68,188.

The larger towns generally have poor-houses for the accommodation of the poor, in some instances with farms annexed to them. Towns not provided with poor-houses adopt various methods for supporting their poor; some contract with individuals for supporting particular families; others for the support of their poor for a single year, for a number of years, or for life. Frequently they are disposed of by auction to the lowest bidder.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The *Cumberland and Oxford Canal*, 20½ miles long; and the *Bangor and Orono Railroad*, 10 miles long, are the only canal and railroad completed or commenced in Maine; though several other important works of the kind have been incorporated or projected. For a notice of a projected railroad from the *coast of Maine to Quebec*, see the *American Almanac* for 1837.

The *Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth Railroad*; incorporated in 1837; 48 miles long; cost for grading, masonry, and bridging for a double track, as estimated by Mr. James Hall, Engineer, \$781,507.72; cost per mile \$16,281.61. — To the above cost add for land damages and fencing \$30,000.

The *Portland and Bangor Railroad*; projected; — 132 miles long; — cost, as estimated by Colonel S. H. Long: —

For road-formation, inclusive of small bridges, &c.	\$1,230,000
Extra allowance of bridges and high embankments,	265,000
For railing, inclusive of turns-out, &c.	980,000
<i>Total,</i>	<u>\$2,475,000</u>

II. NEW HAMPSHIRE.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday in June, 1838.

			Salary.
ISAAC HILL,	of Concord,	Governor,	\$1,200
Ralph Metcalf,	do.	Secretary of State,	800
Zenas Clement,	do.	Treasurer,	600
Joseph Low,	do.	Adjutant-General,	200
Robert Davis,	do.	Quartermaster-General,	200

Executive Council.

		County.
Tristram Shaw,	of Exeter,	Rockingham.
Samuel Tilton,	of Sanbornton,	Strafford.
Benjamin Evans,	of Warner,	Hillsborough.
Leonard Biscoe,	of Walpole,	Cheshire.
Samuel Burns,	of Rumney,	Grafton.
Samuel Clark,	of Franklin,	<i>President of the Senate.</i>
C. G. Atherton,	of Dunstable,	<i>Speaker of the House of Rep.</i>

JUDICIARY.

Superior Court.

			Appointed.	Salary.
Wm. M. Richardson,	Chester,	Chief Justice,	1816,	\$1,400
Samuel Green,	Hopkinton,	Associate Justice,	1819,	1,200
Joel Parker,	Keene,	do.	1833,	1,200
Nathaniel G. Upham,	Concord,	do.	1833,	1,200
Charles F. Gove,	Goffstown,	Attorney-General,	1835,	1,200

Courts of Common Pleas.

By an act of the state legislature of December, 1832, the former Court of Common Pleas was discontinued, and new courts were established, consisting of two justices for each county, and the judges of the Superior Court, who are, *ex officio*, judges of the Court of Common Pleas, one or more of them being required to attend the several terms ; and they rank as senior or presiding justices of the several county courts.

Justices of the Court of Common Pleas.

Counties.			Salary.
Rockingham,	{ Bradbury Bartlett,	Nottingham,	\$ 150
	{ Dudley Freese,	Deerfield,	150
Strafford,	{ Henry Y. Simpson,	New Hampton,	150
	{ Henry B. Rust,	Wolfeborough,	150
Merrimack,	{ Benjamin Wadleigh,	Sutton,	110
	{ Aaron Whittemore,	Pembroke,	110
Hillsborough,	{ Simon P. Colby,	Weare,	126
	{ Jesse Carr,	Goffstown,	126
Cheshire,	{ Horace Chapin,	Winchester,	100
	{ Larkin Baker,	Westmoreland,	100
Sullivan,	{ Ambrose Cossit,	Claremont,	100
	{ Eleazer Jackson,	Cornish,	100
Grafton,	{ David C. Churchill,	Lyme,	150
	{ Walter Blair,	Plymouth,	150
Coos,	{ Joshua Marshall,	Stratford,	100
	{ John Pendexter,	Bartlett,	100

The number of *Attorneys* in the State, according to the New Hampshire Register for 1837, is 204.

PAUPERISM.

The poor in this State, as in the other Northeastern States, are supported by a direct tax by the towns to which they severally belong. The larger towns generally have poor-houses, to some of which a farm is annexed, where the poor are collected and supported ; and in other places they are supported by private contract or disposed of to the lowest bidder.

III. VERMONT.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year ending on the 2d Thursday in October, 1837.

			Salary.
SILAS H. JENISON,	of Shoreham,	Governor,	\$ 750
David M. Camp,	of Derby,	Lieut.-Gov. & Pres. Senate.	
Augustine Clarke,	of Montpelier,	Treasurer,	400
Chauncey L. Knapp,	do.	Secretary of State,	300
George B. Mansur,	of Williston,	Sec'y Civil & Military Affairs,	200
David Pierce,	of Woodstock,	Auditor,	
Norman Williams,	do.	Secretary of the Senate,	275
A. L. Miner,	of Manchester,	Clerk of the House of Rep.	275

LEGISLATURE.

The *Senate*, established in 1836, consists of 30 members, each county being entitled to at least one, and the rest apportioned according to population; and the House of Representatives is composed of one member from each town. Pay of the members of each house, \$1.50 a day, during the session of the legislature; and of the Lieutenant-Governor while presiding in the Senate \$4.00 a day. — Carlos Coolidge of Windsor, *Speaker of the House of Representatives*.

JUDICIARY.

The judiciary powers are vested in a Supreme Court, consisting of five judges, chosen every year by the legislature; in a County Court for each county, consisting of three judges, chosen in the same manner (one of the judges of the Supreme Court being chief justice), who hold courts twice a year in their respective counties; and in justices of the peace, also appointed in the same manner.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
Charles K. Williams,	of Rutland,	Chief Justice,	\$1,300
Stephen Royce,	of Berkshire,	Associate Justice,	1,300
Samuel S. Phelps,	of Middlebury,	do.	1,300
Jacob Collamer,	of Woodstock,	do.	1,300
Isaac F. Redfield,	of Montpelier,	do.	1,300

PAUPERISM.

Paupers in this State are supported by the towns or townships to which they severally belong, by a direct tax. They are disposed of by auction to the lowest bidder; or by private contract. As each town

acts independently in this matter, making no report to a common head, there are no means of ascertaining correctly the number of paupers in the State, or the expense of supporting them. A correspondent estimates the total annual expense of pauperism in the State at about \$100,000.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

No railroads have yet been commenced in this State. For a notice of several which have been projected, see the American Almanac for 1837. To those may be added *The Norwich and Hartford Forwarding Railroad*; incorporated in 1836; — to extend from the falls in Connecticut River below Hanover Bridge, to Lyman's Bridge; — capital \$300,000.

IV. MASSACHUSETTS.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday in January, 1838.

			Salary
EDWARD EVERETT,	of Boston,	Governor,	\$3,666.67
George Hull,	of Sandisfield,	Lieut.-Governor,	533.33
John P. Bigelow,	of Boston,	Sec. of the Commonwealth,	2,000
Hezekiah Barnard,	of Boston,	Treas. and Receiver-Gen.	2,000
H. A. S. Dearborn,	of Boston,	Adjutant-General,	1,500
William Tufts,	1st Clerk, Secretary of State's Office,		1,200
Joseph Foster,	1st Clerk, Treasurer's Office,		1,200
Fitch Hall,	1st Clerk, Adjutant-General's Office,		1,200
Charles Calhoun,	Clerk of the Senate,	pay in 1837,	1,130
Luther S. Cushing,	Clerk House of Rep.	do.	1,130
Horace Mann,	President of the Senate.		
Julius Rockwell,	Speaker of the House of Representatives.		

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
Lemuel Shaw,	of Boston,	Chief Justice,	\$3,500
Samuel Putnam,	of Boston,	Associate Justice,	3,000
Samuel S. Wilde,	of Boston,	do.	3,000
Marcus Morton,	of Taunton,	do.	3,000
Charles A. Dewey,	of Northampton,	do.	3,000

			Salary.
James T. Austin,	of Boston,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	1,200
Octavius Pickering,	of Boston,	<i>Reporter,</i>	1,000
Asahel Huntington,	of Salem,	<i>District Attorney,</i>	N. Dist. 1,000
Charles H. Warren,	of New Bedford,	<i>do.</i>	S. do. 1,000
Pliny Merrick,	of Worcester,	<i>do.</i>	Mid. do. 1,000
		<i>do.</i>	W. do. 1,000

Court of Common Pleas.

			Salary.
Artemas Ward,	of Boston,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$2,100
Solomon Strong,	of Leominster,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	1,800
John M. Williams,	of Taunton,	<i>do.</i>	1,800
David Cummings,	of Salem,	<i>do.</i>	1,800

Municipal Court of Boston.

Peter O. Thacher, *Judge,* 1,250

Thomas W. Phillips, *Clerk*; — Samuel D. Parker, *Attorney.*

The Municipal Court is held on the first Monday in each month.

Police Court of Boston.

William Simmons,	} <i>Justices.</i>	{	\$1,500
John Gray Rogers,			1,500
James C. Merrill,			1,500

The Police Court sits every day (Sunday excepted) at 9 o'clock, A. M., and at 3 P. M., for the trial of criminal causes.

Probate Court.

Counties.	Judges.	Salary.	Registers.	Salary.
Barnstable,	Nymphas Marston,	300	Timothy Reed,	500
Berkshire,	Wm. P. Walker,	450	Henry W. Bishop,	600
Bristol,	Olive Prescott,	425	Anselm Bassett,	700
Dukes,	George Athearn,	60	Cornelius Marchant,	100
Essex,	Daniel A. White,	700	Nathaniel Lord, Jr.	1,500
Franklin,	R. E. Newcomb,	280	Elijah Alvord,	460
Hampden,	Oliver B. Morris,	280	Justice Willard,	460
Hampshire,	Ithamar Conkey,	280	Samuel F. Lyman,	460
Middlesex,	Samuel P. P. Fay,	800	Isaac Fiske,	1,500
Nantucket,	Isaac Coffin,	120	Timothy Hussey,	150
Norfolk,	Sherman Leland,	500	Jonathan H. Cobb,	700
Plymouth,	Wilkes Wood,	400	Jacob H. Loud,	750
Suffolk,	John Heard,	1,000	O. W. B. Peabody,	2,000
Worcester,	Ira Barton,	700	Charles G. Prentiss,	1,400

POPULATION AND REPRESENTATION.

Population according to the Census taken on the 1st of May, 1837, together with the number of Representatives to which each Town is entitled for the next 10 Years, according to the Constitution, as now amended.

CENSUS OF THE STATE,

Exhibiting the Population of the several Counties in 1800, 1830, and 1837; also the Number of Polls and Valuation in 1800 and 1830.

Counties.	1800.			1830.			1837.
	Pop.	Polls.	Valuation.	Pop.	Polls.	Valuation.	Pop.
Barnstable,	19,89	85	\$ 89,977.79	28,525	6,862	\$ 3,500,000.00	31,109
Berkshire,	33,88	17	210,937.79	37,825	9,375	6,744,648.34	39,101
Bristol,	33,62	04	234,434.55	49,474	11,527	11,346,916.33	58,152
Dukes,	3,11	71	23,219.63	3,518	1,022	534,166.75	3,785
Essex,	61,19	59	867,065.17	82,887	20,664	24,335,935.57	93,689
Franklin,	26,06	89	161,568.11	29,344	7,057	5,452,300.00	29,655
Hampden,	23,81	47	140,910.64	31,640	7,497	6,516,342.20	33,627
Hampshire,	22,30	15	154,807.79	30,210	7,347	5,603,255.87	30,413
Middlesex,	46,92	12	484,767.22	77,968	20,324	21,182,609.00	96,565
Nantucket,	5,61	40	45,488.16	7,202	1,656	3,895,288.40	9,048
Norfolk,	27,24	67	285,759.45	41,901	10,637	10,229,111.09	50,799
Plymouth,	32,30	65	163,503.72	42,993	10,466	7,576,832.06	46,253
Suffolk,	25,76	59	311,946.12	62,162	14,307	20,244,261.25	81,984
Worcester,	61,19	92	545,151.52	84,365	21,850	21,166,640.68	96,551
Total,	422,640	93,305	\$ 4,218,137.66	610,014	150,591	\$ 206,360,407.54	701,331

ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS OF THE POOR FOR 1836;

From the Secretary of State's Office, March 8th, 1837.

Of the 305 towns in the State, 204 only made returns; leaving 101 towns that made no returns. Of the 5,580 paupers, 1,467 were supported on contract, at an average expense of \$1.00 a week. — Temperate 2,560; not temperate, 1,872; not stated, 1,148. — Insane, 225. — Idiots, 173. — It is stated by Mr. Artemas Simonds, "that the pauper expenditure of this State is twice as great in proportion to population, as in New York." — Of the 5,580 paupers, 3,720 were born in Massachusetts, 633 in other States, and 1,192 in foreign countries.

ABSTRACT OF THE SCHOOL RETURNS FOR 1836.

Number of Cities and Towns from which returns were received (no returns from 16 Towns),	289
“ School Districts,	2,517
“ Children between 4 and 16 years of age,	166,912
“ Male Children attending school, from 4 to 16 years	75,552
“ Female Children attending school, from 4 to 16 years,	70,987
“ Instructors, (Male 2,154; Female 2,816,)	4,970
Average Number of Scholars at Academies and Private Schools,	28,752
Towns having Local School Funds,	87
Towns not having Local School Funds (no answer from 2 Towns),	200
Amount raised by tax for the support of Common Schools (of which \$ 356,694.94 were for paying wages of Instructors solely),	\$ 391,993.96
Amount raised by voluntary contribution for Common Schools,	47,593.44
Estimated amount paid for tuition in Private Schools and Academies,	326,642.53
Total, (in 289 cities and towns,)	\$ 766,229.93
Sum apportioned, January 1st, 1837, among the towns that made returns according to law, being the income of the School Fund,	\$ 19,002.24

FINANCES.

Amount of the Expenses of the State for each Year since 1825.

1825	\$ 198,021.23	1829	\$ 293,942.45	1833	\$ 367,353.92
1826	252,297.16	1830	330,440.28	1834	362,380.41
1827	293,633.71	1831	381,481.68	1835	494,438.37
1828	307,769.03	1832	304,613.19	1836	422,700.56

Of the Expenditure for 1836,	The salaries of Executive and Judicial Officers amounted to		\$68,881.28
	Pay of Councillors (\$ 3,804); Senators (\$8,499); and Representatives, (\$116,699,)		129,002.00
	Expense for state Paupers,		41,200.74
Of the Receipts for 1836,	On account of Bank Tax,		317,546.98
	On account of the Auction Tax,		57,845.62

Bounty for Noxious Animals.

Bounty paid for the destruction of Noxious Animals in the State, from the date of the act of April 4th, 1835, to January 27th, 1837.

Number of Bears,	1	\$ 5.00 each,	\$ 5.00
“ Wildcats,	14	5.00 do.	70.00
“ Foxes,	3,270	50 do.	1,635.00
Total,			\$1,710.00

MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON.

Number of convicts received from December 12th, 1805, when the prison was first opened, to September 30th, 1836,	2,968
Number discharged by expiration of sentence, order of court, or who have escaped,	2,072
Number discharged by pardon or remission of sentence,	458
Number deceased,	160
Remaining in prison September 30th, 1836,	278
Total,	2,968

Table showing the operations of the Prison from September 30th, 1820, to September 30th, 1836.

30th Sept.	No. in Prison.	Received.	Discharged or Escaped.	Pardoned.	Died.	Recommitted.
1820	308	71	72	25	6	16
1821	282	87	76	32	5	16
1822	279	91	70	14	10	21
1823	308	107	66	6	6	20
1824	298	86	80	10	6	13
1825	314	96	66	13	1	27
1826	313	81	61	14	6	24
1827	285	80	78	27	1	14
1828	290	104	83	14	4	13
1829	262	79	82	19	6	15
1830	290	115	75	7	5	19
1831	256	71	86	12	7	14
1832	227	76	84	10	11	15
1833	250	119	83	7	6	15
1834	277	119	71	17	4	16
1835	279	116	99	13	3	13
1836	278	97	87	7	4	7

Income for the year ending September 30th, 1836,	\$ 47,182.25
Disbursements, do. do.	33,754.00
Balance, being profits for the year,	\$13,428.25

RAILROADS COMPLETED.

Name.	Opened.	Length, Miles.	Cost.
Quincy,	1827	3	
Boston and Lowell,	1835	26	\$1,505,645.23
Andover and Haverhill,	1837	15½	
Boston and Providence,	1835	41	1,650,000.00
Dedham Branch,	1835	2½	
Taunton Branch,	1836	11	198,600 00
Boston and Worcester,	1835	44	1,577,546.23

RAILROADS COMMENCED.

The *Eastern Railroad*; — the part between Boston and Salem, 15 miles, begun July 22d, 1836, and expected to be completed in 1838.

The *Norwich and Worcester Railroad*; — from Worcester to Norwich, Conn., 59 miles; begun in 1835, and expected to be completed in 1838.

The *Western Railroad*; — from Worcester to Springfield, 54½ miles; — thence to the State line between Massachusetts and New York, 62½ — total, 117 miles. Here it will unite with roads now in progress or incorporated, one leading to Albany, one to Troy, and another to Hudson.

V. RHODE ISLAND.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday in May, 1838.

JOHN BROWN FRANCIS, of Warwick,	Governor,	Salary.
Benjamin Thurston, of Hopkinton,	Lieutenant-Governor,	\$400
Henry Bowen, of Providence,	Secretary of State, 750 & fees.	200
John Sterne, of Newport,	Treasurer,	750 & fees.
Albert C. Greene, of Providence,	Attorney-General,	450
		Fees.

The *Senate* is composed of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and 10 Senators.

The *House of Representatives* is composed of 72 members, elected semi-annually, in April and August. Samuel Y. Atwell, *Speaker*.

JUDICIARY.

The judiciary power is vested in a Supreme Court, and a Court of Common Pleas for each of the five counties. All the judges are appointed annually by the General Assembly.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
Job Durfee,	of Tiverton,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$650
Levi Haile,	of Warren,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	550
Wm. R. Staples,	of Providence,	<i>do.</i>	550

Each of the courts of Common Pleas comprises 5 judges, who have no salaries, but are paid by entries.

VI. CONNECTICUT.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday of May, 1838.

			Salary.
HENRY W. EDWARDS,	of New Haven,	<i>Governor,</i>	\$1,100
Ebenezer Stoddard,	of Woodstock,	<i>Lieut-Gov. & Pres. Sen.</i>	300
Jeremiah Brown,	of Hartford,	<i>Treasurer,</i>	1,000
Royal R. Hinman,	<i>do.</i>	<i>Secretary,</i>	\$84 & fees.
William Field,	<i>do.</i>	<i>Comptroller,</i>	1,000
Seth P. Beers,	<i>Commissioner of the School Fund,</i>		1,250
Stillman H. Wightman,	<i>Speaker of the House of Representatives.</i>		

JUDICIARY.

Supreme and Superior Court.

			Salary.
Thomas S. Williams,	of Hartford,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$1,100
Clark Bissell,	of Fairfield,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	1,050
Samuel Church,	of Salisbury,	<i>do.</i>	1,050
Jabez W. Huntington,	of Norwich,	<i>do.</i>	1,050
Henry M. Waite,	of Lyme,	<i>do.</i>	1,050
Thomas Day,	of Hartford,	<i>Reporter,</i>	350

PAUPERISM.

Paupers in this State are supported by the towns of which they are legal inhabitants. A few, who belong legally to no town, are supported by the State. One very common mode of supporting them is to collect them together into a house, called the *poor-house*, where they are furnished with little more than the bare necessities of life. But no general returns have been made, from which the number of paupers, or the expense of supporting them, can be correctly ascertained.

VII. NEW YORK.

GOVERNMENT.

		Salary.
WILLIAM L. MARCY,	{ Governor; term of office expires } Jan. 1, 1839.	\$4,000
John Tracy,	{ Lieut.-Gov. and Pres. Senate; pay } \$6 a day during the Session.	
Azariah C. Flagg,	Comptroller,	2,500
Philip Phelps,	1st Deputy-Comptroller,	1,500
George W. Newell,	2d do.	1,500
Abraham Keyser,	Treasurer,	1,500
Peter Keyser,	Deputy-Treasurer,	1,300
John A. Dix,	Sec. State and Superint. Com. Schools,	1,750
Archibald Campbell,	Dep. Sec. & Clerk of Com. of Land Office,	1,500
Samuel Beardsley,	Attorney-General,	1,000
William Campbell,	Surveyor-General,	800
S. Van Rensselaer,	of Albany, Canal-Com., (President.)	
Samuel Young,	of Ballston-Spa, do.	
William C. Bouck,	of Fultonham, Acting Canal-Commis.	2,000
Jonas Earll, Jun.	of Onondaga, do.	2,000
John Bowman,	of Rochester, do.	2,000
William Baker,	of Springfield, do.	2,000
Charles Stebbins,	of Cazenovia, Bank-Commissioner,	2,000
George R. Davis,	of Troy, do.	2,000
Lewis Eaton,	of Lockport, do.	2,000

Legislature.

The *Senate* consists of 32 members, who are elected for four years, 8 being chosen annually. Pay \$3 a day. John Tracy, *President*.

The *House of Representatives* consists of 128 members. Pay, \$3 a day. Edward Livingston, *Speaker*.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Chancery.

		Salary.
Reuben Hyde Walworth, of Albany,	Chancellor,	\$2,500
James Porter,	do. Register,	Fees.
John Walworth,	of New York, Assist. Reg.	do.
Alonzo C. Paige,	of Schenectady, Reporter,	500

Vice-Chancellor's Court.

W. T. McCoun, of New York, 1st Circuit, *Vice-Chan.*, \$2,000 & fees.

The other seven circuit judges are vice-chancellors for their respective circuits.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
Samuel Nelson,	of Cooperstown,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$2,500
Greene C. Bronson,	of Albany,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	2,500
Esek Cowen,	of Saratoga Springs,	<i>do.</i>	2,500
John L. Wendell,	of Albany,	<i>Reporter,</i>	500

Circuit Courts.

There are eight Circuit Courts, with eight Judges, and the circuits correspond, in territory and name, to the eight senate districts.

Judges.	Circuits.	Residences.	Salary.
Ogden Edwards,	1st Circuit	New York,	\$1,600
Charles H. Ruggles,	2d "	Poughkeepsie,	1,600
James Vanderpoel,	3d "	Albany,	1,600
John Willard,	4th "	Salem,	1,600
Hiram Denio,	5th "	Utica,	1,600
Robert Monell,	6th "	Greene,	1,600
Daniel Moseley,	7th "	Onondaga,	1,600
Addison Gardner,	8th "	Rochester,	1,600

Superior Court of the City of New York.

		Salary.
Samuel Jones,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$2,500
Daniel B. Tallmadge,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	2,500
Thomas J. Oakley,	<i>do.</i>	2,500
J. P. Hall, <i>Reporter.</i>	Charles A. Clinton, <i>Clerk.</i>	

The regular terms of this court are on the first Monday of each month.

Court of Common Pleas.

Courts of Common Pleas are held in each county in the State, consisting of a first judge and four assistant justices.

Number of Professional Men in the State, according to Williams's "New York Annual Register."

Attorneys and Counsellors in 1820,	1,248 ;	in 1830,	1,688 ;	in 1837,	2,161
Practising Physicians and Surgeons,		"			2,876
Clergy of different denominations in 1819,	761 ;	"			2,192
Attorneys and Counsellors in the city of New York					
in 1820,	303 ;	"			607

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Amount of the Common School Fund, Sept. 30, 1836,	\$1,917,494.17
Number of School Districts in 853 towns in the State,	10,207
Number of School Districts that made returns in 1836,	9,696
Number of Children taught in Districts returned,	532,167
Number of Children between 5 and 15 or 16, in those Districts,	538,396

Expenses of the Common School System in 1836.

Public Money distributed among the Towns,	\$ 313,376.91
Amount paid for Teachers' wages, besides Public Money,	425,643.61
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Paid for Teachers' wages,	\$ 739,020.52
Interest at 6 per cent. on \$2,183,200, invested in school-houses,	130,992.00
Annual expense for books, 532,167 scholars, at 50 cents each,	266,083.50
Fuel for 9,916 school-houses, at \$ 10 each,	99,160.00
<hr/>	
Total,	\$ 1,235,256.02

PAUPERISM.

Paupers, in this State, are supported by a tax on the inhabitants of the counties to which they respectively belong, and are under the care of the Superintendents of the Poor of the different counties; and the several counties are provided with poor-houses, to which a farm is attached, and in which the paupers are collected.

The following statement exhibits the number supported or relieved, the total annual expense, and the average annual expense of supporting each pauper in the poor-houses, for several years.

	Supported or relieved.	Annual expense of Each.	Total Expense.
1830	15,506	\$37.03	\$ 246,752 90
1831	15,564	83.28	245,433 21
1833	35,777	32.21	295,239.13
1834	32,798	30.78	304,913.21
1835	38,362	32.73	323,741.12
1836	37,959	32.53	396,100.05

The following facts are derived from the Annual Report of the Secretary of State, dated March 29, 1837.

The whole number of paupers relieved, or supported, during the year ending December 1, 1836, was 37,959, of whom 20,554 belonged to the city of New York. The whole amount expended for their relief was \$ 396,100.05. The value of the labor of paupers was \$ 39,124.47; the average expense of supporting each pauper at the poor-houses, \$ 32.53 per annum, or about 62 cents and 6-10ths a week.

There are attached to the poor-houses 6,217½ acres of land ; the aggregate value of the poor-house establishments is stated at \$1,433,775.72 ; the number of paupers received into the poor-houses, during the year, 12,922 ; born in the poor-houses, during the same period, 312 ; died, 1,505 ; bound out, 639 ; discharged, 8,355 ; absconded, 971. Paupers in the poor-houses on the 1st December, 1836, 7,038 ; males, 3,714 ; females, 3,294. Of the number supported, or relieved, during the year, there were foreigners, 6,874 ; lunatics, 786 ; idiots, 271 ; and mutes, 77.

NEW YORK STATE CANALS, — FINISHED.

[From the Report of the Canal Board, dated February 23, 1837.]

Name.	Length. Miles.	Locks.	Lockage. Feet.	Cost.	Tolls in 1836.
Erie,	363 }	84	689	\$7,143,789.86	\$1,440,539.87
Nav. Feeders,	8 }				
Champlain,	64 }	38	339½	1,257,604.26	115,425.24
Glen's Falls Feeder,	12 }				
River Navigation,	3 }	14	123	565,437.35	30,469.83
Oswego,	38 }				
Cayuga and Seneca,	21 }	11	80	236,804.74	20,523.43
Feeder,	2 }				
Chemung,	23 }	53	516	331,693.57	5,066.20
Feeder,	16 }				
Crooked Lake,	8 }	27	269	156,776.90	2,311.86
Chenango,	97 }				
<i>Total,</i>	655	343	3,037½	\$11,962,711.90	\$1,614,336.43

NEW YORK STATE CANALS, — UNFINISHED.

Name.	Length.	Locks.	Lockage. Feet.	Estimated Cost.
Black River,	35 }	135	1,083	\$1,068,437.20
Feeders,	11 }			
Genesee Valley,	107 }	132	1,057	2,002,285.92
Feeders,	15 }			
<i>Total,</i>	168	267	2,140	\$3,070,723.12

CANALS BY INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

Several companies have been incorporated in this State for constructing canals. The *Delaware and Hudson Canal* is much the most considerable work of the kind completed by an incorporated company. It extends from the Hudson river to the coal mines in Luzerne county, Pa. Length of the canal, 109 miles ; of the railroad, connected with it, 16 miles ; — total 125 miles. Total cost, \$2,231,820.

RAILROADS.

From the year 1826 to 1836, inclusive, there have been 91 railroad companies incorporated in this State, with a total capital of \$45,912,000.

Names.	Railroads completed.		Com- pleted in	Length. Miles.
	From	To		
Brooklyn and Jamaica,	Brooklyn	Jamaica	1836	12
Buffalo and Black Rock,	Buffalo	Black Rock	1835	3
Buffalo and Niagara Falls,	Buffalo	Niagara Falls	1836	23
Harlaem,	Bowery, N.Y.city	Yorkville	1834	4
Ithaca and Oswego,	Ithaca	Oswego	1834	29
Lockport and Niagara Falls,	Lockport	Niagara Falls	1836	20
Mohawk and Hudson,	Albany	Schenectady	1832	15
Rensselaer and Saratoga,	Troy	Ballston Spa	1835	24½
Rochester,	Rochester	Carthage	1833	3
Saratoga and Schenectady,	Saratoga Springs	Schenectady	1832	21½
Utica and Schenectady,	Schenectady	Utica	1836	78
	Total,			233

Several other important railroads are expected to be completed, and in full operation, before the end of the year 1837. Portions of several other roads have already been some time in operation.

VIII. NEW JERSEY.

GOVERNMENT.

			Salary.
PHILEMON DICKERSON, of Paterson, <i>Governor, and, ex officio,</i> <i>Chancellor of State</i> ; (term of office expires Oct. 1837).			\$2,000 [and fees as Chancellor.
Jeptha B. Munn,	of Morris Co.	<i>Vice-Pres. Legislative Council,</i>	[3.50 a day.
James D. Westcott,	of Trenton,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	50 and fees.
Thomas G. Haight,	of Monmouth Co.	<i>Speaker of the House</i> <i>of Assembly,</i>	3.50 a day.
Joseph C. Potts,	of Trenton,	<i>Clerk of do.</i>	3.50 a day.
Jacob Kline,	of Somerset Co.	<i>Treasurer,</i>	1,000
Stacy G. Potts,	of Trenton,	<i>Clerk in Chancery,</i>	Fees.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Appeals and Pardons.

This court is composed of the Governor, who is, *ex officio, President Judge*, and 14 *Associate Judges*, who are elected annually. This court holds two terms annually at Trenton.

Court of Chancery.

The Governor of the State is *Chancellor*; and this court holds four terms annually at Trenton.

Supreme Court.

		Term expires.	Salary.
Joseph C. Hornblower, of Newark,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	1839	\$1,500
Thomas C. Ryerson, of Newton,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	1841	1,400
Gabriel H. Ford, of Morristown,	<i>do.</i>	1841	1,400
Zachariah Rossell, of Trenton,	<i>Clerk,</i>	1837	Fees.
James S. Green, of Princeton,	<i>Reporter,</i>	1837	200
John M. White, of Trenton,	<i>Attorney-General</i>	1838	80 & fees.

The Supreme Court holds four terms each year at Trenton; on the last Tuesday in February, 2d Tuesday in May, 1st in September, and 2d in November; and the judges of this court hold Circuit Courts and Courts of Oyer and Terminer twice a year in each county, except Cape May, where one only is held. Inferior courts of Common Pleas are held four times in a year, in each county, by judges appointed by the legislature, who receive no salary, and the number of whom is not limited by any law. Courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace are held at the same time for the trial of offenders; but crimes of magnitude are reserved for the Oyer and Terminer.

The number of *Counsellors and Attorneys* in the State, in 1836, according to the New Jersey Register, was 186.

FINANCES AND SCHOOL FUND.

The *receipts* into the Treasury during the year ending in October, 1836, including a balance of \$8,866.76, previously in the Treasury,

\$88,533.42

Disbursements during the year,

78,227.34

Total amount of the *School Fund* in 1836,

\$254,575.56

PAUPERISM.

Paupers, in this State, were formerly supported by the townships in which they resided. In 1798, the counties were authorized to build poor-houses, in which the poor in the several counties might be maintained; and some of the counties have availed themselves of this permission. If a county refuses to build a county poor-house, any township in such county may purchase or build a poor-house for the use of the township, and not be liable to be called upon to pay for a county poor-house. In counties in which there are no county poor-houses, a number of the towns have purchased houses with farms, where the poor are maintained. No official returns have been made from which the number of paupers in the State, or the expense of supporting them, can be ascertained.

POPULATION OF NEW JERSEY IN 1737 AND 1745.

[The document from which this is printed without variation, was found among the manuscripts of Dr. Franklin, and was communicated by Mr. Jared Sparks.]

Number of People in New Jersey, taken in 1737-8.

The Number of People in the Western Division of the Province of New Jersey, taken by order of his Excellency Lewis Morris, in the year 1745.

Counties.	Males above 16.	Males under 16.	Females above 16.	Females under 16.	Quakers or Rep. Quakers.	Slaves.		Whole Number.	Increase since 1737-8.
						Males.	Females.		
Morris,	1,109	1,190	957	1,087	82	57	38	4,436	6,080
Hunterdon,	2,302	2,189	2,117	2,090	240	244	216	9,151	
Burlington,	1,786	1,508	1,605	1,454	3,237	233	197	6,803	1,565
Gloster,	913	786	797	808	1,436	191	81	3,506	930
Salem,	1,716	1,746	1,603	1,595	1,090	90	97	6,847	963
Cape May,	306	284	272	274	54	30	22	1,188	184
Total,	8,132	7,716	7,351	7,308	6,079	775	649	31,931	11,031

The Number of the People in the Eastern Division of said Province of New Jersey, taken by order aforesaid.

Counties.	Males above 16.	Males under 16.	Females above 16.	Females under 16.	Quakers or Rep. Quakers.	Slaves.		Whole Number.	Increase since 1737-8.
						Males.	Females.		
Bergen,	721	494	590	565		379	237	3,006	2,848
Essex,	1,094	1,658	1,049	1,548	35	244	201	6,968	
Middlesex,	1,728	1,651	1,659	1,685	400	483	390	7,612	
Monmouth,	2,071	1,975	1,783	1,899	3,131	518	386	8,027	
Somerset,	740	765	672	719	91	194	149	3,239	
Total,	6,954	6,537	6,353	6,446	3,557	1,813	1,360	29,472	
Total in both Divisions,	15,086	14,253	13,704	13,754	9,636	2,588	2,019	61,403	

RAILROADS.

Name.	Inc.	Capital.	Remarks.
Camden and Amboy,	1830	\$1,500,000	Completed 1832. 61 m. long.
West Jersey,	1830	1,000,000	Not begun ; the charter void.
Paterson and Hud. River,	1831	500,000	Completed 1834. 16½ m. long.
Paterson Junction,	1831	40,000	Not commenced.
Elizabeth & Somerville,	1831	1,700,000	In progress.
Paterson and Fort Lee,	1832	200,000	Not begun ; the charter void.
New Jersey,	1832	1,500,000	Completed 1836. 31 m. long.
N. Jersey, Hud., & Del.,	1832	1,500,000	Survey made. 45 miles long.
Delaware and Atlantic,	1833	300,000	Not completed.
Bridgeton & Centreville,	1834	30,000	Not commenced.
Morris and Essex,	1835	300,000	Part of it in operation.
Belvidere & Port Colden,	1836	100,000	Not commenced.
Medford,	1836	75,000	Not commenced.
Belleville,	1836	150,000	Not commenced.
Bergen County,	1836	600,000	A survey has been made.
Burlington & Mt. Holly,	1836	50,000	The stock subscribed.
Monmouth & Middlesex,	1836	250,000	Part of the stock subscribed.
Camden and Woodbury,	1836	100,000	The work has been begun.
Belvidere and Delaware,	1836	500,000	The stock subscribed.
Mt. Holly and Camden,	1836	150,000	Not commenced.
Woodstown & Bridgeton,	1836	60,000	Not commenced.
Camden & Egg Harbor,	1836	200,000	Not commenced.

CANALS.

Name.	Inc.	Capital.	Remarks.
Morris,	1824	\$4,100,000	Compl'd 1836. 101 m. long.
Delaware and Raritan,	1830	1,500,000	Compl'd 1834. 42 m. long.
Manasquan & Barnegat Bay.	1833	5,000	Not begun ; charter void.
Bottlehill and Montville,	1834	100,000	Not commenced.
Wading River,	1835	200,000	Not commenced.
Salem Creek,			Completed ; 4 miles long.

IX. PENNSYLVANIA.

GOVERNMENT.

	Salary.
JOSEPH RITNER, <i>Governor</i> , (term of office expires on the 3d Tuesday in December, 1838,)	\$ 4,000
Thomas H. Burrowes, <i>Secretary</i> ,	1,600
Joseph Lawrence, <i>State Treasurer</i> ,	1,400
Nathaniel P. Hobart, <i>Auditor-General</i> ,	1,400
John Taylor, <i>Surveyor-General</i> ,	1,400

John Gebhart,	<i>Secretary of the Land Office,</i>	1,400
James Todd,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	300 and fees.
William Piper,	<i>Adjutant-General.</i>	
Th. S. Cunningham,	<i>Speaker of the Senate.</i>	
Lewis Dewart,	<i>Speaker of the House of Representatives.</i>	

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

		Salary.
John B. Gibson,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$ 2,666.67
Molton C. Rogers,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	2,000.00
Charles Houston,	<i>do.</i>	2,000.00
John Kennedy,	<i>do.</i>	2,000.00
Thomas Sergeant,	<i>do.</i>	2,000.00
Henry Witmer,	<i>Prothonotary for East District,</i>	Fees.

The judges of the Supreme Court receive, in addition to their salaries, \$4 a day "while on the circuits, as a full allowance for travelling expenses."

They hold court in bank, once a year, in four several districts;—1st, for the Eastern District, in Philadelphia; 2d, for the Middle District, at Harrisburg; 3d, for the Northern District, at Sunbury; 4th, for the Western District, at Pittsburg.

District Courts.

There are three District Courts in the State, which are invested with the civil jurisdiction of the Common Pleas, in their respective Districts, in all cases exceeding a certain amount.

District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia.

		Salary.
Thomas McKean Pettit,	<i>President Judge,</i>	\$ 2,000
George M. Stroud,	<i>Judge,</i>	2,000
Joel Jones,	<i>do.</i>	2,000
Franklin Comly,	<i>Prothonotary.</i>	

District Court for the City and County of Lancaster.

		Salary.
Alexander L. Hayes,	<i>Judge,</i>	\$ 2,000

District Court for the County of Allegheny.

		Salary.
Robert C. Grier,	<i>Judge,</i>	\$ 2,000

Courts of Common Pleas.

The State is divided into the 19 following Judicial Districts, for the sessions of the Court of Common Pleas. The President Judge of the

District of Philadelphia and an Associate Law Judge have each a salary of \$2,000; and two other Associate Judges \$400 each. The President Judge of the 5th Judicial District, composed of the county of Allegheny, including the city of Pittsburg, has a salary of \$2,000. The President Judges in all the other districts have salaries of \$1,600, and their associates, \$200.

<i>Districts.</i>	<i>President Judges.</i>
1. Philadelphia,	Edward King.
Associate Law Judge,	Archibald Randall.
2. Lancaster,	Orestus Collins.
3. Berks, Northampton, and Lehigh,	John Banks.
4. Huntingdon, Mifflin, Centre, and Clearfield,	Thos. Burnside.
5. Allegheny,	Trevarian B. Dallas.
6. Erie, Crawford, and Venango,	Henry Shippen.
7. Bucks and Montgomery,	John Fox.
8. Northumberland, Lycoming, Union, & Columbia, Ellis Lewis.	
9. Cumberland, Perry, and Juniata,	John Reed.
10. Westmoreland, Indiana, Armstrong, & Cambria, John Young.	
11. Luzerne, Wayne, and Pike,	David Scott.
12. Dauphin, Lebanon, and Schuylkill,	Calvin Blythe.
13. Susquehanna, Bradford, and Tioga,	Edward Herrick.
14. Washington, Fayette, and Greene,	Thos. H. Baird.
15. Chester and Delaware,	Isaac Darlington.
16. Franklin, Bedford, and Somerset,	Alex. Thompson.
17. Beaver, Butler, and Mercer,	John Bredin.
18. Porter, McKean, Warren, and Jefferson,	Nath'l B. Eldred.
19. York and Adams,	Daniel Durkee.

FINANCES.

Receipts for the year 1836,	\$ 4,000,437.64
Payments, do.	3,675,638.11

Public Debt.

Loans not pertaining to Canals and Railroads,	\$ 1,780,000.00
Loan to Eastern Penitentiary, per act of 21st March, 1831,	120,000.00
Loan to Union Canal Company, 1st March, 1833,	200,000.00
Debts due by appropriations, &c., to miscellaneous ob- jects,	641,758.84
Debts pertaining to public improvements, by Canal and Railroads,	22,229,003.32
	<hr/>
	\$ 24,970,762.16

Public Property.

Bank stock,	2,108,700.00
Turnpike and Bridge stock,	2,597,098.50
Canal and Navigation stock,	410,000.00
The public works, Canals and Railroads and Bridges, connected therewith,	22,991,003.32
To which may be added moneys due on lands, say	1,000,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 29,106,801.82

EDUCATION.

The following facts are derived from the Report of the Secretary of State, made to the legislature at its last session :—

By the new school-laws of the State, each county is left to determine by its votes whether it will entitle itself to the aid of the public fund by assuming a certain proportion of the expense. The result stated by the Secretary is, that the counties supposed to contain the most intelligent inhabitants are the most opposed to the system, whilst the recent and less populous districts cordially accept it.

The whole number of districts is	987
The number which have accepted,	745
The number of Common Schools,	3,349
Male Teachers,	2,428
Female Teachers,	966
	<hr/>
	3,394
Male Scholars,	74,253
Female Scholars,	65,351
Philadelphia Schools,	11,234
	<hr/>
	150,838

The average time during which schools were kept open during the year was four months and three days. Average cost of teaching each pupil, one dollar per quarter. Average number in each school, 41.

The whole number of children in the State, between the ages of 5 and 15, is about 320,000.

Of the sum of \$200,000 appropriated to the schools for the year, nearly 132,000 have been paid. The remainder will be due to certain districts that have not yet complied with the conditions of the law.

Fifty-two counties have voted to raise by taxes the aggregate sum of \$ 340,000.

Twenty-two of the academies that have received aid from the State, report 1,111 students. These academies possess land estimated at \$ 68,000, investments at \$ 29,000, and buildings at \$ 57,000. But one reports a library.

Eight of the Colleges that have received aid from the State, report 841 students; 116 graduates in 1836. Average expense to each pupil, \$135. Funds estimated at \$333,000, of which sum the property of the University of Pennsylvania alone makes \$186,000. Volumes in three libraries, 11,200.

Pennsylvania has made grants of money and land at different times to colleges and academies, the gross amount of which is estimated to be \$485,000.

Public Schools of Philadelphia. — The city and county of Philadelphia constitute a school district, under special regulations, and are not included in the above statements. From the 19th annual report of the Board of Controllers, it appears that the monitorial and infant schools have been attended by 7,127 pupils; the primary schools by 2,500; other schools by 1,500, making a total of 11,127 children taught at the expense of the county. The expenses of the year were \$75,000, including 23,000 for building school-houses.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The following statement is extracted from the Report of the Canal Commissioners, read in the Senate, December 8, 1836.

Pennsylvania has in operation of *canals*, 600 miles; *railroads*, 120; — In the course of construction; —

North Branch extension, <i>canal</i> ,	90	Tangascootack extension, <i>canal</i> ,	7½
Erie extension,	do. 112	Gettysburg extension, <i>railway</i> ,	41½
Total in operation, 720 miles; in the course of construction, 252½.			

The Tangascootack extension is nearly completed. A portion of each of the others has been placed under contract during the past season, and when completed, the whole extent will make an aggregate of Pennsylvania canal of 809½ miles, and railway, 161½ miles.

There have been constructed within the borders of the State, by the enterprise of incorporated companies, the following canals and railways.

Canals.	Miles.	Canals.	Miles.
Union,	80	Delaware and Hudson,	25
Schuylkill,	108	Conestoga navigation,	16
Lehigh,	46½	Codorus navigation,	11
Total, 286½ miles of canal.			

Railways.	Miles.	Railways.	Miles.
West Chester,	9	Little Schuylkill,	21½
Mauch Chunk,	9	Schuylkill Valley,	10
Room Run,	5½	Mill Creek,	4
Phil., Germant., & Norristown,	21	Pine Grove,	4
Mine-hill & Schuylkill Haven,	20	Carbondale,	16½
Mount Carbon,	7	Philadelphia and Trenton,	26½
Lyken's Valley,	16½	Beaver Meadow,	26½
Total, 196½ miles of railway.			

In the course of construction and under contract, by incorporated companies.

Canals.	Miles.	Canals.	Miles.
Columbia and Tide,	45	Mauch Chunk and Wright's	.
Bald Eagle navigation,	25	Creek,	26
<i>Total, 96 miles of canal.</i>			

Railways.	Miles.	Railways.	Miles.
Reading and Port Clinton,	20	Lancaster and Harrisburg,	36
Philadelphia and Reading,	54	Harrisburg and Chambersburg,	50
Philadelphia and Wilmington,	17	Downingtown and Norristown,	20
Catawissa and Tamaqua,	38½	Marietta and Columbia,	3
Sunbury and Pottsville,	51½	Strasburg,	5
Williamsport and Elmira,	73½		
<i>Total, 368½ miles of railroad.</i>			

	Miles.
State Canals in operation,	600
Do. Railways do.	120
Do. Canal extension, commenced,	209½
Do. Railway extension, do.	41½
Canals by incorporated companies in operation,	286½
Railways do. do.	186
Canals do. commenced,	96
Railways do. do.	368½
<i>Total,</i>	<i>1,918½</i>

Amount of Tolls received on the State Works during the Year ending October 31, 1836.

Canal and Railway tolls,	\$ 670,760.79
Motive Power tolls,	165,171.04
<i>Total receipts,</i>	<i>\$ 835,931.83</i>
Expenses for the year,	606,859.62
<i>Balance,</i>	<i>\$ 229,072.21</i>

X. DELAWARE.

GOVERNMENT.

	Salary.
CORNELIUS P. COMEGYS, of Kent Co., <i>Governor</i> ; (term of office expires on the 3d Tuesday in January, 1841,)	\$ 1,333½
Charles Marion, of Kent Co., <i>Secretary of State</i> ,	400
George S. Adkins, of Milton, <i>Auditor</i> ,	500
Peter S. Parker, do. <i>State Treasurer</i> ,	500
Presley Spruance, Jr., of Smyrna, <i>Speaker of the Senate</i> .	
William D. Waples, of Millsborough, <i>Speaker of the House of Representatives</i> .	

Pay of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, \$ 3,00 a day.

JUDICIARY.

Superior Court.

	Salary.
John M. Clayton, of Dover, <i>Chief Justice</i> ,	\$ 1,200
James R. Black, of New Castle, <i>Associate Justice</i> ,	1,000
Samuel M. Harrington, of Dover, <i>do.</i>	1,000
Caleb S. Layton, of Georgetown, <i>do.</i>	1,000

Court of Chancery.

Kensley Johns, Jun., of New Castle, <i>Chancellor</i> ,	1,100
James Rogers, do. <i>Attorney-General</i> ,	\$ 350 & fees.

CANAL AND RAILROADS.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal; from Delaware City, on Delaware River, to Back Creek, a stream emptying into the river Elk above the entrance of the latter into Chesapeake Bay; — 13.63 miles long; — completed in 1829; — cost \$ 2,250,000.

New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad; from New Castle to Frenchtown; — 16 miles long; — completed in 1832; — cost \$ 490,000.

Wilmington and Susquehanna Railroad; from Wilmington to Susquehanna (opposite to Havre de Grace, where it is connected with the Baltimore and Port Deposit Railroad); — 33 miles long; — completed in 1837; — cost \$ 1,200,000.

XI. MARYLAND.

GOVERNMENT.

			Salary.
THOMAS W. VEAZEY, of Cecil Co., <i>Governor</i> ; (term of office expires in January, 1838,)			\$ 2,666½
<i>Executive Council</i> ,	{ Nathaniel F. Williams, Baltimore; Wm. F. Johnson, Baltimore Co.; Gwynn Harris, Charles Co.; John McKenney, Queen Anne Co.; Wm. L. Jones, Somerset Co. }		each 500
Thomas Culbreth,	Annapolis,	<i>Clerk of the Executive Council</i> ,	1,500
George Mackubin,	do.	<i>Treasurer, Western Shore</i> ,	2,000
Wm. K. Lambdin,		<i>Treasurer, Eastern Shore</i> ,	2,000
Julius T. Ducatel,	Baltimore,	<i>Geologist of the State</i> ,	2,000
John H. Alexander,	do.	<i>Engineer of the State Survey</i> ,	2,000
Thomas Karney,	Annapolis,	<i>Surveyor-General</i> ,	800
Josiah Bayly,	Dorchester Co.,	<i>Attorney-General</i> ,	Fees.
Hugh W. Evans,	Baltimore,	<i>Commissioner of Loans</i> ,	Fees.
George G. Brewer,	Annapolis,	<i>Register of the Land Office</i> ,	Fees.
David Ridgely,	do.	<i>State Librarian</i> ,	1,000

[The State Library is kept in the State-House at Annapolis, and contains 10,000 volumes.]

The *Senate* is composed of 15 members, elected for 5 years; 9 from the Western Shore, and 6 from the Eastern Shore.

The *House of Delegates* is composed of 80 members, elected annually; 4 from each of the 19 counties, and 2 from each of the cities of Annapolis and Baltimore. — B. L. Gantt, *Speaker*.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Chancery.

			Appointed.		Salary.
Theodorick Bland,	Annapolis,	1824,	<i>Chancellor</i> ,		\$ 3,600
Ramsay Waters,	do.		<i>Register</i> .		
Alexander Randall,	do.		<i>Auditor</i> ,		Fees.

Court of Appeals.

			Appointed.		Salary.
John Buchanan,	Williamsport,	1824,	<i>Chief Judge</i> ,		\$ 2,500
John Stephen,	Bladensburg,	1821,	<i>Associate Judge</i> ,		2,200
Stephenson Archer,	Bel-Air,	1823,	<i>do.</i>		3,000
Thomas B. Dorsey,	Ellicott's Mills,	1824,	<i>do.</i>		2,200
Ezek. F. Chambers,	Chestertown,	1835,	<i>do.</i>		2,200
Ara Spence,	Snow Hill,		<i>do.</i>		2,200
Richard W. Gill,	Annapolis,		<i>Clerk and Reporter</i> .		

Court of the City of Baltimore.

		Salary.
Nicholas Brice,	<i>Chief Judge,</i>	\$ 2,400
W. G. D. Worthington,	<i>Associate Judge,</i>	1,500
Alexander Nesbit,	<i>do.</i>	1,500

The State is divided into six judicial districts, each comprising two, three, or four counties. For each district there are a chief judge and two associates, who constitute the County Courts for the respective counties in the district. These are the common law courts of original jurisdiction in the State; and they have jurisdiction of all claims for \$50 and upwards, appellate jurisdiction from the judgments of justices of the peace, and equity jurisdiction within the counties coëxtensive with the chancellor. The six chief judges constitute the Court of Appeals for the State, which has appellate jurisdiction of cases at law and in equity, originating in the County Courts, the Orphans' Courts (of which there is one in each county, composed of three judges for testamentary affairs. &c.), and the Court of Chancery.

XII. VIRGINIA.

GOVERNMENT.

		Salary.
DAVID CAMPBELL, of Washington Co.,	<i>Governor; (term expires March 31st, 1840,)</i>	\$ 3,332.33
William H. McFarland, of Richmond,	<i>Lieutenant-Governor and Counsellor of State,</i>	1,000
Henry L. Hopkins, of Powhatan Co.,	<i>Counsellor of State,</i>	1,000
John Rutherford,	<i>do.</i>	1,000
Lawson Burfoot, of Richmond,	<i>Treasurer,</i>	2,000
James E. Heath,	<i>do.</i>	2,000
James Brown,	<i>do.</i>	1,800
William Selden,	<i>do.</i>	1,500
Sidney S. Baxter, of Lexington,	<i>Attorney-General.</i>	
Wm. H. Richardson,	<i>Secretary of the Commonwealth.</i>	
John B. Richardson,	<i>Assistant Secretary.</i>	
Thomas Lawson,	<i>Clerk of the Council.</i>	
Bernard Peyton,	<i>Adjutant-General.</i>	
Stafford H. Parker,	<i>Speaker of the Senate.</i>	
Linn Banks,	<i>Speaker of the House of Delegates.</i>	

JUDICIARY.

Court of Appeals.

Court of Appeals.			Salary.
Henry St. George Tucker, of Richmond,	<i>President,</i>		\$ 2,720
Francis T. Brooke, of Spotsylvania Co.,	<i>Judge,</i>		2,500
William H. Cabell, of Richmond,	<i>do.</i>		2,500
Richard E. Parker, of Frederick Co.,	<i>do.</i>		2,500
William Brockenbrough, of Richmond,	<i>do.</i>		2,500

The judges are entitled to receive, in addition to their salaries, 25 cents a mile for necessary travel. The Court of Appeals holds two sessions annually; one at *Lewisburg*, Greenbrier county, for the counties lying west of the Blue Ridge, commencing on the 2d Monday in July, and continuing 90 days, unless the business shall be sooner despatched; the other at *Richmond*, for the counties lying east of the Blue Ridge, commencing at such times as the court may, from time to time appoint, and continuing 160 days, unless the business shall be sooner despatched.

General Court.

There are 21 judges, having each a salary of \$1,500, except the judge of the 7th circuit, whose salary is \$1,800; and their names, with the number of their respective circuits, and places of residence, are as follows:

1. Richard H. Baker, of Nansemond Co.	12. L. P. Thompson, of Amherst Co.
2. John Y. Mason, " Southampton Co.	13. Isaac R. Douglas, " Morgan Co.
3. Abel P. Upshur, " Northampton Co.	14. Daniel Smith, " Rockingham Co.
4. John B. Christian, " Charles City Co.	15. Benjamin Estill, " Wythe Co.
5. John T. Lomax, " Fredericksburg.	16. James E. Brown.
6. John Scott, " Fauquier Co.	17. John J. Allen, " Harrison Co.
7. John B. Clopton, " Richmond.	18. Edwin S. Duncan.
8. William Daniel, " Campbell Co.	19. Lewis Summers, " Kenhawa Co.
9. William Leigh, " Halifax Co.	20. Joseph L. Frye.
10. Fleming Saunders, " Franklin Co.	21. Philip N. Nicholas, " Richmond.
11. Richard H. Field, " Culpepper Co.	

The State is divided into 10 districts, and each district into two circuits, and a Circuit Superior Court of law and chancery is held twice every year in each county and corporation; the courts sitting until the business is despatched.

The judges, who hold the Circuit Courts are also required to hold, every year, two terms of the General Court in the Capitol at Richmond. It is the duty of fifteen of the judges to attend this court, eleven being necessary to form a quorum. One term begins on the last Monday in June; the other on the 15th of December. The judges are required to arrange themselves into four classes, of five judges each, one of whom is exempt, in rotation, from attending the court.

The General Court has appellate jurisdiction in the last resort in criminal cases; also original jurisdiction of probates and administrations, and some claims of the Commonwealth. Its judges, or a portion of them, sit as a Special Court of Appeals, in cases in which the judges of the Court of Appeals, proper, are disqualified by interest or otherwise.

County Courts.

A County Court sits in each county every month, held by four or more Justices of the Peace. These courts, formed of plain farmers or country gentlemen, are invested with a jurisdiction wider than that of any other court in the State, covering almost the whole field of cognizance, civil, criminal, legal, and equitable. Their civil jurisdiction is over all causes in which the value does not exceed \$20. They, exclusively, try slaves for all offences; and they examine free persons charged with felony, previously to their trial in the Circuit Court.

PAUPERISM.

The number of Paupers in this State is computed at about 2,500; and the annual expense of supporting them at \$90,000 or \$100,000. They are supported by a tax levied annually by the Overseers of the Poor, in each county, upon all *males* above 16 years of age, and all *female slaves* above 16, — who are called *tithables*. The two modes of applying the funds thus raised, which prevail, are as follow: —

1st. In the greater part of the counties, the poor are boarded out in private families, commonly among their kindred, at a rate agreed on between the Overseer of that hundred and the housekeepers who furnish the board; or the pauper receives his yearly allowance and makes his own bargain for subsistence. The annual cost for each pauper in this mode, is from \$40 to \$100.

2d. In other counties (not more than one fourth of the whole) a poor-house is erected, with the consent and approbation of the County Court. To this house a farm is attached, on which such of the paupers, as are able, are made to work; and here all who receive relief are obliged to live. The annual cost for each pauper, in this mode, is from \$30 to \$40 a year. Many who would be disposed to receive assistance in the former mode, are induced to decline it in this, on account of being required to be separated from their friends, and compelled to work, if able; and from a wounded pride at being set apart as receivers of public charity. Hence the poor-house system, though much the more comfortable, is also much the more economical. Counties which formerly had, under the other system, 75 or 100 paupers, have now, under this, only from 25 to 30, at \$30 or \$40 each; reducing the yearly county expenditure from \$3,500 or upwards, to \$1,200 or \$1,500.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

In the Almanac for 1837, an account may be seen of various works of internal improvement in this State. At the recent session of the legislature, the sum of about \$4,500,000 was appropriated for various improvements, of which the following are some of the most important.

Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Co.,	\$ 200,000
Louisa Railroad Co.,	120,000
Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad Co.,	50,000
Northwestern Turnpike,	65,000
Roanoke, Danville, and Junction Railroad,	320,000
Dismal Swamp Canal,	126,000
Falmouth and Alexandria Railroad,	400,000
Lynchburg and Tennessee Railroad,	200,000
City Point Railroad,	60,000
New Shenandoa Co.,	46,666
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad,	302,100
James River and Kanawha Co.,	1,990,800

XIII. NORTH CAROLINA.

[For the following notice of the history and statistics of North Carolina, the Editor is indebted to the politeness of the Hon. David L. Swain, formerly Governor of the State, and now President of the University of North Carolina.]

THE first permanent settlement in North Carolina is believed to have been formed immediately subsequent to the expulsion of the Quakers from Virginia, in 1662. (See Bancroft's *Hist. U. States*, Vol. II. Ch. *Carolina*.)

In that year Cistacaneu, king of the Yeopim Indians, granted to George Durant the neck of land which separates Little and Perquimmons Rivers, at their entrance into Albemarle Sound; and on the 1st of April, 1663, Sir William Berkeley, Governor of Virginia, granted a portion of the same tract to George Cathmaid, under the following description, "3,350 acres lying and being on the north side of Roanoke (now Albemarle) abutting southerly on the said Sound, easterly on Katotin (now Little) River, westerly on Perquimmons, which issueth out of the said Sound, and northerly on the Owasoke Creek, which issueth out of Perquimmons River and the woods; the same being due unto the said Cathmaid *per transportationem of sixty-seven persons*." These are the oldest land titles, and *Durant's Neck* in Perquimmons county, probably the earliest settlement in Carolina.

On the 24th of March, 1663, King Charles the Second granted to Edward Earl of Clarendon, George Duke of Albemarle, William Earl of Craven, John Lord Berkeley, Anthony Lord Ashley, Sir George Carterett, Sir John Colleton, and Sir William Berkeley, all the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, included between the 31st and 36th parallels of north latitude. The territory was erected into a province by the name of *Carolina*, of which the grantees were Lords Proprietors.

On the 8th of September, 1663, Sir William Berkeley, Governor of Virginia, one of the proprietors, was instructed to visit the settlement on Albemarle and organize a regular government. *George Drummond* was appointed governor, assisted by a council of six persons, and the infant colony was from that period known as the *County of Albemarle, in the province of Carolina*.

On the 30th of June, 1665, the second charter of Charles the Second was obtained, enlarging the powers of the grantees, and extending the boundaries of the province from the southern boundary of Virginia ($36^{\circ} 30'$) to Florida (29° .)

The area of Carolina, under this charter, was a million of square miles, quite equal to one half the territory of the United States, according to their present limits. It included a large part of Mexico, all Texas, all our territory south of $36^{\circ} 30'$ and west of Arkansas, and all the cotton-growing States of the Union, viz. North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

The first legislative body known to the history of Carolina convened, according to Chalmers (*Hist. Col. of S. Carolina*, Vol. II. p. 284), in 1666, and petitioned the Lords Proprietors to permit the people of Albemarle, to hold their lands upon the same terms that the people of Virginia held theirs. Governor Drummond was succeeded by Samuel Stevens, in October, 1667. He was instructed to act with the concurrence of a council of twelve, six of whom were to be appointed by himself, and the other six to be chosen by the delegates of the freeholders. The governor, the council, and twelve delegates chosen by the freeholders, constituted "The Grand Assembly of Albemarle."

On the 29th May, 1664, ("Brief Description of Carolina," printed by Robert Horne, 1666,) Sir John Yeamans, at the head of 800 colonists from Barbadoes made the second* settlement that was attempted on the Cape Fear River. It was organized into the *second government* established in Carolina, and received the name of the *County of Clarendon*. The first *Charlestown* in Carolina was projected by Governor Yeamans, and is supposed to have been situated at the confluence of Oldtown Creek with the Cape Fear, in the county of Brunswick, on the planta-

* A few individuals from New England settled on the Cape Fear, then called Clarendon River, in 1659, and left the country in 1663. — See Martin's *Hist. N. Carolina*, Vol. I. pp. 126 – 137.

tion now owned by Thomas Cowan, Esq. At this period the *County of Albemarle* included the country between Virginia and the Cape Fear, and the *County of Clarendon* was spread over the region between Cape Fear and Florida.

In 1670, Governor Sayle landed at Port Royal and laid the foundation of a *third government* in Carolina. He fell an early victim to the diseases of the climate, and, in August of the following year, the authority of Governor Yeamans of *Clarendon*, was extended over this colony. Governor Yeamans removed immediately to the latter settlement, and in the first year of his administration founded *Old Charleston* on the banks of Ashley River, which continued to be the metropolis of the colony until 1680, when the present city of *Charleston* was built upon the neck of land between Ashley and Cooper Rivers. The colonists who accompanied Governor Yeamans from Barbadoes to Cape Fear, are believed to have followed him with great unanimity on his migration southward. In the year 1690, no settler remained, and with his administration the history of *Clarendon* as an independent government ceases.

The Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina, drawn up by the celebrated author of the "Essay on the Human Understanding," bear date on the 1st of March, 1669. Governor Stevens and Governor Sayle were required to organize their respective governments under them in the following year, at which time Grahame (*Hist. U. States*, Vol. II. p. 107) states, that John Locke was created a landgrave, and was one of the three hereditary nobles of Carolina, of the first order.

Between the years 1671 and 1685, the part of the province south of the *County of Clarendon*, was divided into the counties of *Craven*, *Berkeley*, *Colleton*, and *Carterett*.

Craven extended from the Santee to the Sewee; *Berkeley*, from the Sewee to the Stono, *Colleton*, from the Stono to some point beyond Edisto; and *Carterett*, stretching from thence to Florida, was uninhabited.

In 1697, the portion of the province north of the *Santee River* (the county of Albemarle and the uninhabited County of Clarendon) acquired the distinctive appellation of *North*, and the four southern counties that of *South Carolina*. — (See Oldmixon's *Carolina*, (*Hist. Col. of S. C.* Vol. II. pp. 444, 445); Chalmer's *Political Annals*, (*idem.*, 327); Williamson's *Hist. N. Carolina*, Vol. I. p. 162; Archdale's *Carolina*, published in 1707.

Having traced thus briefly the history of the several settlements in *Carolina* from their origin until the period at which they were all merged into North and South Carolina, no reference will henceforth be made except incidentally to the southern government.

GOVERNORS OF THE COUNTY OF ALBEMARLE.

George Drummond,	<i>appointed</i>	in the autumn of	1663
Samuel Stevens,	<i>do.</i>	October,	1667
	(Died early in 1674.)		
—— Cartwright,	<i>President of the Council,</i>		1674
	(Resigned and returned to England early in 1676.)		
*—— Miller,	<i>appointed President of the Council,</i>	July,	1677
John Culpepper,	<i>usurped the government,</i>	Dec.	1677
† John Harvey,	<i>appointed President of the Council,</i>		1680
John Jenkins,	<i>do. Governor,</i>	June,	1680
	(Died December 1681.)		
Henry Wilkinson,	<i>appointed Governor,</i>	Feb.	1681
‡ Seth Sothel,	<i>do. Governor,</i>		1683
	(Impeached and expelled by Parliament, 1688.)		
Philip Ludwell,	<i>appointed Governor,</i>		1689
	(Appointed Governor of Carolina, 1693.)		
Alexander Lillington,	<i>appointed Deputy Governor,</i>		1693
Thomas Harvey,	<i>do. do.</i>		1695

The Fundamental Constitutions were abrogated in Carolina in the month of April, 1693. At the same time the authority of Governor Ludwell was extended over the four southern counties. He assumed the title of *Governor of Carolina*, and fixed his residence at Charleston. From the accession of Governor Ludwell to the government of Carolina, (April, 1693,) until the 24th of January, 1712, the northern part of the province (Albemarle) was ruled either by deputy-governors, appointed by the Governor of Carolina at Charleston, or by a President of the Council, elected by the deputies of the Lords Proprietors. In all other respects the two governments, North and South Carolina, were entirely independent of each other, and were even separated by a wide wilderness, and a well-defined boundary, the Santee River.

* In November, 1676, Governor Eastchurch was sent out from England to Albemarle. He stopped in the West Indies, and having been detained by "an agreeable engagement," did not arrive until some time after Culpepper's rebellion in December, 1677. He died in the midst of unsuccessful efforts, aided by the Governor of Virginia, to suppress the insurrection, and thus, having won the lady, lost his government and his life.

† In the beginning of the year 1680, the Proprietors sent out Seth Sothel, as Governor, who was taken by the Algerines on his voyage thither. In February, 1681, Henry Wilkinson was appointed "*Governor of that portion of Carolina stretching from Virginia to the River Pamlico, and five miles beyond it.*" — Chalmer's *Pol. Annals*, (Hist. Col. of S. C. Vol. II. p. 309.)

‡ After Sothel's expulsion from Albemarle, he went to Charleston, was elected governor of that part of the province in 1690, and was impeached and expelled therefrom two years afterwards.

GOVERNORS OF CAROLINA FROM APRIL, 1693 TO JANUARY, 1712.

Philip Ludwell,	<i>appointed</i>	1693	James Moore,	<i>appointed</i>	1700
Thomas Smith,	<i>do.</i>	1693	Sir N. Johnston,	<i>do.</i>	1703
Joseph Blake,	<i>do.</i>	1694	Edward Tynte,	<i>do.</i>	1706
John Archdale,	<i>do.</i>	1695	Robert Gibbes,	<i>do.</i>	1710
Joseph Blake,	<i>do.</i>	1696			

GOVERNORS OF NORTH CAROLINA UNDER THE PROPRIETARY GOVERNMENT.

Henderson Walker,	<i>President of the Council,</i>	1699
	(Died the 14th of April, 1704.)	
Robert Daniel,	<i>appointed Deputy-Governor,</i>	1704
Thomas Carey,	<i>do. do.</i>	1705
William Glover,	<i>President of the Council,</i>	May, 1709
Edward Hyde,	<i>do. do.</i>	August, 1710
Edward Hyde,	<i>appointed Governor,</i>	Jan. 24th, 1712
Thomas Pollock,	<i>President of the Council,</i>	Sept. 12th, 1712
Charles Eden,	took the oath of office as <i>Governor,</i>	May, 28th 1714
	(Died 26th March, 1722.)	
Thomas Pollock,	<i>President of the Council,</i>	Mar. 30th, 1722
	(Died August 30th, 1722.)	
William Reed,	<i>President of the Council,</i>	Sept. 7th, 1722
George Burrington,	<i>Governor, (took oaths of office,)</i>	Jan. 15th, 1724
Sir Richard Everard,	<i>do. do.</i>	July, 17th, 1725

In 1729 all the Lords Proprietors except John Lord Carterett sold their shares of Carolina, and surrendered the government to the crown. Thus ended the Proprietary government, sixty-six years after the charter by which it was established.

GOVERNORS UNDER THE ROYAL GOVERNMENT.

George Burrington,	<i>Governor, (took oaths of office,)</i>	Feb. 25th, 1731
	(Fled to South Carolina, April, 1734.)	
Nathaniel Rice,	<i>President of the Council,</i>	April 17th, 1734
Gabriel Johnston,	<i>Governor, (took oaths of office,)</i>	Nov. 2d, 1734
	(Died, 1752.)	
Nathaniel Rice,	<i>President of the Council,</i>	1752
	(Died the 28th of January, 1753.)	
Matthew Rowan,	<i>President of the Council,</i>	Feb. 1, 1753
Arthur Dobbs,	<i>Governor, (took oaths of office,)</i>	Nov. 1st, 1754
	(Resigned, Oct. 27th, 1764.)	
William Tryon,	<i>Governor, (took oaths of office,)</i>	Oct. 27th, 1764
	(June, 1771, appointed Governor of New York.)	
James Hasell,	<i>President of the Council,</i>	July 1, 1771
Josiah Martin,	<i>Governor, (took oaths of office,)</i>	August, 1771
	(Abdicated and took refuge on board the Cruizer sloop of war in Cape Fear River, August, 1775.)	

GOVERNORS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

	Elected.		Elected.
Richard Caswell,	Dec. 1776	David Stone,	Dec. 1808
Abner Nash,	do. 1779	Benjamin Smith,	do. 1810
Thomas Burke,	do. 1781	William Hawkins,	do. 1811
Alexander Martin,	do. 1782	William Miller,	do. 1814
Richard Caswell,	do. 1784	John Branch,	do. 1817
Samuel Johnston,	do. 1787	Jesse Franklin,	do. 1820
Alexander Martin,	do. 1789	Gabriel Holmes,	do. 1821
Richard D. Spaight,	do. 1792	Hutchins G. Burton,	do. 1824
Samuel Ashe,	do. 1795	James Iredell,	do. 1827
William R. Davie,	do. 1798	John Owen,	do. 1828
Benjamin Williams,	do. 1799	Montfort Stokes,	do. 1830
James Turner,	do. 1802	David L. Swain,	do. 1832
Nathaniel Alexander,	do. 1805	Richard D. Spaight,	do. 1835
Benjamin Williams,	do. 1807	Edward B. Dudley,	Jan. 1, 1837

Chronological Table of Events from the First Settlement of the Country to the Period of the Revolution.

First settlement in Carolina (by Quakers),	1662
Government of the County of Albemarle organized,	1663
First Session of the Grand Assembly of Albemarle (October),	1666
George Fox, the founder of the Quakers, visits the Colony, and organizes the first religious association in September,	1672
Culpepper's rebellion (see Johnson's "Life of Greene," Ch. 7; Bancroft's U. States, Vol. II. Chap. Carolina),	1677
Impeachment and banishment of Governor Sothel,	1688
Fundamental Constitutions abrogated,	1693
First Episcopal Missionary arrives,	1700
Church of England established by law,	1704
Carey usurps the government,	1707
Palatines settle on Neuse and Trent Rivers (December),	1710
Great massacre of the whites by the Indians on the Rivers Ro-anoke, Tar, Neuse, and Trent,	1711
First emission of paper-money (bills of credit),	1713
First revision of the statute law (12 manuscript copies promulgated),	1715
The pirate Teach killed, and his vessels captured by Lieutenant Maynard in Pamlico Sound,	1718
Court-Houses first erected,	1723
Earliest permanent settlement on the Cape Fear, about	1724
Boundary line between Virginia and North Carolina run,	1727
Road constructed from Newbern to Bath,	1728

* Proprietary Government dissolved and Royal Government established,	1729
Boundary line between North and South Carolina run and marked, 1735	
John Lord Carterett's eighth part of Carolina assigned to him in severalty, by metes and bounds,	1744
First post route established (from Suffolk, Va., to Wilmington, once every two weeks, at an expense to the Province of £ 133 6s. per annum),	1745
First printing-office introduced (by James Davis of Newbern),	1749
First book printed (Swan's Revisal of the Laws),	1752
First newspaper published, "North Carolina Magazine or Universal Intelligencer," by James Davis, at Newbern,	1764
Battle of the Allemance (between Governor Tryon and the Regulators), 16th of May,	1771
Abdication of Governor Martin and termination of the Royal government in North Carolina,	1775
Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, 20th of May,	1775

Progressive extension of Settlement from East to West, as indicated by the establishment of Towns.

Bath, 1706 ; Newbern, 1710 ; Queen Anne's Creek, 1716, name changed to Edenton, 1722 ; Newton, incorporated and name changed to Wilmington, 1739 ; Childsburg, 1759, name changed to Hillsborough, 1766 ; Campbelton, 1762, name changed to Fayetteville, 1784 ; Salisbury, 1756 ; Salem, the principal settlement of the Unitas Fratrum, 1766 ; Charlotte, 1768 ; Wake Court-House, 1770, name changed to the City of Raleigh, 1792, became the seat of government, 1795 ; Tryon Court-House (now Lincolnton), 1770 ; Morganton, 1778 ; Morristown (now Asheville), 1794 ; Waynesville, 1807 ; Franklin (Macon Co.), 1820 ; Murphey, 1837.

The University of North Carolina was incorporated in 1789 ; located at Chapel Hill, 1791 ; opened for the reception of students, 12th of February, 1795.

POPULATION AT SEVERAL EARLY PERIODS.

In 1667, 1,400 tithables, comprehending all persons, without distinction of age or sex, between sixteen and sixty years of age. In 1701, 5,000 ; 1729, 10,000 ; 1749, 45,000 ; 1763, 95,000 whites.

* At the close of the Proprietary government, North Carolina was divided into the counties of Albemarle, Bath, and Clarendon. Albemarle was subdivided into six precincts, Currituck, Pasquotank, Perquimmons, Chowan, Bertie, and Tyrrell ; Bath into four ; Beaufort, Hyde, Craven, and Carterett ; and Clarendon contained one only, New Hanover. In 1738 the primary division was abolished, and the eleven precincts were styled Counties. Edenton, Bath, Newbern, and Beaufort were the only towns established by law prior to 1729.

GOVERNMENT.

EDWARD B. DUDLEY , of Wilmington, <i>Governor</i> ; term from Jan. 1, 1837, to Jan. 1, 1839,)		Salary.
		\$2,000
William Hill , of Raleigh,	<i>Secretary of State</i> ,	800 and fees.
Daniel D. Courts , of Surry Co.,	<i>Treasurer</i> ,	1,500
William F. Collins , of Chatham Co.,	<i>Comptroller</i> , (from Jan. 1, 1837, to Jan. 1, 1839,)	1,000

The officers of the executive government are required to reside, during their term of office, at Raleigh.

Hugh D. Waddell, of Orange Co., *Speaker of the Senate*.

William H. Haywood, Jun., of Wake Co., *Speaker of the House of Commons*.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

Thomas Ruffin , of Orange Co.,		<i>Chief Justice</i> ,	Salary.
William Gaston , of Newbern,		<i>Associate Justice</i> ,	\$2,500
Joseph J. Daniel , of Halifax,		<i>do.</i>	2,500
Th. P. Devereux , of Raleigh,	} <i>Reporters</i> ,	{ \$300 with the copy-right of the Reports.	
Wm. H. Battle , of Louisburg,			

Judges of the Superior or Circuit Courts.

Thomas Settle , of Rockingham.	Frederick Nash , of Hillsborough.
R. M. Saunders , " Raleigh.	R. M. Pearson , " Mocksville.
John M. Dick , " Greensborough.	John L. Bailey , " Elizabeth City.
John D. Toomer , " Fayetteville.	

John R. J. Daniel, of Raleigh, *Attorney-General*.

John F. Poindexter, of Stokes Co., *Solicitor-General*.

David Outlaw, **Alexander Troy**, **James R. Dodge**, and **James W. Gwynn**, *Solicitors*.

STATE OF THE BANKS.

		Capital.	Circulation.	Specie.
State Bank ,	July 22, 1837,	\$1,500,000	\$1,291,550	\$509,477.63
Cape Fear Bank ,	June 1, do.	1,155,590	860,291	167,345.00
Merchants' Bank ,	May 31, do.	225,000	180,475	22,294.11

PAUPERISM.

Paupers in this State are supported by the counties in which they are settled, by a distinct tax, called the poor or parish-tax, which is imposed on the inhabitants by the county court. This tax varies in the different counties; but in all the counties it is moderate. The paupers are under the care and direction of the "Wardens of the Poor," who are seven in number in each county, and are elected by the freemen every three

years. All applications for relief must be made to the wardens, who receive and disburse the poor-tax. The poor were formerly let out by the wardens every year to such persons as would undertake to provide for them at the lowest price. At present, however, in the greater part of the counties poor-houses are provided, where the poor of the several counties are placed and maintained; but in counties not provided with poor-houses, they are let out to the lowest bidder.

LITERARY FUND.

This State has a Literary Fund pledged to the support of common schools, consisting of swamp lands, estimated at 1,500,000 acres, bank stock and cash amounting to something more than a million of dollars. The management of this fund is committed to a "Board of Literature," composed of the Governor, Charles Manly, David W. Stone, and William A. Blount.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The Internal Improvement Fund of this State amounts to about \$1,000,000, principally invested in stocks and in money lent upon bond. The Board of Internal Improvement consists of Governor Dudley, Cadwallader Jones, and William D. Mosely.

A considerable number of charters for railroads have been granted by the legislature of this State; but two only which lie wholly within the State, have yet been commenced.

The *Raleigh and Gaston Railroad*; incorporated in December, 1835;—extending from Raleigh to Gaston on the Roanoke, where it unites with the Petersburg Railroad;—86 miles long;—estimated cost, at from \$800,000 to \$1,000,000.—The work was begun at the Roanoke; one half of it is expected to be completed before the end of the year 1837; and the remainder in 1838.

The *Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad*;—incorporated in December, 1835;—extending from Weldon, on the Roanoke, where it unites with the Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad, to Wilmington;—170 miles long;—estimated cost, including cars, locomotive engines, wharves, &c., also steamboats between Wilmington and Charleston, \$1,500,000.—One half of the work is expected to be completed before the end of the year 1837, and the remainder in 1838.

The *Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston Railroad*, as projected intersects the Western part of this State.

The *Fayetteville and Western Railroad Company* has been incorporated, with a design of constructing a railroad from Fayetteville to the Yadkin, near the Narrows; with one branch to be extended from that point to the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston Railroad, and another to be constructed up the valley of the Yadkin to Wilkesborough. Surveys of these roads are now making.

The *Petersburg and Roanoke*, and the *Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroads*, extending from the towns of Petersburg and Portsmouth, in Virginia, to the Roanoke in N. C., are completed ; — 12 miles of the former, and 17 of the latter are in this State.

Appropriation of the portion of the Surplus Revenue belonging to this State by the legislature, at its last session, as stated by the "Fayetteville Observer" :

" The leading measures of the session have been, the reception of our share of the surplus money ; the appropriation of \$ 400,000 of it to the Fayetteville and Western Railroad ; \$ 500,000 to the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad ; and 2-5ths of the estimated cost of a road from Beaufort to Fayetteville (' provided individuals be found willing to invest the remaining 3-5ths ') ; \$ 200,000 to draining the Swamp Lands ; \$ 300,000 to an increase of the capital of the Bank of Cape Fear, with the privilege of increasing the amount of individual stock \$ 400,000 more ; the perfecting of a complete Digest of the whole Statute Law of the State ; and last, but not least, the devotion of \$ 1,000,000 to the Literary Fund, together with all future dividends from works of Internal Improvement."

THE STATE-HOUSE.

The State-House now building at Raleigh, of hewn granite, is expected to be completed in about two years, and will be one of the best edifices of the kind in the country. The walls are finished ; and the sum already expended on the edifice is about \$ 325,000 ; and the entire cost of the building and furniture, when completed, will probably exceed \$ 500,000. Its length is 160 feet ; its width, including the porticos, 140 ; the height from the floor of the rotunda to the top of the staff 101, from the basement floor to the granite balustrade which surmounts the dome, 100, and of the exterior walls 60 feet. The columns are 5 feet 2½ inches in diameter, standing on a basement 16 feet high. The proportions and entablature are copied from the Parthenon.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

Cotton factories are rapidly springing up in this State ; but, with two or three exceptions, are confined to the spinning of cotton yarn. The two oldest cotton factories are, one at the falls of Tar River, in Edgecombe county, established in 1818, and another near Lincolnton, in 1822. Factories have since been established at Mocksville, Greensborough, Fayetteville, Lexington, Salem, Milton, and in the counties of Orange and Randolph. Arrangements are in progress for establishing similar works in various other places.

XIV. SOUTH CAROLINA.

GOVERNMENT.

			Salary.
PIERCE M. BUTLER, <i>Governor</i> ; (term of office expires December, 1838,)			\$3,500
William Dubose,		<i>Lieut.-Governor.</i>	
B. H. Saxon,	of Abbeville Dist.	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	Fees.
John T. Seibles,	of Lexington Dist.	<i>Surveyor-General,</i>	Fees.
R. Barnwell Smith,	of Charleston,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	900
William Laval,	"	<i>Comptroller-General,</i>	2,000
George Walker,	of Edgefield,	<i>Superint. Public Works,</i>	1,200
W. E. Hayne,	of Charleston,	<i>Treasurer,</i>	2,000
Joseph Black,	of Columbia,	<i>do.</i>	1,600
Charles J. Colcock,	of Charleston,	<i>Pres. Bank of State of S. C.,</i>	3,000
Patrick Noble,	of Abbeville,	<i>President of the Senate.</i>	
David L. Wardlaw,	"	<i>Speaker of the House of Representatives.</i>	

JUDICIARY.

Chancellors in Equity.

			Appointed.	Salary.
Henry W. Desaussure,	of Columbia,		1808,	\$3,500
Job Johnson,	of Newberry,		1830,	3,000
William Harper,	of Fairfield,		1835,	3,000
David Johnson,	of Columbia,		1835,	3,500

Judges of the General Sessions and Common Pleas.

			Appointed.	Salary.
Elihu H. Bay,	of Charleston,		1791,	\$2,572
Robert Gantt,	of Greenville,		1815,	3,500
John S. Richardson,	of Sumter,		1818,	3,500
Josiah J. Evans,	of Society Hill,		1829,	2,500
Baylis J. Earle,	of Greenville,		1830,	2,500
A. Pickens Butler,	of Edgefield,		1834,	2,500
J. B. O'Neill,	of Newberry,		1835,	3,000
W. R. Hill,	of Columbia,	<i>Reporter,</i>		1,500

In December, 1835, a change was made in the judiciary of this State, though the judges remain the same. The old Court of Appeals, composed of three judges, was abolished, and two of the judges were made chancellors in equity, and the other, one of the common law judges, or a judge of the Sessions and Common Pleas.

Appeal Courts of Law are held by the Law Judges at *Charleston*, on the 1st Monday in February; and at *Columbia* on the first Monday in

May, and the fourth Monday in November. Appeal Courts of Equity are held by the Chancellors at the same times and places.

A Court for the Correction of Errors, composed of all the Judges of Law and Equity, is held to consider all questions on which either of the Appeal Courts is divided.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

In the Almanac for 1837, a particular notice may be seen of various canals and railroads which have been completed or projected in this State.

Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston Railroad.

The stockholders of this great proposed work met at Knoxville, January 9th, 1837, and the following persons were chosen Directors of the Company: — Edward D. Mansfield, William Green, Joseph Bonsall, *Ohio*; Robert Wickliffe, William H. Richardson, James Taylor, John W. Tibbatts, Israel L. Ludlow, John B. Casey, *Ken.*; John Williams, J. G. M. Ramsay, Alexander E. Smith, *Tenn.*; Jas. F. E. Hardy, Thomas J. Forney, Peregrine Roberts, *N. C.*; Robert Y. Hayne, James Hamilton, Charles Edmondston, Mitchell King, Benjamin T. Elmore, A. Blanding, John C. Calhoun, John W. Simpson, Robert G. Mills, *S. C.* — Robert Y. Hayne, *President*. Major W. G. McNeil, *Chief Engineer*. Captain W. G. Williams, *Associate Engineer*.

A resolution was passed authorizing and directing the Directors to cause surveys of several routes to be made, and be ready to report on the final location of the road at the next meeting of the Company.

According to the Report of the committee on Finance the number of shares subscribed for, and the money paid in on the 1st of January, 1837, were as follows: —

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid in.
Subscribed in South Carolina,	35,251	\$3,525,100	\$176,255
“ Tennessee,	3,613	361,300	18,065
“ Kentucky,	2,882	288,200	14,410
“ North Carolina,	1,284	128,400	6,420
“ Cincinnati,	302	30,200	1,510
<i>Total,</i>	43,332	\$4,333,200	\$216,660

PAUPERISM.

Paupers in this State are supported at the expense of the inhabitants of the several districts to which they belong; but there are no returns from the different districts, from which the number of paupers or the expense of supporting them can be ascertained.

The number of persons supported in the poor-house in the city of Charleston, during the year ending August 31st, 1836, was 373, of whom 171 were foreigners; and the number of out-door pensioners to whom rations were granted during the same period, was 180, of whom 20 were foreigners.

XV. GEORGIA.

GOVERNMENT.

			Salary.
WILLIAM SCHLEY, of Augusta, <i>Governor</i> ;	(term of office } expires November, 1837,)		\$ 3,000
William A. Tenille, of Washington Co.,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>		2,000
Thomas Haynes, of Hancock Co.	<i>Treasurer,</i>		2,000
John G. Park, of Gwinette Co.	<i>Comptroller-General,</i>		2,000
John Brewster, of Houston Co.	<i>Surveyor-General,</i>		2,000

The officers of the executive government are required by law to reside, during their term of office, at Milledgeville.

			Salary.
Robert M. Echols, Walton Co.	<i>President of the Senate.</i>		
Arthur A. Morgan, Houston Co.	<i>Secretary of the Senate,</i>		\$ 500
Joseph Day, Jones Co.	<i>Speaker of House of Rep.</i>		
Joseph Sturgis, Talbotton,	<i>Clerk of House of Rep.</i>		500

JUDICIARY.

The State is divided into ten Circuits, with a judge for each Circuit.

			Salary.
<i>Vacant,</i>	<i>Judge of the Eastern Circuit,</i>		\$ 2,100
John Schley, of Louisville,	<i>do.</i>	Middle Circuit,	2,100
G. W. Andrews, Washington,	<i>do.</i>	Northern Circuit,	2,100
Th. W. Harris, Walton Co.	<i>do.</i>	Western Circuit,	2,100
John G. Polhill, Milledgeville,	<i>do.</i>	Oakmulgee Circuit,	2,100
Arthur A. Morgan, Houston Co.	<i>do.</i>	Southern Circuit,	2,100
Angus M. D. King, Forsyth,	<i>do.</i>	Flint Circuit,	2,100
Alfred Iverson, Columbus,	<i>do.</i>	Chattahoochee Cir.	2,100
Owen H. Kenan, Coweta Co.	<i>do.</i>	Cherokee Circuit,	2,100
Hiram Warner, Talbotton,	<i>do.</i>	Coweta Circuit,	2,100
Ebenezer Stearns, Augusta,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>		\$ 250 and perquisites.

Charles S. Henry, *Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer,* Savannah.

John W. Wilde, *Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer,* Augusta.

Inferior Court. An inferior court is held in each county, composed of five justices, elected by the people every four years. These courts possess the powers of Courts of Probate. The justices have no salary.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

A geological survey of this State is now in progress by Professor J. R. Cotting, who has been appointed State Geologist.

PAUPERISM.

Paupers in this State are supported by the several counties in which they reside, and a tax, called the "poor-tax," is levied on the inhabitants for this purpose; but no returns have been published, by which the number of paupers or the expense of supporting them can be ascertained.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Several railroads, in progress or projected, were noticed in the American Almanac for 1837.

The *Central Railroad of Georgia*, about 200 miles in length, is designed to connect the cities of Savannah and Macon, passing in its route in the vicinity of the towns of Louisville, Sandersville, Irwinton, and Milledgeville; to accommodate a rich cotton-growing country, through which it is to pass; and to unite with the "Western and Atlantic Railroad" about to be begun by the State, leading from Tennessee state line to the Chattahoochee River, effecting thus a communication between the Southwestern States and the Atlantic.

A charter was granted, in 1834, with a capital of \$2,000,000; and in 1835 it was amended, granting to the corporation banking privileges, and increasing the capital to \$3,000,000. The work was commenced in November, 1836, with a force of about 1,000 men. In July, 1837, the grading of 21 miles was completed; the rails were laid on 12 miles; and on the 4th of July, the passenger-car for the first time carried passengers over the distance of 7 miles.

It has been ascertained that the whole distance is practicable without exceeding an inclination of 21 feet in a mile. It is now to be graded for a single track, with sidelings and turns-out at proper distances. An additional distance of 30 or 40 miles was designed to be put under contract in September; and 70 miles are expected to be completed early in the season of 1838.

The greater part of the stock of this railroad is owned by the citizens of Savannah and its vicinity, being mostly held in very small sums. The number of stockholders, according to the Report, dated April 10th, 1837, was 655.

XVI. ALABAMA.

GOVERNMENT.

			Salary.
ARTHUR P. BAGBY, of Monroe, <i>Governor</i> , (term of office expires } 1st Monday in Nov. 1839,)			\$3,500
Thomas B. Tunstall,	<i>Secretary of State</i> ,		1,000 and fees.
Jefferson C. Vandyke,	<i>Comptroller of Public Accounts</i> ,		1,000
William Hawn,	<i>State Treasurer</i> ,		1,000
John D. Phelan,	<i>Attorney-General</i> ,		425 and perquisites.

The Governor and other principal executive officers reside at Tuscaloosa. The Secretary of State is elected for two years; and the Comptrollers and Treasurer, annually;—all by a joint vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly.

The *Senate* consists of 30 members, elected for three years; the *House of Representatives* of 91 members, elected annually. The pay of the members of both Houses is \$4 a day each.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
Henry W. Collier, of Tuscaloosa,	<i>Chief Justice</i> ,		\$2,250
Henry Goldthwaite, of Mobile,	<i>Associate Justice</i> ,		2,250
John J. Ormond,	<i>do.</i>		2,250

Circuit Courts.

					Salary.
Ptolemy T. Harris,	of St. Stephens,	<i>Judge of the</i>	1st Circuit,		\$2,000
Ezekiel Pickens,	of Selma,	<i>do.</i>	2d do.		2,000
Peter Martin,	of Tuscaloosa,	<i>do.</i>	3d do.		2,000
John J. Coleman,	of Florence,	<i>do.</i>	4th do.		2,000
George W. Lane,	of Huntsville,	<i>do.</i>	5th do.		1,500
Anderson Cranshaw,	of Butler C. H.	<i>do.</i>	6th do.		2,000
Samuel Chapman,	of Sumter C. H.	<i>do.</i>	7th do.		2,000
Wm. D. Pickett,	of Montgomery,	<i>do.</i>	8th do.		2,000
Eli Shortridge,	of Talladega,	<i>do.</i>	9th do.		2,000

The judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts are elected by a joint vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly, for 7 or 6 years.—The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction only,—and only upon points of law, taken up from the Circuit or County Courts by writ of error. This court sits at Tuscaloosa, the seat of government, on the 1st Mondays of January and June; and it commonly sits 6 or 8 weeks at each term. The opinions of the Court are delivered in writing, and published by the reporter.

The Circuit Court has original jurisdiction in all civil and criminal causes in the State; and appellate jurisdiction in all appeals and *certioraris* brought up from inferior tribunals. This Court has also full chancery powers, the Circuit Judge being indeed the Chancellor.

This State is divided into 9 circuits, each circuit comprising about 6 counties. There are two ridings; one called the spring, and the other the fall term; and each term occupies about 8 weeks. Each circuit has a solicitor or State's attorney, who prosecutes throughout the circuit all offenders, and receives for his services \$250 and fees.

PAUPERISM.

There are but few paupers in this State. They are supported at the expense of the counties in which they severally reside; and the judge and commissioners annually set apart a portion of the county tax for a poor-fund.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

A correspondent states, that under this head, "Nothing new is to be added to what is contained in the Almanac for 1837, except that, with regard to the *Montgomery and Chattahoochee Railroad*, 76 miles long, the work is still in progress, most of it under contract, and about 15 miles completed."

COTTON CROP OF ALABAMA IN 1836.

Estimated amount in North Alabama, 80,000 bales; all sold and shipped at New Orleans;—in South Alabama, 250,000 bales, each weighing about 450 pounds; all sent to Mobile, and mostly sold there by factors.

STATE AND CONDITION OF THE SEVERAL BANKS OF THE STATE, JUNE, 1837.

Banks and Branches.	Cap. Stock.	Specie in Vault.	Notes in Circulation.	Prof. since Nov. 1836.
Bank of the State of Alabama, .	1,207,886	229,499	780,094	85,889
Branch at Mobile,	2,300,000	79,794	1,684,763	318,867
Branch at Montgomery, . . .	882,000	96,950	822,000	149,000
Branch at Decatur,	1,500,000	10,777	751,885	108,820
Branch at Huntsville,	1,000,000	75,355	538,010	68,063
Bank of Mobile,	1,500,000	159,212	691,909	204,752
Planters & Merchants' Bk. of Mobile,	1,751,920	100,185	300,365	50,209
	\$10,141,806	\$751,772	\$5,569,026	\$ 985,600

XVII. MISSISSIPPI.

GOVERNMENT.

	Salary.
CHARLES LYNCH, <i>Governor</i> ; — (term of office from January, 1836, to January, 1838,) }	\$2,500
Barry W. Benson, <i>Secretary of State</i> ,	1,200
Charles C. Mayson, <i>State Treasurer</i> ,	1,200
John H. Mallory, <i>Auditor of Public Accounts</i> ,	1,200

The regular meeting of the Legislature is on the 1st Monday of January biennially. — The Governor holds his office for two years from the time of his election, the 1st Monday in November and the day following; but he does not enter upon his duties till the meeting of the Legislature, on the 1st Monday in January; and from November to January the duties of governor devolve upon the President of the Senate.

JUDICIARY.

High Court of Errors and Appeals.

	Salary.
William L. Sharkey, of Vicksburg, <i>Presiding Judge</i> ,	\$2,000
Cotesworth P. Smith, of Woodville, <i>Judge</i> ,	2,000
Daniel W. Wright, of Columbus, <i>do.</i>	2,000
Matthew D. Patton, of Jackson, <i>Attorney-General</i> ,	1,000

This court, which has no jurisdiction, except what properly belongs to a Court of Errors and Appeals, holds its sessions annually at Jackson, commencing on the 1st Monday in December and January.

Superior Court of Chancery,

	Salary.
Edward Turner, of Franklin Co. <i>Chancellor</i> ,	2,000
T. B. J. Hadley, of Jackson, <i>Clerk</i> .	

This court, which has jurisdiction over all matters, pleas, and complaints whatsoever, belonging to or cognizable in a Court of Equity, holds two sessions annually, beginning on the 1st Monday in January and July.

Circuit Court.

			Salary.
William S. Bodley,	1st District,	<i>Judge</i> ,	\$2,000
John M. Maury,	2d do.	<i>do.</i>	2,000
James Walker,	3d do.	<i>do.</i>	2,000
Thomas A. Willis,	4th do.	<i>do.</i>	2,000
Thomas S. Sterling,	5th do.	<i>do.</i>	2,000
James F. Trotter,	6th do.	<i>do.</i>	2,000
——— Hulling,	7th do.	<i>do.</i>	2,000

The State is divided into 7 circuits or districts, and one judge and a district attorney are chosen every four years by the electors of each district; and a circuit court is holden in each county twice every year. This court has original jurisdiction in civil cases, in which the sum in controversy exceeds \$50.

Criminal Court, established in 1836.

John I. Guion, Judge, Salary, \$2,000

This court has jurisdiction in the five southwestern counties, which border on the Mississippi, viz. Warren, Claiborne, Jefferson, Adams, and Wilkinson. This is the only criminal court in the State; in the other counties the circuit courts have criminal jurisdiction.

PAUPERISM.

Paupers in this State are supported by the counties in which they respectively reside; and for this purpose the board of police of each county makes an annual appropriation; but, as no returns are made, neither the number of paupers, nor the expense of supporting them, can be ascertained. The number, however, is very small.

RAILROADS, — in progress.

Name.	Inc.	From	To	Length. Miles.	Estimated Cost.	Remarks.
Mississippi, Vicksburg, Jackson and Brandon, W. Feliciana, Grand Gulf & Port Gibson,	1836 1836 1836 1836 1836 1836	Natchez Vicksburg Jackson Woodville Grand Gulf	Canton Clinton Brandon St. Francisville Port Gibson	1 50 54 14 38 7	\$3,000,000 250,000	50 m under contract. All under contract. [1838. To be finished in All under contract.

RAILROADS, — incorporated.

Name.	Inc.	From	To	Length. Miles.
Mississippi and Alabama, Lake Washington & Deer Creek, Columbus and Aberdeen, Manchester and Benton,	1836 1836 1837 1837	Brandon Princeton Columbus Manchester	Mobile Deer Creek Aberdeen Benton	20 14

The *New Orleans and Nashville* Railroad, extending from New Orleans to Nashville, 564 miles, will, when completed, pass through Mississippi from north to south; and it was incorporated by this State in 1837.

The *Natchez and Woodville* Railroad, a branch of the Mississippi Railroad, extending from Natchez to Woodville, 41 miles, has been projected.

A branch from Monticello to the Mississippi Railroad has been also projected.

OFFICIAL RETURN OF THE CENSUS OF MISSISSIPPI, IN 1837.

Taken in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature, approved January 20, 1837.

Names of Counties.	Male Slaves.	Female Slaves.	Free white inhabitants.	Acres of land cultivated in 1836.	Bales of cotton produced in 1836.	County Seats.
Adams,	6,566	6,602	5,290	70,913	34,964	Natchez.
Amite,	2,500	2,476	3,390	34,585	8,768	Liberty.
Attala,	374	334	1,713	4,137	195	Attala C. H.
Bolivar,	392	305	245	3,260	935	
Carroll,	2,286	2,277	4,070	27,360	6,961	Carrollton.
Chickasaw,	118	113	629	1,198		
Choctaw,	474	485	2,484	6,901	529	Greensborough.
Claiborne,	4,433	4,439	3,126	56,049	25,183	Port Gibson.
Clarke,	265	238	1,330	3,564	328	Clarke C. H.
Copiah,	1,655	1,733	4,647	29,370	7,422	Gallatin.
Covington,	371	425	1,850	9,184	1,133	Williamsburg.
De Soto,		*882	1,942	3,640	101	
Franklin,	1,254	1,293	2,066	19,969	6,049	Meadville.
Greene,	179	218	1,046	3,578	109	Leakeville.
Hancock,	357	363	1,755	2,374	167	Hancock C. H.
Hinds,	7,059	6,870	7,501	85,512	26,426	Raymond.
Holmes,	2,583	2,478	2,952	30,635	9,521	Lexington.
Itawamba,	99	91	1,470	1,848	53	
Jackson,	199	194	1,319	2,382	4	Jackson C. H.
Jasper,	365	410	1,570	6,347	876	Jasper C. H.
Jefferson,	4,183	4,107	2,260	50,097	22,031	Fayette.
Jones,	49	59	1,017	1,976	123	Ellisville.
Kemper,	1,003	1,130	3,380	10,513	1,762	De Kalb.
Koahoma,	152	145	564	1,551	112	
Lafayette,	751	700	3,428	4,879	405	
Lauderdale,	249	295	1,899	3,425	128	Lauderdale C. H.
Lawrence,	1,156	1,066	5,912	20,855	3,855	Monticello.
Leake,	326	215	1,136	3,111½	13	Leake C. H.
Lowndes,	3,767	3,595	5,495	37,207	5,797	Columbus.
Madison,	5,448	5,790	3,625	87,746	30,873	Canton.
Marion,	775	779	1,940	13,894	2,037	Columbia.
Marshall,	2,663	2,561	8,274	24,626	1,556	Athens.
Monroe,	1,173	1,155	4,165	21,485	2,589	
Neshoba,	154	159	638	1,639	66	Neshoba C. H.
Newton,	217	209	1,506	2,706	76	
Noxubee,	2,292	2,76	3,182	23,729	6,876	Macon.
Octibbeha,	767	712	1,393	7,009	483	Starkville.
Perry,	208	224	1,368	5,405	225	Augusta.
Pike,	1,055	1,110	3,745	23,822	3,638	Homesville.
Ponola,	520	412	1,296	4,414½	365	
Pontotoc,	593	568	1,571	5,518		
Rankin,	993	963	3,255	15,043	2,297	Brandon.
Scott,	116	124	818	2,910	154	Scott C. H.
Simpson,	418	473	2,329	11,214	1,512	Westville.
Smith,	135	167	1,085	2,554	137	Smith C. H.
Tallahatchie,	782	742	1,322	11,780	2,529	Coffeeville.
Tippah,	595	662	3,923	4,820	413	
Tishamingo,	89	92	2,468	2,701		
Tunica,						
Warren,	4,841	4,845	5,265	49,718	25,132	Vicksburg.
Washington,	2,940	2,822	775	26,130	13,605	Princeton.
Wayne,	415	434	993	6,224	640	Winchester.
Wilkinson,	4,706	4,828	3,272	57,972	30,579	Woodville.
Winston,	84	475	2,392	6,591	132	Louisville.
Yalabusha,	2,084	2,131	4,355	25,402	4,486	Yalabusha C. H.
Yazoo,	4,214	4,247	3,433	63,095	23,453	Benton.
Total,	81,338	82,555	144,351	1,048,530	317,783	

* All the Slaves.

Free white inhabitants,	144,351.
Slaves,	164,393
<hr/>	
Total,	308,744
White Males over the age of 45,	6,103
White Males between 21 and 45,	30,594
White Males between 18 and 21,	4,541
White Males under 18 years of age,	36,181
White Females over 16 years of age,	27,834
White Females under 16 years of age,	82,461

Note.—The above numbers are given as they are stated in the “official return”; though there is a want of agreement between the number of *white inhabitants*, and the sum of the several divisions of them.

The number of *slaves* in the several counties is stated “as returned”; but the Secretary of State gives “by calculation” a different number with respect to 25 of the counties.

XVIII. LOUISIANA.

GOVERNMENT.

	Salary.
EDWARD D. WHITE, <i>Governor</i> ; (from Jan. 1835 to Jan. 1839,)	\$7,500
M. Blache, <i>Secretary of State</i> ,	2,500
F. Gardere, <i>Treasurer</i> ; 4 per cent. on all moneys received.	
Louis Bringier, <i>Surveyor-General</i> ,	800
Claudius Crozet, <i>Civil Engineer</i> ,	5,000
P. F. Smith, <i>Adjutant and Inspector-General</i> ,	2,000
_____, <i>Attorney-General</i> ,	3,000

Senate; 17 members, elected for two years. C. Derbigny, *President*.

House of Representatives; 50 members, elected for two years.

JUDICIARY.

Judges of the Supreme Court. Francis X. Martin, Henry A. Bullard, and H. Carleton. Salary of each, \$5,000. Thomas Curry, *Reporter*.

Judge of the Criminal Court of the City of New Orleans. John F. Canonge.

Judges of the District Courts. — Salary of each, \$3,000.

E Mazeureau,	1st District.	Seth Lewis,	5th District.
J. C. Nichols,	2d do.	H. Boyce,	6th do.
J. Gibbs Morgan,	3d do.	E. K. Wilson,	7th do.
_____ Cooley,	4th do.	Jesse R. Jones,	8th do.

PROVISION FOR THE POOR.

There are no poor-houses or almshouses in this State, and very few poor. In the city of New Orleans, the sick-poor are supplied with every thing necessary at the large Charity Hospital, which provides annually for as many as about 8,000 or 9,000 in-door and out-door patients.

The three Orphan Asylums support and educate, and then bind out the orphans of the poor. Two of these institutions are well endowed by public and private charity.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

CANALS.

1. *Orleans Bank Canal*; — length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; — cost, \$952,433. It connects New Orleans with Lake Pontchartrain. It commenced in 1837, with an income of \$300 per week.

2. *Canal Carondelet*; — length, 2 miles; — original cost, \$200,000; four times that amount since expended; — income during six months, in 1836, \$36,055. — It connects New Orleans with Lake Pontchartrain through the Bayou St. John, which is 4 miles long.

3. *Canal Barataria*; — length, 22 miles; — cost of Part 1st, \$200,000; — It connects the Mississippi, 6 miles above New Orleans, with the Lafourche; thence through the Lakes to Berwick's Bay; thence to the sea by Barataria. It consists of four parts, 22 miles in all; one part, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, finished.

RAILROADS — COMPLETED.

1. *Pontchartrain Railroad*; — $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long; — original cost, \$200,000; income spent on improvements, &c., now valued at \$500,000. Semi-annual dividend in 1836, on this sum, 4 per cent.

2. *Carrollton Railroad and City Branches*; — length, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles; — cost, \$293,147; revenue, about 14 per cent. It connects New Orleans with Carrollton, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant; with Lafayette, 2 miles distant; and suburbs.

3. *Orleans-Street Railroad*; — length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; — cost, \$12,000. It connects New Orleans through Orleans Street, with the Bayou St. John.

RAILROADS — IN PROGRESS.

1. *St. Francisville and Woodville Railroad*; — length, 27 miles; — capital, \$500,000. It connects St. Francisville with Woodville, Mis.; and is connected with a Bank.

2. *New Orleans and Nashville Railroad*; — length, 564 miles; — capital, \$10,000,000. To extend from New Orleans to Nashville, Ten.

It was in 1836 surveyed throughout ; laid out to the state line, 80 miles ; and 20 miles under contract.

3. *New Orleans and Lake Borgne Railroad* ; — length, 20 miles ; — capital, \$ 200,000. This is an extension of the Pontchartrain Railroad.

4. *Atchafalaya Railroad* ; — length, 30 miles ; — capital, \$ 500,000. It connects Point Coupée with Opelousas ; proposed to be extended to the Sabine, 150 miles, and to have a branch to Cheneyville.

5. *Alexandria and Cheneyville Railroad* ; — length, 30 miles ; — capital, \$ 500,000. To extend from Cheneyville to Alexandria on Red River.

6. *Port Hudson, Jackson, and Clinton Railroad* ; — length, 28 miles ; — capital, \$ 400,000. To connect Port Hudson, on the Mississippi, with Jackson, Clinton, &c.

7. *Baton Rouge and Clinton Railroad* ; — length, 20 miles ; capital, \$ 250,000. To connect Baton Rouge with Clinton, &c.

RAILROADS — PROJECTED.

1. *New Orleans and Bayou Sara Railroad* ; — length, 101 miles ; — capital, \$ 1,400,000.

2. *New Orleans and English Turn Railroad* ; — length, 4½ miles ; — capital, \$ 60,000.

3. *Springfield and Liberty Railroad* ; — length, 30 miles ; capital, \$ 200,000. To extend from Springfield to Liberty.

4. *Lake Borgne Railroad* ; — length, 22 miles ; — capital, \$ 176,000. To connect New Orleans with Lake Borgne.

5. *Livingston Railroad*.

6. *Lake Providence Railroad* ; — length, 100 miles ; — capital, \$ 800,000. To extend from Providence, on the Mississippi, to the great raft on Red River, and Rigolet Bon Dieu.

7. *Iberville Railroad*. To extend from the town of Plaquemine, on the Mississippi, to the head waters of the Bayou Plaquemine.

OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

1. *Commercial Bank Water-Works* ; — length of pipe, about 12 miles ; — cost, when finished, \$ 455,000. These works belong to the Commercial Bank Charter. They are for the use of the inhabitants, and for watering the streets of the city. The water is drawn from the river by a steam-engine to a reservoir on a mound 20 or 30 feet high, above the city ; — thence conveyed by pipes through the city.

2. *City Water-Works* ; — length of pipe, 1 mile ; — cost, \$ 110,000 : used exclusively to keep water running through the gutters in hot weather. The water is pumped by a steam-engine from the river.

3. *Draining Company* ; — two steam-engines ; — capital \$ 640,000. The object is to drain the swamps between the city and Lake Pontchar-

train, containing an extent of about 35 square miles, on the same plan that is adopted in Holland, by hydraulic machines. The profits are derived from the increased value of the lands drained. These lands, which are reclaimed from an inundation of several feet of water, are very valuable, and are under excellent cultivation with cane.

There are many other important public works in successful operation in the State, as the removal of obstructions to navigation in the rivers Atchafalaya, Amite, Plaquemine, &c.

XIX. TENNESSEE.

GOVERNMENT.

		Salary.
NEWTON CANNON,	<i>Governor ; (term of office expires } October, 1839,)</i>	\$ 2,000
Luke Lea, Jun.,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	\$750 and fees.
Miller Francis,	<i>Treasurer of the State.</i>	

The legislature consists of a *Senate* of 25 members, and a *House of Representatives* of 75 members; all elected for two years. The members of the present legislature were elected in August, 1837. — Pay of the Senators and Representatives, \$4 a day.

JUDICIARY.

The Judges of the Supreme Court are elected by a joint vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly for the term of 12 years; and those of the inferior courts, in the same manner, for the term of 8 years.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
William B. Turley,	of Bolivar,	<i>Judge, Western Division,</i>	\$ 1,800
William B. Reese,	of Knoxville,	<i>do. Eastern Division,</i>	1,800
Nathan Green,	of Winchester,	<i>do. Middle Division,</i>	1,800

Court of Chancery.

Pleasant M. Miller,	of Jackson,	<i>Chancellor, Western Division,</i>	1,500
Th. L. Williams,	of Knoxville,	<i>do. Eastern do.</i>	1,500
L. M. Bramlett,	of Pulaski,	<i>do. Middle do.</i>	1,500

Circuit Courts.

The State comprises 11 circuits, and the judges were elected in January, 1836. — Salary of each judge, \$ 1,300.

1. Samuel Powell,	of Rogersville.	7. Mortimer A. Martin.
2. Edward Scott,	of Knoxville.	8. Edmund Dillabunt, of Columbia.
3. Charles F. Keith,	of Athens.	9. John W. Cooke, of Paris.
4. Abraham Caruthers,	of Carthage.	10. John Read.
5. Samuel Anderson,	of Murfreesboro'.	11. Austin Miller.
6. Wm. T. Brown,	of Nashville.	

XX. KENTUCKY.

GOVERNMENT.

	Salary.
JAMES CLARK, of Winchester, <i>Governor</i> , (term of office expires in September, 1840,) }	\$2,500
Charles A. Wickliffe, of Bardstown, <i>Lieut.-Governor, & Speaker of the Senate</i> : — \$6 a day while presiding over the Senate. }	
James M. Bullock, of Shelbyville, <i>Secretary of State</i> ,	1,000
Benjamin Selby, Frankfort, <i>Auditor of Public Accounts</i> ,	1,500
John M. Foster, do. <i>Register of the Land-Office</i> ,	1,500
James Davidson, do. <i>Treasurer</i> ,	1,500
Thomas S. Theobald, do. <i>Keeper of the Peniten.</i> ($\frac{1}{2}$ the profits.)	
Peter Dudley, do. <i>Adjutant-General</i> ,	150
John Woods, do. <i>Quartermaster-General</i> ,	150
George A. Robertson, do. <i>State Librarian</i> ,	250

The *Senate* consists of 38 members, elected for four years, one fourth being elected every year. The *House of Representatives* consists of 100, elected annually on the 1st Monday in August. Pay \$ 3.00 a day.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Appeals.

	Salary.
George Robertson, of Lexington, <i>Chief Justice</i> ,	3,000
Ephraim M. Ewing, of Russellville, <i>Judge</i> ,	3,000
Thomas A. Marshall, of Lexington, <i>do.</i>	3,000
Jacob Swigert, of Frankfort, <i>Clerk</i> ,	Fees
Charles S. Morehead, do. <i>Attorney-Gen.</i>	400 & fees.
James C. Coleman, do. <i>Sergeant</i> , \$2 a day while attending the court, and fees.	
James G. Dana, do. <i>Reporter</i> .	

Louisville Chancery Court.

George M. Bibb,	of Louisville,	<i>Chancellor,</i>	Salary. \$3,000
Albert T. Burnley,	do.	<i>Clerk,</i>	Fees.
Charles J. Clarke,	do.	<i>Master,</i>	Fees.
William A. Cocke,	do.	<i>Marshal,</i>	Fees.

Circuit Courts.

The State is divided into 16 Circuits or Districts, and the following are the Circuit Judges, who have each a salary of \$1,500.

<i>District.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
1. Walker Reid,	Washington.	9. John Green,	Danville.
2. Henry O. Brown,	Cynthiana.	10. James Simpson,	Winchester.
3. Daniel Mayes.	Lexington.	11. Kenaz Farrow,	Mount Sterling.
4. James Pryor,	Newcastle.	12. John L. Bridges,	Harrodsburg.
5. John J. Marshall,	Louisville.	13. Armist. H. Churchill,	Elizabethtown.
6. Asher W. Graham,	Bowling Green.	14. Alney McLean,	Greenville.
7. Benj. Shackelford,	Hopkinsville,	15. Joseph Eve,	Barbourville.
8. Christopher Tompkins,	Glasgow.	16. Rezin Davidge,	Moscow.

PAUPERISM.

There are but few paupers in this State. An intelligent correspondent estimates the number at about 1,000, and the annual expense of supporting them at about \$40 each. They are supported by the several counties by a tax on the people; and some of the counties have poor-houses.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Notices may be seen in the Almanac for 1837, of various works of internal improvement which have been commenced in this State. Their progress has been somewhat retarded of late.

XXI. OHIO.

GOVERNMENT.

[The following Executive Officers all reside at Columbus.]

JOSEPH VANCE, <i>Governor</i> ; (term of office expires on the } 1st Monday in December, 1838,)		Salary. \$1,000
Carter B. Harlan,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	800
John A. Bryan,	<i>Auditor of State,</i>	1,000
Joseph Whitehill,	<i>Treasurer of State,</i>	800
Timothy Griffith,	<i>Chief Clerk in the Auditor's Office,</i>	600
Nathaniel Medbury,	<i>Warden of the State Penitentiary.</i>	
William Doherty,	<i>Adjutant-General.</i>	

Christopher Niswanger, *Quartermaster-General.*
 Rufus Hodges, *Paymaster-General.*
 Zachariah Mills, *Librarian to the State Library.*

[The State Library was established in 1817, and contains 5,000 volumes.]

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

			Appointed.	Salary.
Ebenezer Lane,	of Norwalk,	Chief Judge,	1828,	\$ 1,200
Reuben Wood,	Cleveland,	Associate Judge,	1831,	1,200
Peter Hitchcock,		do.	1832,	1,200
Frederick Grimké,	Chillicothe,	do.	1835,	1,200

The Judges are elected by the legislature, for seven years, and the oldest in commission is Chief Judge. Two of the four Judges form a quorum, who hold a court in each county once every year.

Courts of Common Pleas.

				Salary.
Wm. L. Helfenstein,	of Dayton,	Judge 1st Circuit,		\$ 1,000
David Higgins,	Norwalk,	do. 2d do.		1,000
Van R. Humphrey,	Ravenna,	do. 3d do.		1,000
Alexander Harper,	Zanesville,	do. 4th do.		1,000
George W. Belden,	Canton,	do. 5th do.		1,000
John H. Keith,	Somerset,	do. 6th do.		1,000
Benjamin Hinkson,	Wilmington,	do. 7th do.		1,000
Thomas Irvin,	Gallipolis,	do. 8th do.		1,000
David K. Este,	Cincinnati,	do. 9th do.		1,000
John W. Price,	Hillsborough,	do. 10th do.		1,000
Ezra Dean,	Wooster,	do. 11th do.		1,000
Joseph R. Swan,	Columbus,	do. 12th do.		1,000

The Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas are elected by the legislature for seven years. The several Courts of Common Pleas are held, three times a year, by a President Judge and three Associate Judges in most of the counties; but in the counties very recently organized, only twice a year. The Associate Judges are elected by the legislature for seven years, and receive the sum of \$2.50 a day, for each day's actual attendance upon the Courts.

PAUPERISM.

Paupers in this State are not numerous; but, as no returns are made to the legislature, there are no means of ascertaining the number of paupers or the expense of supporting them. They are provided for either at the expense of the county or the township in which they have

a legal settlement. The Commissioners of each county are authorized, in their discretion, to levy a tax for the erection of a poor-house for the use of the county; and, when completed, they are required to appoint annually a Board of three Directors to manage its affairs. These poor-houses are open to all the paupers who have obtained a legal settlement within the respective counties. It is made the duty of the Directors to take the general direction of the poor-house, to prescribe rules for its management and good government, to visit it as often as once a month, to report its condition annually to the Commissioners, and to appoint a superintendent, who is required to take the immediate charge of its concerns.

In many of the older counties, the poor are provided for in this manner. In the counties in which no poor-houses have been erected, paupers are supported at the expense of the respective townships in which they reside, under the supervision of overseers of the poor elected by the people. It is made the duty of the overseers to administer temporary relief to persons who are in circumstances to require it, whether they have obtained a legal residence or not; and, when in the opinion of the overseers it is necessary, they are authorized to make contracts for the maintenance of such paupers at the expense of the townships for a term not exceeding one year.

CANAL TOLLS.

Amount of Tolls received on the Ohio and Miami Canals for the Years ending December 1st, 1835, and 1836.

	1835.	1836.
The Ohio Canal,	\$ 180,977.41	\$206,864.91
The Miami Canal,	51,917.00	51,110.52
<i>Total,</i>	<u>\$232,894.41</u>	<u>\$ 257,975.43</u>

OHIO PENITENTIARY.

Total earnings of the Prisoners during the year ending November 30th, 1836,	\$33,905.12½
Total expenditure for the same period,	30,178.32
<i>Net Profits,</i>	<u>\$ 3,726.80½</u>

Number of Prisoners, December 1st, 1836, 314.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

In the American Almanac for 1837, a notice may be seen of several canals in this State, completed, in progress, or projected, and also a large number of railroad companies, which have been incorporated; but little has been since done on these public improvements on account of the pecuniary embarrassments of the times.

The Miami Canal is now completed from Dayton to Piqua, 30 miles; — total length from Cincinnati to Piqua, 95 miles. It is expected that the distance from Piqua to St. Mary's will be completed in the autumn of 1837.

That portion of the Wabash and Erie Canal which is in the State of Ohio and not completed, was put under contract about the 1st of July, 1837.

No *railroads* in this State are yet completed; but Sandusky City and Monroeville Railroad, also Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad, as far as Tiffin, 30 miles, are graded, ready for laying the rails; and are expected to be put in operation in the autumn of 1837.

Railroads Incorporated early in the Year 1837.

Bellefontaine and Perrysburg; — from Bellefontaine in Logan Co., to Perrysburg in Wood Co. — Capital, \$400,000.

Charleston, Oberlin, and Ashland; — from the mouth of Black River in Lorrain Co., to Ashland in Richland Co. — Capital, \$300,000.

Charleston and Elyria; — from the mouth of Black River to Elyria. — Capital, \$30,000.

Carrollton and Lodi; — from Carrollton in Carroll Co., to Lodi. — Capital, \$100,000.

Lima, Auglaize, and Shanesville; — from Lima to Auglaize, and thence to Shanesville. — Capital, \$100,000.

Massillon and Ohio; — from Massillon to Ohio River. — Capital, \$1,200,000.

Maumee and Indiana; — from Maumee in Lucas Co., to the Sandusky City and Toledo Railroad. — Capital, \$100,000.

Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana; — from the Ohio River, in Columbiana Co., to the Indiana state line, in the county of Paulding, Vanwert, or Williams.

Venice and Margaretta; — from Venice in Huron Co., to Bellevue. — Capital, \$25,000.

Vermillion and Ashland; — from the mouth of Vermillion River in Huron Co., to Ashland in Richland Co. — Capital, \$300,000.

Wellsville, Steubenville, and Bridgeport; — from Wellsville to Steubenville and Bridgeport. — Capital, \$500,000.

Canal Companies Incorporated in 1837.

Cincinnati and Whitewater; — from Cincinnati, along the valleys of the Ohio, Great Miami, and Whitewater Rivers, to intersect the Whitewater and Indiana Canal at Harrison. — Capital, \$450,000.

Franklin and Delaware; — from Columbus to Delaware. — Capital, \$300,000.

Carrel Canal Co.; — from the mouth of Chagrin River in Cuyahoga Co. to Holmes's Mill. — Capital, \$300,000.

XXII. INDIANA.

GOVERNMENT.

DAVID WALLACE, of Covington,	<i>Governor</i> ; (term of office } expires in December, 1839,)	Salary. \$ 1,500
—— Hillis,	<i>Lieut.- Governor</i> ; — Pay, \$ 2 a day during the session of the Gen. Assembly.	
William J. Brown, of Indianapolis,	<i>Secretary of State</i> ; elected by the Gen. Assembly for 4 years ending - January, 1841,	\$600 and perquisites.
Nath. B. Palmer, of Indianapolis,	<i>Treasurer of State</i> ; elected for 3 years ending Feb., 1838,	\$400 and perquisites.
Morris Morris, of Indianapolis,	<i>Auditor of Public Accounts</i> ; term expires Jan., 1838,	400 and perquisites.
Douglass Maguire,	<i>Attorney-General</i> ; appointed by the Gover- nor during pleasure,	100
Daniel D. Pratt,	<i>Quartermaster-General</i> ; appointed by the Governor during pleasure,	100
James Keigwin,	<i>Keeper of the Penitentiary,</i>	Profits.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

Isaac Blackford,	of Indianapolis,	<i>Chief Judge,</i>	Salary. \$ 1,500
Charles Decoy,	of Charlestown,	<i>Judge,</i>	1,500
Jeremiah Sullivan,	of Madison,	<i>do.</i>	1,500
Henry P. Coburn,	of Indianapolis,	<i>Clerk,</i>	Fees.

The judges are appointed by the Governor and Senate for 7 years. This court holds its sessions at Indianapolis in May and November. It has appellate jurisdiction only, except that the legislature may give it original jurisdiction in capital cases, and cases in chancery in which the President of the Circuit Court may be interested or prejudiced.

Circuit Courts.

John R. Porter,	Vermillion Co.,	1st Circuit,	<i>President Judge,</i>	Salary. \$1,000
J. H. Thompson,	Charlestown,	2d do.	<i>do.</i>	1,000
M. C. Eggleston,	Brookville,	3d do.	<i>do.</i>	1,000
		4th do.	<i>do.</i>	1,000
William W. Wick,	Indianapolis,	5th do.	<i>do.</i>	1,000
Samuel Bigger,	Rushville,	6th do.	<i>do.</i>	1,000
E. M. Huntington,	Terre Haut,	7th do.	<i>do.</i>	1,000
Charles W. Ewing,	Fort Wayne,	8th do.	<i>do.</i>	1,000
Samuel Sample,	South Bend,	9th do.	<i>do.</i>	1,000

These judges are elected by the legislature for 7 years. They hold two terms annually. The Associate Judges have \$ 2 a day.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

In the Almanac for 1837, a notice may be seen of various important works of internal improvement, commenced or projected.

The *Wabash and Erie Canal*, a state work, is completed from Fort Wayne to Logansport.

The *White Water Canal*, a state work, to extend from Lawrenceburg to the National Road in Wayne Co., 76 miles long. The part from Lawrenceburg to Brookville, 34 miles, is under contract.

Lawrenceburg and Indianapolis; incorporated in 1832; — part under contract; — cost estimated at \$1,000,000.

The *Madison and Lafayette Railroad*; commenced in 1836; — 22 miles under contract.

The *Jeffersonville and Crawfordsville Railroad*; 20 miles under contract.

The *Central Canal* and *New Albany and Vincennes Turnpike*, in progress.

XXIII. ILLINOIS.

GOVERNMENT.

	Salary.
JOSEPH DUNCAN, of Jacksonville, <i>Governor</i> ; (term of office from 1st Monday, Dec., 1834, to 1st Monday, Dec., 1838,)	\$ 1,000
William H. Davidson, of Carmi, <i>Lieut.-Governor</i> ; \$6 a day during the session of the legislature.	
Alexander P. Field, of Vandalia, <i>Secretary of State</i> ,	1,000
Levi Davis, do. <i>Auditor of Public Accounts</i> , (including clerk hire	1,800)
John D. Whiteside, do. <i>Treasurer</i> ,	800
Usher P. Linder, do. <i>Attorney-General</i> ,	350 & fees.
<i>Senate</i> , 40 members. <i>House of Representatives</i> , 93 members. Pay of each \$4 a day.	

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

	Salary.
William Wilson, of Carmi, <i>Chief Justice</i> ,	\$ 1,200
Samuel D. Lockwood, of Jacksonville, <i>Associate Justice</i> ,	1,200
Thomas C. Browne, of Springfield, do.	1,200
Theophilus W. Smith, of Chicago, do.	1,200

This court holds its terms at the seat of government on the 2d Monday in December, and the 1st Monday in June.

Circuit Courts.

Jesse B. Thomas, 1st Circuit.	James H. Ralston, 5th Circuit.
Sidney Breese, 2d do.	Daniel Stone, 6th do.
Walter B. Scates, 3d do.	John Pierson, 7th do.
Justin Harlan, 4th do.	

The salary of the several Circuit Judges is \$ 1,000.

Municipal Courts of Chicago and Alton.

			Salary.
Thomas Ford,	Chicago,	Judge,	\$1,000
William Martin,	Alton,	do.	1,000

PAUPERISM.

Paupers are very few in this State; and the expense of maintaining them is trifling. They are supported by each county under the direction of the court of the County Commissioners, except in the city of Chicago, Alton, and a few other incorporated towns.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

During the session of the Legislature, in the early part of the year 1837, an act, which was approved by the governor on the 28th of February, 1837, was passed to establish and maintain a general system of internal improvement. This act requires that two boards shall be elected, biennially, by the joint vote of the General Assembly; one entitled a Board of Fund Commissioners, consisting of three members; the other, a Board of Commissioners of Public Works, consisting of seven members. The latter "Board are authorized to locate, superintend, direct, and construct, on the part of this State, all works of internal improvements which have been or shall be authorized to be undertaken, prosecuted, and constructed by the State, either in whole or in part, excepting the 'Illinois and Michigan Canal.'"

Fund Commissioners. Col. Thomas Mather of Springfield, Charles Oakley of Tremont, and Gen. M. M. Rawlings of Shawneetown.

Commissioners of Public Works. William Kinney of St. Clair County, *President*; E. Willard of Jonesborough, Murray McConnel of Jacksonville, M. K. Alexander of Paris, Joel Wright of Canton, J. W. Stephenson of Galena, and E. Peck of Chicago. — G. W. Caruthers of Vandalia, *Secretary*.

The State is divided into four districts; and four companies, each having an experienced engineer, are engaged in making surveys.

The Board of Fund Commissioners are authorized to contract for a loan, or loans, from time to time, in all not exceeding \$ 8,000,000, at a rate of interest not exceeding 8 per cent, payable semi-annually, for carrying into effect the provisions of the Act. The following 15 appro-

priations are made for the several works specified in the Act ; — total amount, \$ 9,600,000.

For the *improvement of the navigation of rivers* the following appropriations have been made ; — viz. 1st. The Great Wabash, \$ 100,000 ; 2d. The Illinois, \$ 100,000 ; 3d. Rock River, \$ 100,000 ; 4th. The Kaskaskia, \$ 50,000 ; 5th. The Little Wabash, \$ 50,000.

6th. For the great *Western Mail Rout*, leading from Vincennes to St. Louis, \$ 250,000.

Appropriations for Railroads. 7th. A Railroad from the city of Cairo, at or near the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, to some point at or near the southern termination of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, *via* Vandalia, Shelbyville, Decatur, and Bloomington, and from thence *via* Savannah to Galena ; — \$ 3,500,000.

8th. A southern cross Railroad from Alton to Mount Carmel, *via* Edwardsville, Carlyle, Salem, Fairfield, and Albion ; and also a Railroad from Alton to Shawneetown to diverge from the aforesaid southern cross railroad at or near Edwardsville, and thence from said diverging point, *via* Lebanon in St. Clair county, Nashville in Washington county, Pinkneyville in Perry county, Frankfort in Franklin county, and Equality in Gallatin county ; — \$ 1,600,000.

9th. The northern cross Railroad from Quincy on the Mississippi river, *via* Columbus and Clayton in Adams county, Mount Sterling in Schuyler county, Meradosia and Jacksonville in Morgan county, Springfield in Sangamon county, Decatur in Macon county, Sydney in Champaign county, and Danville in Vermillion county, and thence to the State line, in the direction of Lafayette, Indiana ; which railroad shall cross the Sangamon river at some eligible point below the north and south forks thereof ; — \$ 1,850,000.

10th. A branch of the Central Railroad, to commence at some eligible point on said road where a direct line from Hillsborough to Shelbyville would intersect the same, or within one mile of the said point of intersection, and to run from thence, *via* Shelbyville in Shelby county, Charleston in Coles county, Paris in Edgar county, and thence to the State line in a general direction for Terre Haute, Indiana ; — \$ 650,000.

11th. A Railroad from Peoria in Peoria county, *via* Canton in Fulton county, Macomb in McDonough county, Carthage in Hancock county, to Warsaw on the Mississippi river ; — \$ 700,000.

12th. A Railroad from Lower Alton, *via* Upper Alton and Hillsborough, to the Central Railroad, so as to intersect the Railroad from Terre Haute to the same ; — \$ 600,000.

13th. A Railroad from Belleville, *via* Lebanon, to intersect the Railroad from Alton to Mount Carmel, at the nearest and most eligible point on said road ; — \$ 150,000.

14th. A Railroad from Bloomington in McLean county, to Mackinaw

town in Tazewell county, to diverge a fork at said Mackinaw town; one branch or fork of said Railroad to run to the Illinois river and connect with the Peoria and Warsaw Railroad, at Peoria; and the other branch to run through Tremont to Pekin; — \$350,000.

15th. There is appropriated the sum of \$200,000 of the first moneys that may be obtained under the provisions of the Act, to be drawn, in a ratable proportion to the census last made, by the several counties, through which no Railroad or Canal is provided to be made at the expense or cost of the State of Illinois; which said money is to be expended in the improvement of roads, constructing bridges, and other public works.

Remarks. — Some of the above Railroads occupy the same routes as those contemplated by private companies, chartered at a previous session of the Legislature. It is expected that State works will supersede those projected by private companies, and that the charters will be surrendered.

This system of public works does not include the "Illinois and Michigan Canal."

About 55 miles of the Quincy and Danville Railroad, (No. 9,) are now under contract at \$8,000 a mile, — from Meradosia to Springfield.

The *Illinois and Michigan Canal*, extending from Chicago on Lake Michigan, to Peru on Illinois river, about 100 miles in length, was commenced in 1836, as a State work, under the direction of a separate Board of Commissioners, consisting of W. F. Thornton, J. A. McClermand, and Jacob Fry.

Railroads undertaken by private Companies.

A Railroad from the Ferry, at St. Louis, to the coal mines at Bluffs; 6 miles; expected to be completed in December, 1837.

A Railroad from Jacksonville to Augusta; 22 miles; in progress.

A Railroad from Chicago to Des Plains; 12 miles; in progress.

A Railroad from Naples to Jacksonville; 22 miles; incorporated in 1837. Several others are projected.

XXIV. MISSOURI.

GOVERNMENT.

		Salary.
LESLIE W. BOGES, <i>Governor</i> ; (term, from 3d Monday in November, 1836, to 3d Monday in November, 1840,)	}	\$ 1,500
F. Cannon, <i>Lieut.-Governor and President of the Senate.</i>		
Peter G. Glover, City of Jefferson, <i>Secretary of State,</i>		730 and fees.
John Walker, do. <i>Treasurer,</i>		730 and fees.
Hiram H. Baber, do. <i>Audit. of Public Acc's,</i>		730 and fees.
Daniel Dunklin, <i>Surveyor-General.</i>		
William B. Napton, <i>Attorney-General.</i>		

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

		Salary.
Matthias McGirk,	<i>Presiding Judge,</i>	\$1,100
George Tompkins,	<i>Associate Judge,</i>	1,100
John C. Edwards,	<i>do.</i>	1,100

Circuit Courts.

Judges.		Salary.	Judges.		Salary.
William Scott,	1st Circuit,	\$1,000	J. F. Ryland,	6th Circuit,	\$1,000
Th. Reynolds,	2d do.	1,000	C. H. Allen,	7th do.	1,000
Ezra Hunt,	3d do.	1,000	L. E. Lawless,	8th do.	1,000
P. H. McBride,	4th do.	1,000	— Jones,	9th do.	1,000
A. A. King,	5th do.	1,000	John D. Cook,	10th do.	1,000

POPULATION OF MISSOURI.

	Whites.	Slaves.	Free Colored.	Total.
1836	202,757	40,540	911	244,208
1830	114,795	25,081	567	140,443
Increase,	87,962	15,459	344	103,563

PAUPERISM.

Paupers are few in number in this State. They are supported at the expense of the different counties in which they reside, under the direction of the County Commissioners.

RAILROAD.

In addition to the railroads mentioned in the Almanac for 1837, another is projected from the town of Louisiana on the Mississippi, to Columbia, and thence to Rocheport on the Missouri.

XXV. MICHIGAN.

GOVERNMENT.

STEVENS T. MASON, of Detroit,	<i>Governor</i> ; — term expires } January 1, 1838, }	Salary. \$2,000
Edward Munday,	of Ann Arbor, <i>Lieut.-Gov.</i> — \$6 a day } during the session of the Legislature. }	
Kintzing Pritchette, of Detroit,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	1,000
John D. Pierce, of Marshall,	<i>Superintendent of Pub. Instruct.,</i>	1,500
Henry Howard, of Detroit,	<i>Treasurer,</i>	500
Robert Abbott,	<i>do. Auditor-General,</i>	400
Peter Morey,	<i>do. Attorney-General,</i>	400
Calvin Jackson,	<i>do. Priv. Sec. to the Governor,</i>	500
Edward N. Bridges,	<i>Bank Commissioner,</i>	1,000

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
William A. Fletcher,	of Ann Arbor,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$1,600
George Morell,	of Detroit,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	1,500
Epaphroditus Ransom,	of Kalamazoo,	<i>do.</i>	1,500
Elon Farnsworth,	of Detroit,	<i>Chancellor,</i>	1,500

The Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, for the term of 7 years.

PROGRESS OF POPULATION.

The population of Michigan has increased with great rapidity within a few years past. The population, in 1830, was 31,639; in 1834, 85,856; and in 1837, computed at 200,000.

Michigan was admitted into the Union, upon an equal footing with the other States, on the 26th of January, 1837, by Act of Congress, approved by the President of the United States.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The Legislature of this State, on the 20th of March, 1837, passed "an Act to provide for the organization and support of Primary Schools," for which the State possesses very valuable funds, as will be seen by the following extract from the "Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction;" which was made to the Legislature, January 5th, 1837.

"The primary school lands reserved from sale, and given to the State by the ordinance of Congress, consist of sections number sixteen, in all the surveyed townships; and by the constitution of the State, as already intimated, the proceeds of all these lands are to go into one general fund for the support of schools throughout the State. Were it not so, one township might derive from its lands an enormous yearly income, while its neighbor with more inhabitants might be almost entirely destitute, owing to the unfortunate location of its sixteenth section. The peninsular portion of the State of Michigan contains very nearly 40,000 square miles. One thirty-sixth of which belongs to the common school fund. In 40,000 square miles, there are 1,111 townships of 36 square miles each. But dropping 11 entire townships for the deficiency already suggested, there will remain 1,100 townships, which is a fraction less than the true number.

"One square mile, section number sixteen in each township, amounting in all to 1,100 square miles, is devoted to the cause of primary education. In 1,100 square miles, there are 704,000 acres, which at \$5 per acre, the minimum price, would realize to the State \$3,520,000. It is to be presumed, however, that a due proportion of this amount is waste land, and consequently of no value. But if a portion is waste land, an

equal portion must be regarded as of the first quality. Throwing one fourth entirely out of the question, the remaining three fourths will produce the following results, at the prices estimated for each separate fourth ; —

The first quarter, at \$ 10 per acre, would amount to	\$ 1,760,000
The second do. 7 do. do.	1,232,000
The third do. 4 do. do.	704,000
<i>Total,</i>	<u>\$ 3,696,000</u>

Another estimate will show a similar result.

50,000 acres, at \$ 15 per acre, would amount to	\$ 750,000
150,000 do. 10 do. do.	1,500,000
200,000 do. 5 do. do.	1,000,000
200,000 do. 3 do. do.	600,000
104,000 do. 0 do. do.	000,000
<i>Total,</i>	<u>\$ 3,850,000</u>

“ These estimates may seem to be extravagant ; but it is confidently believed, that the result, in the issue of things, will exceed, rather than fall short of the highest computation.”

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

On the 18th of March, 1837, an Act was passed “ to provide for the organization and government of the University of Michigan,” an institution which is to be established at Ann Arbor ; the government of it to be invested in a Board of Regents consisting of 12 members ; the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Judges of the Supreme Court, and Chancellor of the State, to be, *ex officio*, members. — The University is to consist of 3 departments ; — 1st, the department of literature, science, and the arts ; — 2d, law ; — 3d, medicine ; — and to have 26 professorships. The funds of the University consist in lands, estimated by the Superintendent of Public Instruction at the value of \$921,600.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

On the 23d of February, 1837, an Act was passed to provide for a Geological survey of the State ; and sums for the years 1837, 1838, 1839, and 1840, the whole not exceeding \$ 29,000, were appropriated for the purpose. Dr. Houghton has been appointed Geologist.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

In March, 1837, an Act was passed for establishing a system of Internal Improvement, under the direction of a “ Board of Commissioners of Internal Improvements,” consisting of 7 members, the Governor being, *ex officio*, one of that number, and the President of the Board ; and the

loan of a sum not exceeding \$ 5,000,000 was authorized, at a rate of interest not exceeding $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The Board of Commissioners were authorized and directed to cause surveys to be made for the three following railroads across the peninsula of Michigan ; —

1. The *Central Railroad* ; — extending from Detroit to the mouth of St. Joseph's river. — Appropriation, \$400,000.

3. The *Southern Railroad* ; — extending from the navigable waters of the river Raisin, passing by the village of Monroe, to New Buffalo. Appropriation, \$100,000.

3. The *Northern Railroad* ; — extending from Palma, or from or near the mouth of Black River, to the navigable waters of Grand River, or to Lake Michigan, in the county of Ottawa. Appropriation, \$50,000.

Appropriations were made for the survey of a canal, or for a canal and railroad, from Mount Clemens to or near to the mouth of the Kalamazoo river ; and a canal to unite the waters of the Saginaw river, with the navigable waters of the Maple or Grand rivers ; — also to survey the St. Joseph's, Kalamazoo, and Grand rivers, with a view to the improvement of their navigation.

Incorporated Railroad Companies.

Four railroads to be constructed by incorporated companies were noticed in the Almanac for 1837. Companies were incorporated in March, 1837, for constructing the two following railroads.

The *Detroit and Shiawassee Railroad* ; from Detroit to Shiawassee. Capital, \$500,000.

The *Gibraltar and Clinton Railroad* ; from Gibraltar to Clinton. Capital, \$400,000.

XXVI. ARKANSAS.

GOVERNMENT.

		Salary.
JAMES CONWAY,	of Little Rock, <i>Governor</i> ; — term of office expires November, 1840,	} \$2,000
Robert A. Watkins,	of Little Rock, <i>Secretary of State</i> ; — term of office from 1836 to 1840,	
		} 700

The Legislature meets biennially, at Little Rock, on the first Monday in November. — Senators, 17. Samuel C. Roane, *President*. Representatives, 54. John Wilson, *Speaker*.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

		Salary.
Daniel Ringo,	of Little Rock, <i>Chief Justice</i> ,	\$1,800
Th. I. Lacey,	<i>Associate Justice</i> ,	1,800
Townson Dickenson,	<i>do.</i>	1,800

The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction only, except in particular cases pointed out by the Constitution. The judges are elected by the General Assembly, by a joint vote of both Houses, for a term of 8 years.

Circuit Court.

Judges. — Charles Caldwell, Lewis B. Tully, John C. P. Tollieson, — Handy, James Hoge, De Lafayette Royseton. — Salary of each \$1,200.

The Circuit Court has original jurisdiction over all criminal cases which are not otherwise provided for by law; and exclusive original jurisdiction of all crimes amounting to felony at the common law; and original jurisdiction of all civil cases which shall not be cognizable before Justices of the Peace, until otherwise directed by the General Assembly; and original jurisdiction in all matters of contract, where the sum in controversy is over one hundred dollars. — The judges are elected by the General Assembly for a term of 4 years.

XXVII. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The District of Columbia is under the immediate government of Congress. The city of Washington became the seat of the government of the United States in 1800; and it is the residence of the President and the other chief executive officers of the national government.

The Congress of the United States meets every year at Washington, on the first Monday in December, unless it is otherwise provided by law; and the Supreme Court of the United States meets here annually on the 2d Monday in January.

JUDICIARY.

Circuit Court.

	Residence.		Salary.
William Cranch,	Washington,	<i>Chief Judge,</i>	\$2,700
Buckner Thurston,	do.	<i>Assistant Judge,</i>	2,500
James S. Morsel,	Georgetown,	<i>do.</i>	2,500
Francis S. Key,	Washington,	<i>Attorney,</i>	Fees, &c.
Alexander Hunter,	do.	<i>Marshal,</i>	do.
William Brent,		<i>Clerk for Washington County,</i>	do.
Edmund I. Lee,		<i>Clerk for Alexandria County,</i>	do.

Orphans' Court.

			Salary.
S. Chase,	Washington,	<i>Judge,</i>	\$1,000
Edward N. Roach,	do.	<i>do.</i>	800
H. C. Neale,	do.	<i>Register.</i>	
Alexander Moore,	Alexandria,	<i>do.</i>	

XXVIII. FLORIDA TERRITORY.

GOVERNMENT.

		Salary.
RICHARD K. CALL, <i>Governor</i> ;	(appointed in 1836; term of } office expires in April, 1839,)	\$ 2,500
John P. Duval,	<i>Secretary</i> ,	1,500

The Legislature, or Legislative Council, is composed of 27 members, who are elected annually by the people on the 2d Monday in October. It meets annually at Tallahassee, the seat of government and residence of the Governor, on the 1st Monday in January, and its sessions are limited to 6 weeks.

JUDICIARY.

	<i>Judges.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Salary.</i>	<i>Attorneys.</i>
Western District,	J. A. Cameron,	Pensacola,	\$ 1,800	George Walker.
Middle do.	Th. Randall,	Tallahassee,	1,800	Ch. S. Sibley.
Eastern do.	Robert R. Reid,	St. Augustine,	1,800	Th. Douglass.
Southern do.	James Webb,	Key West,	2,300	William Marvin.

Marshals. — J. W. Exum, T. E. Randolph, Samuel Blair, and Ch. M. Wells.

The Western District comprises the counties of Escambia, Walton, Washington, Franklin, and Jackson; and the Superior Courts are held at Pensacola and Mariana.

The Middle District comprises the counties of Leon, Gadsden, Hamilton, Jefferson, and Madison; and the courts are held at Tallahassee and San Pedro.

The Eastern District comprises the counties of Nassau, St. Johns, Duval, Columbia, Alachua, Hillsborough, and part of Mosquito; and the courts are held at St. Augustine, Newmansville, and Jacksonville.

The Southern District comprises the counties of Monroe, Dade, and part of Mosquito; and the courts are held at Key West.

The *Court of Appeals*, consisting of the Judges of the several Superior Courts, is held annually at Tallahassee on the 1st Monday in January.

The territory comprises 20 counties; and the County Courts are held semi-annually by the judges in the respective counties, who have a limited civil jurisdiction, and original jurisdiction in all matters relating to estates, testate and intestate, and to guardians, wards, and orphans, and their estates.

RAILROADS AND CANALS.

The *Lake Wimico and St. Joseph's Canal and Railroad*; — from St. Joseph's to Lake Wimico; 12 miles long. Incorporated in 1835 and 1836; — completed in 1836.

The *East Florida Railroad*; — from Jacksonville to St. Marks; 160 miles; — estimated cost, \$1,233,000; — preparatory survey made; must be completed in 5 years.

Canals and Railroads Incorporated.

Name.	Inc.	From	To	Length Miles.
Planters and Citizens' Canal Co.	1831	Matanzas River	Halifax River, E. F.	15
Tallahassee Rail Road Co.	1834	Tallahassee	St. Mark's	20
Florida, Alabama & Georgia R. R. Co.	1834	Columbus, Geo.	Pensacola Bay	120
Flor. Peninsula & Jacksonville R. R. Co.	1834	Jacksonville	Tallahassee	150
St. Andrews and Chipola Canal Co.	1835			
Pensacola and Perdido R. R. & C. Co.	1835	Pensacola Bay	Mobile Bay	40
L. Wimico & St. Joseph's R. R. & C. Co.	1835	St. Joseph's	Tallahassee by the way of L. Wimico	70
St. Augustine and Picolata R. R. Co.	1836	St. Augustine	Picolata	18
East and South Florida Canal,	1837	St. Augustine	Cape Florida	300
Brunswick (Geo.) and Florida R. R. Co.	1837	Brunswick, Geo.	Apalachicola or St. George's Sound, via Tallahassee	

XXIX. WISCONSIN TERRITORY.

GOVERNMENT.

HENRY DODGE, *Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs*; } *Salary.*
term from 1836 to 1839, } \$2,500

Wm. B. Staughton, *Secretary*; term from 1837 to 1839, 1,200

The *Legislative Assembly* consists of a Council of 13 members elected for 4 years, and a House of Representatives of 26 members elected for 2 years. Their pay is \$3 a day, and \$3 for every 20 miles' travel. The government was organized in 1836, and the first session of the Assembly commenced on the 25th of October, 1836, at Belmont, Iowa co. The second session is to commence on the first Monday of November, 1837, at Burlington, Des Moines co. By an Act of the Assembly, *Madison*, on the Four Lakes, is to be the seat of government after the 4th of March, 1839. — Population, in 1837, estimated at 25,000; and rapidly increasing.

JUDICIARY.

Charles Dunn, of Elk Grove, 1st District, *Chief Justice*, *Salary.* \$1,800
David Irvin, of Du Buque, 2d do. *Associate Justice*, 1,800
William C. Frazier of Milwaukie, 3d do. do. 1,800
W. W. Chapman, *Attorney*. **Francis Gehon**, *Marshal*.

WISCONSIN UNIVERSITY.

In December, 1836, by an Act passed by the Legislature, an institution was incorporated, entitled "The Wisconsin University," to be

established at Belmont, and to be under the direction of 21 trustees, appointed by the Legislature, the Governor to be, *ex officio*, one of the number. No measures have yet been taken to carry the Act into effect.

NEWSPAPERS.

Title.	Place.	Title.	Place.
Wisconsin Pioneer,	Milwaukie.	Wisconsin Democrat,	Green Bay.
Milwaukie Advertiser,		Iowa News,	Du Buque.
Miners' Free Press,		—— Gazette,	Burlington.
	Mineral Point.		

RAILROADS INCORPORATED, DECEMBER, 1836.

The *Lafontaine or Portage Railroad*; — to extend from Lafontaine on Fox River to Winebago Lake.

The *Belmont and Du Buque Railroad*; — to extend from Belmont to Du Buque, 30 miles; — with power to extend it to Mineral Point, and thence to Dodgeville.

AMERICAN STATES.

Republics of North America.

	Population.	Capitals.	Population.	Presidents.
United States, . . .	12,866,020	Washington,	18,827	Martin Van Buren.
Mexico,	7,847,292	Mexico,	170,000	Gen. Bustamente.
Texas,	65,000	Houston,		Samuel Houston.
Central America, . .	1,800,000	Guatemala,	45,000	Gen. Morazan.
Hayti,	935,335	Cape Haytien,	15,000	J. P. Boyer.

Republics of South America.

United Prov. La Plata,	2,379,888	Buenos Ayres,	80,000	Gen. Rosas.
Peru,	1,700,000	Lima,	70,000	Gen. Santa Cruz.
Bolivia,	1,300,000	Chuquisaca,	12,000	
Chili,	1,500,000	Santiago,	65,675	Gen. Prieto.
New Grenada, . . .	1,227,680	Bogota,	60,000	Señor Marquez.
Venezuela,	659,638	Caraccas,	40,000	Dr. Vargas.
Paraguay,	600,000	Assumption,	9,000	Dr. Francia, <i>Dict.</i>
Equator,	481,966	Quito,	60,000	Gen. Flores.
Uruguay,	175,000	Monte-Video,	10,000	Gen. Oribe.

Empire.

Brazil,	5,130,458	Rio Janeiro.	160,000	Emperor. Pedro II.
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The population of the above, with the exception of that of the *United States* and *Texas*, is given according to the Weimar Almanac for 1835.

TEXAS.

GOVERNMENT.

		Salary.
SAMUEL HOUSTON,	<i>President,</i>	\$10,000
Mirabeau B. Lamar,	<i>Vice-President,</i>	3,500
	<i>*Secretary of State,</i>	3,500
B. B. Bee,	<i>Secretary of War,</i>	3,500
Henry Smith,	<i>Secretary of the Treasury,</i>	3,500
S. Rhodes Fisher,	<i>Secretary of the Navy,</i>	3,500
R. Barr,	<i>Postmaster-General,</i>	3,500
P. W. Grayson,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	3,500
J. W. Moody, <i>Auditor of Accounts.</i>	W. H. Patton, <i>Quartermaster-Gen.</i>	
J. Snively, <i>Paymaster-General.</i>	A. Sidney Thurston, <i>Commis.-Gen.</i>	
E. Moorehouse, <i>Adjutant-General.</i>		

The election of President, Vice-President, Senators, and Representatives took place on the 1st of September, 1836; General S. Houston received 3,385 votes for President, and Mirabeau B. Lamar 2,738 for Vice-President. The Congress met on the 1st of October, 1836. The seat of government is Houston.

The following notice of the formation of an independent government in Texas, and the outlines of the Constitution, are extracted from a letter of Henry M. Morfit, to John Forsyth, (U. S.) Secretary of State, dated Velasco, August 22d, 1836.

"A Convention held at San Felipe, in November, 1835, composed of 56 representatives from all the municipalities, in which they declared, that, as Santa Anna and other military chieftains had by force of arms overthrown the federal institutions of Mexico, and dissolved the social compact which existed between Texas and the other members of the confederacy, they had taken up arms against the encroachments of military despots, and in defence of the Constitution.

"This was considered as an absolute separation from Mexico, and on the 2d of March, 1836, delegates of the people from all the districts declared Texas a "*free, sovereign, and independent State.*"

"A Provisional Government had already been formed under the Convention of November, 1835, which continued until a general Congress met at Washington, on the Rio Brazos, on the day previous to the declaration of independence. This convention took place by writs of election issued by the Provisional Government, and it is said that all parts of Texas were represented in it, from the extreme western settlement at San Patricio, on the Nueces, to the Sabine and Red Rivers.

"On the 17th of March, 1836, that convention unanimously adopted the present Constitution, which, in the greater part, very nearly resem-

* J. Pinkney Henderson, late Secretary of State, has been recently appointed Minister to England.

bles that of the United States, and seems to have received the general approbation of the citizens.

“ The powers of the government under that instrument are divided into legislative, executive, and judicial departments ; the Representatives to be chosen annually, until Congress shall otherwise provide by law, and the Senators for the term of three years. The House of Representatives to consist of not less than twenty-four nor more than forty members, until the population shall amount to one hundred thousand souls ; after which, the whole number shall not be less than forty, nor more than one hundred. The Senate to be never less than one-third, nor more than one-half the number of Representatives.

“ The executive authority is vested in a chief magistrate, styled the President of the Republic of Texas. The first to hold his office for two years, and all succeeding presidents to be elected for three years, and be ineligible during the following term.

“ The judicial powers are confided to one superior and such other courts as Congress may establish ; the judges to hold their offices for four years, and be reëligible.

“ Some of the peculiarities of this constitution are,

“ That ministers of the Gospel shall not be elected to the executive office, nor to a seat in either branch of Congress.

“ That no holder of public money or collector thereof shall be entitled to a seat in the legislature, until he shall have acquitted himself of all responsibility.

“ That the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction *only*, and no judge shall sit in a cause in the Supreme Court which shall have been tried by him in a court below.

“ That the judges are to be elected, by joint ballot of both Houses of Congress, for four years.

“ That the Executive shall not command the army or navy in person, without the authority of a resolution of Congress.

“ That all officers shall remain in office during the term of the President, unless sooner removed with the advice and consent of the Senate.

“ That Congress shall not have the power to emancipate slaves ; nor shall any slaveholder be allowed to manumit, without the consent of the legislature, unless he shall send the slave without the limits of the republic.

“ That no free person of African descent, either in whole or in part, shall be permitted to reside permanently in the republic, without the consent of Congress.

“ That the admission of negroes, except from the United States, is for ever prohibited, and the importation of them declared to be piracy.

“ That no alien shall hold land, except by title direct from the government, though their heirs may take by descent.

“ That perpetuities or monopolies are contrary to the genius of a free government, and shall not be allowed.

“ That no appropriation shall be made for private or local purposes, unless two-thirds of each House shall concur.

“ That the President shall not re-nominate the same individual to office after rejection by the Senate.

“ It also protects the public domain from donations made by the legislature of Coahuila and Texas, to persons not citizens of the republic, and declares such grants to be fraudulent.”

Mr. Morfit estimates Texas, according to its present limits, to be nearly four times as large, in extent of surface, as the State of Virginia, and its population to amount to about 65,000 inhabitants; the army, in September, 1836, at 2,500; — the public debt at \$1,250,000.

“ The products of Texas,” says Mr. Morfit, “ are principally cotton and corn; the former is the most cultivated, on account of its superior value: this year there will be less than 10,000 bales; but, if the country had been quiet, there would have been 50,000. Abundance of fine cattle is raised with very little difficulty, and the climate and soil are adapted to the usual grain of our own country.

“ It is said that the sugar-cane would thrive well here, but I should doubt it; though I believe, from personal observation, that the soil would yield abundant crops of indigo, and with little trouble.

“ The tonnage of Texas, as might be expected for a country so new, is very small. Heretofore, part of the trade was carried on in Mexican shipping, and then the amount was much greater; at present, they have not more than a dozen commercial vessels, including two or three steamboats.”

BRITISH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

	Year.	Pop.	
Lower Canada,	1831	539,822	Earl of Gosford, <i>Governor-General.</i>
Upper Canada,	1833	296,544	Major-Gen. Sir Francis B. Head, <i>Lieut.-Governor.</i>
Nova Scotia,	1827	123,848	Major-Gen. Sir C. Campbell, <i>do.</i>
New Brunswick,	1834	119,116	Major-Gen. Sir John Harvey, <i>do.</i>
Prince Edw. Isl.	1833	28,925	Charles Augustine Fitzroy, <i>do.</i>
Newfoundland,	1828	58,088	Captain Prescott, <i>Governor.</i>
Cape Breton,	estim.	30,000	
<i>Total,</i>		1,196,343	

BRITISH WEST INDIES: — LATE SLAVE COLONIES,

With the Governors, Population, Slaves, &c., in 1833.

		Whites.	Free colored.	Slaves.	Total.
Antigua,	Henry Light, <i>Lieut.-Gov.</i>	2,000	3,000	30,000	35,000
Bahama,	Lt. Col. W. Colebrooke, <i>do.</i>	4,200	3,000	9,300	16,900
Barbadoes,	Sir E. J. M. Macgregor, <i>Gov.</i>	15,000	5,000	82,000	102,100
Berbice,	Sir Jas. Carmichael Smith, <i>do.</i>	550	1,150	21,300	23,000
Demarara,		3,000	6,400	70,000	79,400
Bermuda,	Maj.-Gen. Sir R. Chapman, <i>Lt.-G.</i>	3,900	740	4,600	9,240
Dominica,	Henry Light, <i>do.</i>	850	3,600	15,400	19,840
Grenada,	Lt.-Col. C. J. Doyle, <i>Gov.</i>	800	2,800	24,000	27,600
Honduras,	Col. Fr. Cockburn,	250	2,300	2,100	4,650
Jamaica,	Major-Gen. Sir L. Smith, <i>Gov.</i>	37,000	55,000	323,000	415,000
Montserrat,	Henry Light, <i>Lieut.-Gov.</i>	300	800	6,200	7,300
Novis,	Do. <i>do.</i>	700	2,000	6,600	9,300
St. Christopher,	Lieut.-Col. H. G. Macleod, <i>do.</i>	1,600	3,000	19,200	21,800
St. Lucia,	Col. Sir Dudley Hill, <i>Gov.</i>	960	3,700	13,600	18,260
St. Vincent,	Capt. George Tyler, <i>Lieut.-Gov.</i>	1,300	2,800	23,500	27,600
Tobago,	Major-Gen. H. C. Darling, <i>Gov.</i>	320	1,200	12,500	14,020
Tortola,		480	1,300	5,400	7,180
Trinidad,	Sir G. F. Hill, <i>Lieut.-Gov.</i>	4,200	16,000	24,000	44,200
	<i>Total,</i>	77,460	113,890	692,700	884,050

Colonial Bishops. —————, Bishop of Quebec ; George J. Mountain, D. D., Bishop of Montreal ; John Inglis, D. D., Bishop of Nova Scotia ; Christopher Lipscomb, D. D., Bishop of Jamaica ; Wm. H. Coleridge, D. D., Bishop of Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands.

EUROPE.

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

Name.	Title.	State.	Date of Birth.	Date of Accession.	Age at Accession.	Religion.
Charles XIV.	King	Sweden & Norway	Jan. 26, 1764	Feb. 5, 1818	54	Lutheran
Nicholas I.	Emperor	Russia	July 6, 1796	Dec. 1, 1825	29	Gr. Ch.
Frederick VI.	King	Denmark	Jan. 28, 1768	Mar. 13, 1808	40	Lutheran
Victoria	Queen	Great Britain	May 24, 1819	July 20, 1837	18	Pr. Ep.
William I.	King	Holland or Netherlands	Aug. 24, 1772	Mar. 16, 1815	41	Reform'd
Leopold	do.	Belgium	Dec. 16, 1790	July 21, 1831	40	Luth'n*
Fred. Wm. III.	do.	Prussia	Aug. 3, 1770	Nov. 16, 1797	27	Evang'l
Frederick	do.	Saxony	May 18, 1797	June 6, 1834	39	Cath.*
Ern. Augustus,	do.	Hanover	June 5, 1771	July 20, 1837	66	Prot.
Paul Frederick	Gr. Duke	Mecklenburg-Schwer.	Sept. 15, 1800	Feb. 1, 1837	27	Lutheran
George V.	do.	Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Aug. 12, 1779	Nov. 6, 1816	37	do.
Augustus	do.	Oldenburg	July 13, 1783	May 21, 1829	46	do.
William	Duke	Brunswick	April 25, 1806	April 25, 1831	25	do.
William	do.	Nassau	June 14, 1792	Jan. 9, 1816	23	Evang'l
Ch. Frederick	Gr. Duke	Saxe-Weimar	Feb. 2, 1783	June 14, 1824	45	Lutheran
Ernest	Duke	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	Jan. 2, 1784	Dec. 9, 1801	22	do.
Bernard	do.	Saxe-Meiningen	Dec. 17, 1800	Dec. 24, 1803	3	do.
Joseph	do.	Saxe-Altenburg	Aug. 27, 1789	Sept. 29, 1834	45	do.
Leopold	do.	Anhalt-Dessau	Oct. 1, 1794	Aug. 9, 1817	22	Evang'l
Alexis	do.	Anhalt-Bernburg	June 12, 1767	April 9, 1796	28	do.
Henry	do.	Anhalt-Cöthen	July 30, 1778	Aug. 23, 1830	52	Reform'd
Fred. Gunther	Prince	Schwartz's Rudolst't	Nov. 6, 1793	April 28, 1807	13	Lutheran
Gunther II.	do.	Schwartz's Sonder'n	Sept. 24, 1801	April 22, 1837	36	do.
Henry XIX.	do.	Reuss, Elder Line	Mar. 1, 1790	Jan. 29, 1817	26	do.
Henry LXII.	do.	Reuss, Younger Line	May 31, 1785	April 17, 1818	32	do.
Leopold	do.	Lippe-Detmold	Nov. 6, 1796	April 4, 1802	5	Reform'd
George William	do.	Lippe-Schaumburg	Dec. 20, 1784	Feb. 13, 1787	2	do.
George	do.	Waldeck	Sept. 20, 1789	Sept. 9, 1813	24	Evang'l
Louis	Landg've	Hesse-Homburg	Aug. 29, 1770	April 2, 1829	59	Reform'd
Ch. Leopold Fr.	Gr. Duke	Baden	Aug. 29, 1790	Mar. 30, 1830	40	Evang'l
William II.	Elector	Hesse-Cassel	July 28, 1777	Feb. 27, 1821	44	Reform'd
Louis II.	Gr. Duke	Hesse-Darmstadt	Dec. 26, 1777	April 6, 1830	52	Lutheran
Charles	Prince	Hohenzol'n Sigmaringen	Feb. 20, 1785	Oct. 17, 1831	23	Cath.
Frederick	do.	Hohenzol'n Hechingen	July 22, 1776	Nov. 2, 1810	34	do.
John Joseph	do.	Lichtenstein	June 26, 1760	Mar. 24, 1805	44	do.
William	King	Wurtemberg	Sept. 27, 1781	Oct. 30, 1816	35	Lutheran
Louis	do.	Bavaria	Aug. 25, 1786	Oct. 13, 1825	39	Cath.
Ferdinand	Emperor	Austria	April 19, 1793	Mar. 2, 1835	42	do.
Louis Philip	King	France	Oct. 6, 1773	Aug. 9, 1830	57	do.
Isabella II.	Queen	Spain	Oct. 10, 1830	Sept. 29, 1833	3	do.
Maria II.	do.	Portugal	April 4, 1819	May 2, 1826	7	do.
Charles Albert	King	Sardinia	Oct. 2, 1798	April 27, 1831	31	do.
Leopold II.	Gr. Duke	Tuscany	Oct. 3, 1797	June 18, 1824	26	do.
Maria Louisa	Duchess	Parma	Dec. 12, 1791	May 30, 1814	22	do.
Francis IV.	Duke	Modena	Oct. 6, 1779	June 8, 1815	35	do.
Charles Louis	do.	Lucca	Dec. 23, 1799	Mar. 13, 1824	24	do.
Gregory XVI.	Pope	States of the Church	Sept. 18, 1765	Feb. 2, 1831	65	do.
Ferdinand II.	King	Two Sicilies	Jan. 12, 1815	Nov. 8, 1830	21	do.
Otho	do.	Greece	June 1, 1815	Jan. 25, 1833	18	do.*
Mahmoud II.	Sultan	Turkey	July 20, 1785	July 28, 1808	23	Mahom'n

* The King of Saxony is a Catholic, though the greater part of his subjects are Protestants; the King of Belgium is a Protestant, though his subjects are mostly Catholics; and the King of Greece is a Catholic, though most of his subjects are of the Greek Church.

EUROPEAN STATES,

With the Population and the Number of the different Religions, belonging to each.

[From the Weimar Almanac for 1837.]

States.	Catholics.	Protest'ts.	Greek Ch.	Jews.	Total.
1. Anhalt-Bernburg,	1,050	43,165	2,900,000	160	43,325
2. Anhalt-Cothen,		35,800		200	36,000
3. Anhalt-Dessau,		55,985		1,640	57,629
4. Austria,*	27,000,000	2,800,000	2,900,000	470,000	35,400,000
5. Baden,	810,330	378,944		19,423	1,208,717
6. Bavaria,	2,800,383	1,094,633		57,574	4,187,390
7. Belgium,	4,000,000	20,000	811,185	781	4,142,157
8. Bremen,	1,550	56,250			57,800
9. Brunswick,	2,600	244,000		1,400	248,000
10. Cracow,	116,730	1,500	148,017	10,250	128,480
11. Denmark,	2,000	2,040,657		6,000	2,048,657
12. France,	31,000,000	1,400,000		60,000	32,560,934
13. Frankfort,	6,000	42,800	148,017	5,200	54,000
14. Great Britain,	6,600,000	18,676,687		12,500	25,440,787
15. Greece,					811,185
16. Hamburg,	3,080	140,000	148,017	7,550	152,000
17. Hanover,	210,000	1,440,200		12,300	1,662,500
18. Hesse-Cassel,	110,000	559,549		8,300	677,811
19. Hesse Darmstadt,	177,888	516,687	148,017	22,174	760,694
20. Hesse Homburg,	3,050	20,000		1,050	24,100
21. Hohenzol'n-Hechingen,	21,000				21,000
22. Hohenz. Sigmaringen,	42,720		148,017	100	42,820
23. Ionian Islands,	35,200			5,500	188,717
24. Liechtenstein,	5,850				5,850
25. Lippe-Detmold,	1,600	78,400	148,017		80,000
26. Lippe-Schauenburg,	100	25,900			26,000
27. Lubeck,	400	45,703		400	46,503
28. Lucca,	145,000		148,017		145,000
29. Mecklenburg-Schwerin,	642	462,681		3,117	466,540
30. Mecklenburg-Strelitz,		48,602		655	85,257
31. Modena,	388,500		148,017	1,500	390,000
32. Nassau,	167,800	196,571		6,003	370,374
33. Netherlands,	280,000	2,100,000		50,000	2,806,278
34. Oldenburg,	71,580	178,027	148,017	980	250,507
35. Parma,	440,000				440,000
36. Portugal,	3,530,000				3,530,000
37. Prussia,	4,930,000	8,000,000	36,531,427	167,600	13,566,897
38. Reus-Elder Line,		30,041			30,041
39. Reus-Younger Line,		68,854		300	68,854
40. Russia,*	7,000,000	2,800,000	36,531,427	900,000	47,592,427
41. St. Marino,	7,000				7,000
42. Sardinia,	4,418,000			30,000	4,470,000
43. Saxe-Altenburg,	161	117,761	39		117,921
44. Saxe-Coburg,	2,000	128,861		1,000	131,861
45. Saxe-Meiningen,	470	144,854		1,070	146,394
46. Saxe-Weimar,	9,956	229,546	39	1,416	241,046
47. Saxony,	27,519	1,581,861		850	1,558,153
48. Schwartz-Rudolstadt,	150	63,722		167	46,239
49. Schwartz-Sondersh'n,	200	53,880	2,830,000		54,080
50. Spain,	13,944,259				13,944,259
51. States of the Church,	2,455,557			16,000	2,471,557
52. Sweden and Norway,	4,000	4,023,200	2,830,000	845	4,028,045
53. Switzerland,	800,000	1,300,000		1,900	2,116,215
54. Turkey,*	310,000	3,000		250,000	12,180,000
55. Tuscany,	1,319,070		80,000	930	1,350,000
56. Two Sicilies,	7,740,187			2,000	7,840,187
57. Waldeck,	800	54,700		500	56,000
58. Wurtemberg,	489,025	1,087,413		10,760	1,587,448
Total,	121,743,357	52,340,432	43,300,668	1,752,101	232,200,649

* Turkey in Europe has 7,150,000 *Mahometans*, Russia 900,000, and Austria 500 : — total, 8,050,500.

Notes. — The several numbers and the sums total are given in this table as they are found in the Weimar Almanac; but they are not all consistent with each other.

POPULATION OF CITIES.

Population of such Cities in the different Quarters of the Globe as contain 100,000 Inhabitants and upwards; from M. Balbi.

EUROPE.

Cities.	Countries.	Pop.	Cities.	Countries.	Pop.
London,	England,	1,624,000	Rome,	Italy,	154,000
Paris,	France,	890,000	Milan,	Aust. Italy,	151,000
Constantinople,	Turkey,	600,000	Birmingham,	England,	147,000
St. Petersburg,	Russia,	449,000	Marseilles,	France,	145,000
Naples,	Two Sicilies,	364,000	Warsaw,	Poland,	140,000
Vienna,	Austria,	333,000	Leeds,	England,	123,000
Lisbon,	Portugal,	260,000	Turin,	Sardinia,	122,000
Moscow,	Russia,	250,000	Hamburg,	Germany,	122,000
Berlin,	Prussia,	240,000	Barcelona,	Spain,	120,000
Dublin,	Ireland,	204,000	Prague,	Bohemia,	120,000
Glasgow,	Scotland,	202,000	Copenhagen,	Denmark,	115,000
Amsterdam,	Holland,	201,000	Venice,	Austrian Italy,	114,000
Madrid,	Spain,	201,000	Bordeaux,	France,	109,000
Manchester,	England,	187,000	Cork,	Ireland,	107,000
Liverpool,	England,	185,000	Bristol,	England,	104,000
Palermo,	Sicily,	173,000	Brussels,	Belgium,	100,000
Lyons,	France,	165,000	Adrianople,	Turkey,	100,000
Edinburgh,	Scotland,	162,000			

ASIA.

Pekin,	China,	1,300,000	Cachemire,	Seiks,	150,000
Jeddo,	Japan,	1,300,000	Manilla,	Philippine,	140,000
Hangtcheou,	China,	600,000	Damascus,	Turkey,	140,000
Calcutta,	Hindustan,	600,060	Teheran,	Persia,	140,000
Benares,	Do.	600,000	Smyrna,	Turkey,	130,000
Meaco,	Japan,	500,000	Paunah,	Hindustan,	119,000
Canton,	China,	500,000	Nagpour,	Do.	115,000
Nankin,	Do.	500,000	Baroda,	Do.	100,000
Ringschin,	Do.	500,000	Lahore,	Seiks,	100,000
Madras,	Hindustan,	462,000	Candahar,	Cabul,	100,000
Patna,	Do.	312,000	Herat,	Chorassan,	100,000
Lucknow,	Do.	300,000	Balfrouch,	Persia,	100,000
Delhi,	Do.	250,000	Tauris,	Do.	100,000
Hyderabad,	Do.	200,000	Ashmedabad,	Hindustan,	100,000
Ispahan,	Persia,	200,000	Ougein,	Do.	100,000
Aleppo,	Turkey,	200,000	Hue,	Cochin-China,	100,000
Mirzapour,	Hindustan,	200,000	Saigon,	Cambodia,	100,000
Dacca,	Do.	200,000	Tocat,	Turkey,	100,000
Mourshedabad,	Do.	165,000	Bursa,	Do.	100,000
Bombay,	Do.	162,000	Bagdad,	Do.	100,000
Surat,	Do.	160,000	Erzerum,	Do.	100,000
Oasacca,	Japan,	150,000	Jigagounggar,	Thibet,	100,000
Nara,	Do.	150,000			

AMERICA.

New York,	United States,	270,000	Rio Janeiro,	Brazil,	140,000
Mexico,	Mexico,	180,000	Bahia,	Do.	120,000
Philadelphia,	United States,	168,000	Havana,	Cuba,	112,000

AFRICA.

Cairo,	Egypt,	333,000	Tunis,	Tunis,	100,000
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POPULATION AND EXTENT OF THE GLOBE.

	Bath.			Weimar Almanac. — 1837.		
	Pop.	English sq. miles.	Pop. to sq. m.	Pop.	English sq. miles.	Pop.
Europe,	227,700,000	3,700,000	61.5	232,200,649	3,134,652	74
Asia,	300,000,000	16,045,000	24.3	654,610,049	17,239,881	27.3
Africa,	60,000,000	11,254,000	5.3	101,313,476	10,767,063	9.3
America,	30,000,000	14,730,000	2.6	43,800,120	14,755,000	2.9
Oceania (Australia), Polynesia, and In- dian Archipelago, }	20,300,000	4,105,000	4.9	1,473,955	3,347,840	0.4
Total,	737,000,000	49,834,000	14.8	1,033,396,251	49,963,436	20.9

POPULATION OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND COUNTRIES OF ASIA,
As stated in the Weimar Almanac for 1837.

States and Empires.		Islands.	
Chinese Empire,	12	Sumatra, Independent part,	7,000,000
Empire of Japan,	00	Borneo, do.	4,000,000
Russia in Asia,	90	Celebes, do.	3,000,000
Empire of Annam,	00	Philippine Isla. do.	1,980,000
Arabia,	00	Mindango, do.	1,000,000
Turkey in Asia,	00	Moluccas, do.	960,000
Persia,	00	Smaller Sunda Islands,	1,950,000
Lahore or Soika,	00	Laccadives and Maldives,	110,000
Afghanistan,	00	Other Asiatic Islands,	524,000
Turkestan,	00	<i>Foreign Possessions.</i>	
Hindia or Singhia,	00	British Possessions,	124,168,000
Birman Empire,	00	Dutch Do.	6,741,700
Siam,	00	Spanish Do.	2,162,967
Nepal,	00	Portuguese Do.	577,600
Belouchistan,	00	French Do.	130,000
Sind or Sindhy,	00	Danish Do.	28,000
Malacca,	00		
Total Population, 654,610,049.			

GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.

ate.	Stud.
1830	529
1831	262
1832	417
1833	1,436
1834	422
1835	1,329
1836	361
1837	1,449
1838	110
1839	624
1840	1,954
1841	411

C. Catholic; P. Protestant; M. Mixed, that is, partly Catholic, and partly Protestant.

I. SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

CHARLES XIV., King of Sweden and Norway; b. at Pau, in France, Jan. 26, 1764; succeeded to the throne Feb. 5, 1818; m. Aug. 16, 1798, **EUGENIE BERNARDHINE DE CLARY**, b. Nov. 8, 1781:—Issue: *Joseph Francis OSCAR*, *Prince Royal*, Duke of Sudermania; b. July 4, 1799; m. June 19, 1823, the Princess *Josephine*, daughter of the late Prince Eugene de Beauharnais, Duke of Leuchtenberg, b. March 14, 1807:—Issue:—

1. *Charles Lewis Eugene*, (Hereditary Prince,) Duke of Scania; b. May 3, 1826.

2. *Francis Gustavus Oscar*, Duke of Upland; b. June 18, 1827.

3. *Oscar Frederick*, Duke of East Gothland; b. Jan. 21, 1829.

4. *Charlotte Eugenie Augusta Amelia Albertine*; b. April 24, 1830

5. *Charles Augustus Nicholas*, Duke of Dalecarlia; b. Aug. 24, 1831.

GOVERNMENT.

Sweden and Norway have different constitutions, though under the government of one and the same king, who is, of all the constitutional monarchs of Europe, one of the most limited. The legislative body of Sweden, styled the Diet or States General, consists of four orders, the nobles, the clergy, the burgesses, and the peasantry. In Norway nobility is abolished, and the legislative body, styled the *Storting*, consists of two houses.

POPULATION.

Sweden, 1831, 2,888,196. Stockholm, city, 77,273.

Norway, 1832, 1,139,849. Christiania, do. 18,305.

St. Bartholomew's, W. India, Swedish Colony, 18,000.

II. RUSSIA.

EMPEROR AND IMPERIAL FAMILY.

NICHOLAS, Emperor of all the Russias, and King of Poland; b. July 6, 1796; m. July 13, 1817, **ALEXANDRA** (formerly *Charlotte*), daughter of the King of Prussia, b. July 13, 1798;—succeeded his brother *Alexander*, Dec. 1, 1825 (his elder brother *Constantine*, b. May 8, 1779, having renounced his right to the throne,—died 1831):—Issue:—

1. **ALEXANDER**, Grand Duke, *Hereditary Prince*; b. April 29, 1818.

2. *Mary*, Grand Duchess; b. Aug. 18, 1819.

3. *Olga*, Grand Duchess; b. Sept. 11, 1822.

4. *Alexandra*, Grand Duchess; b. June 24, 1825.

5. *Constantine*, Grand Duke; b. Sept. 21, 1827.

6. *Nicholas*, Grand Duke; b. Aug. 8, 1831.

7. *Michael*, Grand Duke; b. Oct. 25, 1832.

Princes of the Blood.

Maria, Princess of Saxe-Weimar ; b. Feb. 16, 1786.

Anne, Princess of Orange ; b. Jan. 18, 1795.

Michael, Grand Duke ; b. Feb. 9, 1798 ; m. Feb. 20, 1824, *Pauline*, niece of the King of Wurtemberg, b. Jan. 9, 1807 :— Issue ; *Maria* (b. 1825), *Elizabeth* (b. 1826), *Catherine* (b. 1827), and *Anne* (b. 1834).

GOVERNMENT.

The government of Russia is an absolute hereditary monarchy ; and it is conducted by a Council of the Empire, the Ministry, and a Senate ; the last of which is a body partly deliberative and partly executive ; but there is no representative body. The established religion is the Greek church, but all others are tolerated.

POPULATION OF THE RUSSIAN TERRITORIES.

Russia in Europe,	44,563,600.
The kingdom of Poland, subject to Russia,	4,083,000.
Russia in Asia,	12,407,190.
Russian Possessions in America,	50,000.
<i>Total,</i>	<u>61,123,790.</u>

III. DENMARK.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

FREDERICK VI., King of Denmark, Duke of Pomerania ; b. Jan. 28, 1768 ; declared co-regent with his Father, *Christian VII.*, April 14, 1784, succeeded to the throne March 13, 1808 ; m. July 31, 1790, *MARIA SOPHIA FREDERICA*, Princess of Hesse-Cassel, b. October 28, 1767 : Issue : —

1. *Caroline*, Princess Royal ; b. Oct. 28, 1793 ; m. to Prince Frederick Ferdinand, Aug. 1, 1829.

2. *Wilhelmina* ; b. Jan. 17, 1808 ; m. to Prince Frederick Charles Christian, Nov. 1, 1828.

CHRISTIAN FREDERICK, cousin to the King ; *Crown Prince* ; b. Sept. 18, 1786 ; m. (i.) Feb. 18, 1806, *CHARLOTTE*, Princess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin :— Issue : *Frederick Charles Christian*, b. Oct. 6, 1808 ; (ii.) May 22, 1815, *Caroline Amelia*, daughter of Duke Frederick Christian of Holstein, b. June 28, 1796.

The *Government* of Denmark is an absolute hereditary monarchy.

POPULATION OF THE KINGDOM AND COLONIES, 1828.

Denmark Proper,	1,521,278	Santa Cruz, St. Thomas,	
Holstein and Lauenburg,	410,385	and St. John's, W. In-	
Iceland,	49,126	dies,	46,290
Faroe Islands and Green-		Tranquebar in Asia, and	
land,	6,630	Guinea in Africa,	23,000
<i>Total, (in Europe,)</i>	<u>1,987,419</u>	<i>Total, (Foreign Colonies,)</i>	<u>74,290</u>

IV. BELGIUM.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

LEOPOLD, King of the Belgians, formerly Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, brother of the present Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha ; b. Dec. 16, 1790 ; m. (i.) May 2, 1816, the daughter of George IV. of England, who died Nov. 6, 1817 ; elected King of the Belgians, June 4, 1831 ; took the oath to the constitution, July 21, 1831 ; m. (ii.) Aug. 9, 1832, Louise, daughter of Louis Philippe, King of France, b. April 3, 1812 : — Issue : — 1. *Leopold Louis Philip Maria Victor, Prince Royal* ; b. April 9, 1835. — 2. *Philip Ferdinand Eugene George*, b. March 24, 1827.

GOVERNMENT.

The government is a constitutional hereditary monarchy. The legislature is composed of a Senate and Chamber of Representatives or Deputies. The number of deputies is apportioned to the population, and cannot exceed the proportion of 1 deputy to 45,000 inhabitants ; and the number of senators is equal to half the number of deputies. The deputies are elected for four years, and the senators for eight years, by citizens paying a direct tax determined by the electoral law ; the requisite sum cannot exceed 100 florins, nor be less than 20 florins. The Chambers assemble by their own right, every year, on the 2d Tuesday in November, unless convoked earlier by the king.

STATISTICAL TABLE OF BELGIUM — including the Grand-duchy of Luxemburg.

Provinces.	Pop. in 1835.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Inhabitants to			Capitals.
				Births,	Deaths,	Marriages.	
Antwerp,	353,936	102	383	32	46	149	Antwerp.
Brabant,	566,809	240	514	29	41	137	BRUSSELS.
W. Flanders,	615,904	281	544	30	39	169	Bruges.
E. Flanders,	747,569	312	814	30	43	173	Ghent.
Hainault,	626,942	331	715	30	48	140	Mons.
Liege,	380,189	194	403	31	47	155	Liege.
Limburg,	326,737	173	328	32	44	139	Maestricht.
Namur,	220,332	140	219	33	56	154	Namur.
Luxemburg,	316,504	127	197	28	43	128	Luxemburg.
Total & Mean,	4,154,922	1,900	4,117	30	43	144	

V. HOLLAND OR NETHERLANDS.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

WILLIAM, King of Holland (Netherlands), Prince of Orange-Nassau ; b. Aug. 24, 1772 ; succeeded his father in his hereditary possessions in Germany, April 9, 1806 ; declared Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands, December 3, 1813 ; assumed the crown, March 16, 1815 ; m. October 1, 1791, WILHELMINA, sister of the King of Prussia, b. November 18, 1774 ; — Issue : —

1. **WILLIAM**, *Prince Royal and Prince of Orange*, Field-Marshal; b. Dec. 6, 1792; m. Feb. 21, 1816, *Anne*, sister of the Emperor of Russia, b. Jan. 18, 1795: — Issue; *William*, b. Feb. 19, 1817; *Alexander*, b. Aug. 2, 1818; *Frederick*, b. June 13, 1820; *Sophia*, b. April 8, 1824.

2. *Frederick*, b. Feb. 28, 1797; m. May 21, 1825, *Louisa*, 3d daughter of the king of Prussia: — Issue; *Wilhelmina*, b. Aug. 5, 1828; *Frederick*, b. July 6, 1833.

3. *Marienne*; b. May 9, 1810; m. Sept. 14, 1830, to Albert of Prussia.

GOVERNMENT.

The government is a constitutional, hereditary monarchy. The legislative power is vested in the King and the States General, a body consisting of two Chambers, which meet annually. The first Chamber is composed of not less than 40 nor more than 60 members, of 40 years of age and upwards, nominated by the king for life. The second Chamber contains 110 members elected by the people every three years.

POPULATION OF HOLLAND IN 1835.

North Holland, 420,345	Guelderland, 323,167	Friesland, 217,822
South Holland, 492,918	Overyssel, 186,062	North Brabant, 355,150
Zealand, 140,342	Drenthe, 67,230	Luxemburg, } 302,654
Utrecht, 134,364	Groningen, 166,164	Gr. duchy, 1831, }
<i>Total</i> , 2,806,278.		

POPULATION OF THE DUTCH COLONIES.

In Asia, — Batavia, Amboyna, Banda, Ternate, Macassar, Sumatra, and Timor,	6,561,700
In America, — Surinam, St. Eustatia, and Curaçao,	90,000
<i>Total</i> ,	6,651,700

VI. GREAT BRITAIN.

POPULATION AND EXTENT OF THE POSSESSIONS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, AS STATED IN THE EDINBURGH ALMANAC FOR 1837.

	Population.	Square miles.	Popula. to sq. mile.
Great Britain and Ireland,	24,306,719	118,209	205.6
Gibraltar, Malta, and Gozo,	140,122	164	854.4
British India and Dependencies,	123,300,000	1,180,000	104.5
Ceylon and Mauritius,	1,050,000	25,340	41.4
Cape Colony,	150,000	200,000	0.7
Sierra Leone, St. Helena, &c.,	44,450		
West Indies and Guiana,	903,640	115,000	7.8
*North American Provinces,	1,350,876	410,000	3.3
*Australian Colonies,	129,600	308,500	0.4
<i>Total</i> ,	150,375,407	2,357,213	

* British North America and Australia are estimated at 3,000,000 square miles each.

GOVERNMENT.

The government of Great Britain is a constitutional hereditary monarchy. In the descent of the crown the constitutional rule recognises the right of primogeniture among the males, and of the males in preference to the females; but, upon failure of the male line, the crown descends to the eldest of the female issue. The descent is limited to such heirs only as are Protestant members of the church of England, and are married to none but Protestants.

“ By statute 12 George III. ch. 11, no descendants of George II. (except the issue of princesses married into foreign families) can contract matrimony without the previous consent of the King, unless, being of the age of 25, they give a twelvemonth's notice of such intention to the privy council, and, before the expiration of that period, no disapprobation is expressed by Parliament.”

In the government of Great Britain the power of the sovereign is controlled by the influence of the aristocracy in the House of Peers, and by that of the democracy in the House of Commons. The executive authority is vested in the Sovereign, the legislative in the Sovereign and Parliament. The Sovereign has the power of appointing all the great officers of state; and all the executive acts of the government are performed in his or her name; but the ministers only are responsible for them.

QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.

VICTORIA, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, (daughter of the late *Duke of Kent*, — b. Nov. 2, 1767; died Jan. 23, 1820, — by *Victoria Maria Louisa*, sister of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and of Leopold, King of the Belgians); — b. May 24, 1819; succeeded her uncle William IV., June 20, 1837.

Queen Dowager.

Adelaide, consort of William IV., late King of England; sister of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, b. Aug. 13, 1792.

Uncles and Aunts of the Queen.

1. *Augusta Sophia*; b. Nov. 8, 1763; — unmarried.

2. *Elizabeth*; b. May 22, 1770; m. April 7, 1818, to Frederick Joseph Lewis, Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg, who died April 2, 1829.

3. *Ernest Augustus*, King of Hanover (late Duke of Cumberland); b. June 5, 1771; m. May 29, 1815, *Frederica Sophia Carolina*, sister of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, b. March 20, 1778; — Issue; *George Frederick*, b. May 27, 1819.

4. *Augustus Frederick*, Duke of Sussex; b. Jan. 27, 1773; — m. at Rome April 4, and at London Dec. 5, 1793, Lady Augusta Murray, daughter of the Earl of Dunmore, who died 1830. — This marriage, being contrary to the 12 Geo. III., was declared void, in 1794.

5. *Adolphus Frederick*, Duke of Cambridge; b. Feb. 24, 1774; m. May 7, 1818, *Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa*, niece of the Landgrave of Hesse, b. July 5, 1797; — Issue; 1. *George William*, b. March 26, 1819; 2. *Augusta Caroline*, b. July 19, 1822; 3. *Mary Adelaide*; b. Nov. 27, 1833.

6. *Mary*, Duchess of Gloucester; b. April 25, 1776; — m. July 22, 1816, to her cousin, *William Frederick*, Duke of Gloucester, who died Nov. 30, 1834.

7. *Sophia*; b. Nov. 3, 1777; — unmarried.

MINISTRY.

The Ministry under *Earl Grey* went out of office in July, 1834; and a new ministry was formed with *Lord Melbourne* at its head. This latter was dissolved in November, 1834, and another was formed with *Sir Robert Peel* at its head. In April, 1835, *Sir Robert Peel* and his colleagues resigned, and *Lord Melbourne* was reinstated in office. For a view of the succession of the several ministries for the preceding 27 years, see the *American Almanac* for 1834, page 294.

	Salary.
Viscount Melbourne,	<i>First Lord of the Treasury</i> , £ 5,000
Lord Cottenham,	<i>Lord-Chancellor</i> , 14,000
Marquis of Lansdowne,	<i>Lord President of the Council</i> , 2,000
Viscount Duncannon,	<i>Lord Privy Seal; Commissioner of Woods and Forests</i> , 2,000
Rt. Hon. Th. Spring Rice,	<i>Chancellor of the Exchequer</i> , 5,000
Lord John Russell,	<i>Sec. State for the Home Dep.</i> , 5,000
Viscount Palmerston,	<i>Sec. State for Foreign Affairs</i> , 5,000
Lord Glenelg,	<i>Sec. State for Colonial Affairs</i> , 5,000
Earl of Minto,	<i>First Lord of the Admiralty</i> , 4,500
Rt. Hon. Sir J. C. Hobhouse,	<i>Pres. of the Board of Control</i> , 3,500
Rt. Hon. Sir Ch. Poulett Thompson,	<i>Pres. of the Board of Trade</i> , 2,000
Viscount Howick,	<i>Secretary at War</i> , 2,580
Lord Holland,	<i>Chan. of Duchy of Lancaster</i> , 4,000

* * * The above form the Cabinet.

Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Parnell,	<i>Paym.-Gen. and Treas. of Navy</i> , 3,000
Sir R. Hussey Vivian,	<i>Master-Gen. of the Ordnance</i> , 3,500
Earl of Lichfield,	<i>Postmaster-General</i> , 2,500
H. Labouchere,	<i>Master of the Mint, &c.</i> , 2,000
R. Cutlar Ferguson,	<i>Judge-Advocate-General</i> .
John A. Murray,	<i>Lord-Advocate for Scotland</i> .
John Cunningham,	<i>Solicitor-General for Scotland</i> .
Sir John Campbell,	<i>Attorney-General</i> .
Sir R. M. Rolfe,	<i>Solicitor-General</i> .

IRELAND.

		Salary.
Earl Mulgrave,	<i>Lord-Lieutenant,</i>	£ 20,000
Lord Plunket,	<i>Lord-Chancellor,</i>	8,000
Viscount Morpeth,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	5,500
Stephen Woulfe,	<i>Attorney-General.</i>	
	<i>Solicitor-General.</i>	

PARLIAMENT.

The Parliament of Great Britain consists of a House of Lords and a House of Commons.

HOUSE OF LORDS OR PEERS.

The House of Lords consists of Lords Temporal, who are Peers of the Realm, and whose honors, immunities, and privileges are hereditary; and Lords Spiritual, consisting of Archbishops and Bishops.

The House of Lords is composed of all the five orders of nobility of England, viz dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons, who have attained the age of 21 years, and labor under no disqualification; of 16 representative peers from Scotland; 28 representative peers from Ireland; 2 English archbishops and 24 bishops; and 4 representative Irish bishops. The number of each, in 1837, was as follows:—

Dukes, (3 Royal Dukes,)	24	Peers of Scotland, (elected,)	16
Marquises,	19	Peers of Ireland, (elected for life,)	28
Earls,	107	English Archbishops and Bishops,	26
Viscounts,	16	Irish Representative Archbishops	
Barons,	192	and Bishops,	4
			Total,
			432

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House of Commons consists of knights, citizens, and burgesses, respectively chosen by counties, cities, and boroughs. Important changes were made in relation to the House of Commons by the Act of Parliamentary Reform of 1832, an account of which may be seen in the American Almanac for 1833.

The Septennial Act of 1715 extended the duration of Parliament to 7 years, unless dissolved by the King; but it seldom happens that a Parliament sits out this period. The union of Ireland was carried into effect January 1, 1801; and the Parliament which sat the same month, and which included the members from Ireland, is styled the *1st Imperial Parliament*; and the Parliament which assembled January 29, 1833, is styled the *11th Imperial*, or the *1st Reformed Parliament*. The *12th Imperial*, or *2d Reformed Parliament*, was dissolved on the 17th of July,

1837; and a new Parliament has recently been elected. The following table exhibits the succession of Parliaments since the union with Ireland.

	When assembled.	When dissolved.	Existed.		
			Y.	M.	D.
2d Imperial Parliament.	August 31, 1802	October 24, 1806	4	1	25
3d do. do.	Nov. 25, 1806	May 27, 1807	0	6	2
4th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1807	Sept. 29, 1812	4	10	2
5th do. do.	Nov. 24, 1812	June 10, 1818	5	6	16
6th do. do.	August 4, 1818	February 29, 1820	1	6	25
7th do. do.	April 23, 1820	June 2, 1826	6	1	9
8th do. do.	Nov. 14, 1826	July 24, 1830	4	1	22
9th do. do.	Oct. 26, 1830	April 22, 1831	0	5	27
10th do. do.	June 14, 1831	Dec. 3, 1832	0	5	20
11th Im. or 1st Ref. Par.	Jan. 29, 1833	Dec. 30, 1834	2	0	25
12th do. 2d do.	Feb. 19, 1835	July 17, 1837	1	4	26

Distribution of the Members of the House of Commons.

ENGLAND.

	Members.	Registered Electors.
26 Counties, 4 each; 7, 3 each; 6, 2 each; York- shire, 6; Isle of Wight, 1; total 40 Counties, }	144	344,564
133 Cities and Boroughs, 2 each, 266 }	327	274,649
53 Boroughs, 1 each, 53 }		
City of London, 4 }		
Universities, Oxford & Cambridge, 2 each, 4 }	—	—
Total for England,	471	619,213

WALES.

3 Counties, 2 each; and 9 Counties, 1 each,	15	25,815
14 Districts of Boroughs, 1 each,	14	11,309
Total for Wales,	29	37,124

SCOTLAND.

33 Counties,	30	33,115
76 Cities and Boroughs,	23	31,332
Total for Scotland,	53	64,447

IRELAND.

32 Counties, 2 each,	64	60,607
6 Cities, 2 each; 27 Boroughs, 1 each; } University of Dublin, 2, }	41	31,545
Total for Ireland,	105	92,152
Total for the whole United Kingdom,	658	

	Sq. miles.	Population in 1831.	Registered Electors.	M. P.	One Elector to Pop.	One M. P. to Pop.
England,	50,210	13,089,338	619,213	471	21	27,790
Wales,	8,125	805,236	37,124	29	24	27,042
Scotland,	29,787	2,365,807	64,447	53	38	44,634
Ireland,	31,202	7,784,536	92,152	105	84	74,138
<i>Total,</i>	119,324	24,044,917	812,936	658	29	36,648
<i>Army, Navy, &c.,</i>		277,017				
<i>Total,</i>		24,321,934				

JUDICIARY.

High Court of Chancery. — Lord Cottenham, *Lord High Chancellor*; Lord Langdale, *Master of the Rolls*; Sir Launcelot Shadwell, *Vice-Chancellor*.

Court of the King's Bench. — Lord Denman, *Lord Chief Justice*; — Sir Joseph Littledale, Sir J. Patteson, Sir J. Williams, and Sir J. T. Coleridge, *Judges*.

Court of Common Pleas. — Sir N. C. Tindal, *Lord Chief Justice*; — Sir James Allen Park, Sir Stephen Gaselee, Sir John B. Bosanquet, and Sir John Vaughan, *Judges*.

Court of Exchequer. — Lord Abinger, *Lord Chief Baron*; — Sir W. Bolland, Sir J. Gurney, Sir J. Parke, and Sir E. Alderson, *Barons*.

Court of Admiralty. — Sir John Nicholl, *Judge*; — Sir John Dodson, *King's Advocate General*; — Dr. Phillimore, *Admiralty-Advocate*.

Scotland.

Court of Session. — 1st Division. Charles Hope, *Lord President*; D. R. W. Ewart, *Lord Balgray*; Adam Gillies, *Lord Gillies*; J. H. Mackenzie, *Lord Mackenzie*.

2d Division. — David Boyle, *Lord Justice Clerk*; Sir Wm. Miller, *Lord Glenlee*; Alexander McConnochie, *Lord Meadowbank*; J. H. Forbes, *Lord Medwyn*.

Ireland.

Court of Chancery. — Lord Plunket, *Lord Chancellor*. Sir William McMahon, *Master of the Rolls*.

Court of the King's Bench. — Charles K. Bushe, *Chief Justice*. Charles Burton, P. C. Crampton, Louis Perrin, *Judges*.

Court of Common Pleas. — John Doherty, *Chief Justice*. Arthur Moore, William Johnson, and Robert Torrens, *Judges*.

ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF ENGLAND.

Province of Canterbury.

Cons.	Archbishop.	Dioceses.	Net Income.	Proposed Income.	No. Benefices.	Gross Income.
1813	Wm. Howley, D. D., <i>Primate</i> .	Canterbury,	£ 19,182	£15,000	346	£129,94
	<i>Bishops.</i>					
1824	Charles J. Blomfield, D. D.	London,	13,929	10,000	640	267,682
1826	Charles Sumner, D. D.	Winchester,	11,151	7,000	419	153,995
1812	George Henry Law, D. D.	Bath and Wells,	5,946	5,000	430	120,310
1816	Herbert Marsh, D. D.	Peterborough,	3,103		293	98,381
1820	John Kaye, D. D.	Lincoln,	4,542		1,251	377,476
1820	William Carey, D. D.	St. Asaph,	6,301		143	42,522
1824	Robert James Carr, D. D.	Worcester,	6,569	5,000	223	73,225
1824	Christopher Bethell, D. D.	Bangor,	4,464		123	35,074
1825	J. Banks Jenkinson, D. D.	St. David's,	1,897		409	60,653
1827	George Murray, D. D.	Rochester,	1,459		94	44,565
1828	Edward Copleston, D. D.	Llandaff,	924		192	36,347
1829	Richard Bagot, D. D.	Oxford,	2,648		196	51,896
1830	John Henry Monk, D. D.	Gloucester & Bristol,	4,633		536	156,606
1830	Henry Phillpotts, D. D.	Exeter,	2,719		613	194,151
1834	Joseph Allen, D. D.	Ely,	11,105	5,500	150	56,486
1836	Samuel Butler, D. D.	Lichfield & Cov.	3,923		610	170,104
1836	William Otter, D. D.	Chichester,	4,229		267	82,673
1837	Edward Denison, D. D.	Salisbury,	3,939		397	134,255
1837	Edward Stanley, D. D.	Norwich,	5,395		1,026	331,750
		Hereford,	2,576		321	93,552

Province of York.

	Archbishop.					
1791	Edward Harcourt, D. C. L.	York,	12,629	10,000	891	223,220
	<i>Bishops.</i>					
1831	Edward Mulhby, D. D.	Durham,	19,066	8,000	192	74,557
1827	Hugh Percy, D. D.	Carlisle,	2,213		124	22,427
1828	John Bird Sumner, D. D.	Chester,	3,261		630	120,310
1836	Charles Th. Longley,	Ripon,				
		Manchester,				
1827	William Ward, D. D.	Sodor & Man,			23	3,727

The Bishops of Durham, London, and Winchester rank next to the Archbishops. The Bishop of Sodor and Man is not a Lord of Parliament.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners, in their Reports, recommended that two new sees should be formed in the province of York, viz. Ripon and Manchester; that Gloucester and Bristol should be united; also, St. Asaph and Bangor; that Sodor and Man should be annexed to Carlisle; that the income of some of the sees should be reduced, and that of others increased; but that the income should not be reduced unless it exceed 5,500*l.*; nor increased, where it amounts to 4,500*l.*

The total gross income of the several *Sees* is stated by the Report of the Commissioners, at £181,631; net income £161,292; — the number of *Benefices* 10,540, gross income, £3,197,145; net income, £3,004,639; — number of *Curates*, 5,232; — average annual net income of each person, £285; average annual stipend of the curates, £81.

ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF IRELAND.

Cons.	Archbishops.	Sees.	Cons.	Bishops.	Sees.
1800	Lord J. G. Beresford, D. D.	Armagh.	1812	John Leslie, D. D.	*Elphin.
1831	Richard Whately, D. D.	Dublin.	1813	Robert Fowler, D. D.	*Ossory.
1822	Richard Laurence, D. C. L.	Cashel.	1819	James Saurin, D. D.	*Down & Con.
1802	P. Le Poer Trench, D. D.	Tuam.	1820	Richard Mant, D. D.	Leig. & Ferns.
	Bishops.		1822	Edmund Knox, D. D.	Limerick.
1801	N. Alexander, D. D.	Meath.			Cloyne.
1803	Ch. D. Lindsey, D. D.	*Kildare.	1828	R. Ponsonby, D. D.	Derry.
1802	G. la P. Beresford, D. D.	Kilmore.	1830	Samuel Kyle, D. D.	*Cork & Ross.
1804	Stephen C. Sandes, D. D.	Killaloe & Cl.			*Raphoe.
1804	Ld. R. P. Tottenham, D. D.	*Clogher.			*Clonfert & K.
		*Killala & A.			*Waterf. & L.

According to the act of Parliament of 1833, entitled “ An Act to alter and amend the Laws relating to the Temporalities of the Church of Ireland,” the archbishoprics of *Cashel* and *Tuam* are to be annexed to *Armagh* and *Dublin*, and are to be suppressed as archbishoprics, and reduced to bishoprics ; and the ten bishoprics to which an asterisk is prefixed are to be abolished, and their duties transferred to other sees. This change is to take effect whenever the sees become vacant by the decease of the present incumbents.

ENGLISH BISHOPS IN INDIA.

Cons.	Bishops.	Dioceses.	Allowance.	Clergy.
1832	Daniel Wilson, D. D.	Calcutta,	£ 5,000	37
1835		Madras,	2,500	24
1836	Thomas Carr, D. D.	Bombay,	2,500	12
1836	William Grant Broughton, D. D.	Australia,	2,000	

NUMBER OF CONGREGATIONS OF DISSENTERS IN ENGLAND, AS STATED IN THE EVANGELICAL ALMANAC FOR 1837.

Congregationalists,	1,840	Calvinistic Methodists,	607
Baptists,	1,317	Other Methodists,	666
Orthodox Presbyterians,	60	Unitarians,	197
Wesleyan Methodists.	2,818	Quakers,	396
Total,			7,901
Home Missionary and other stations,			453
Total,			8,354

UNIVERSITIES.

OXFORD ; founded according to some in 872 ; according to others in 1172 ; — Duke of Wellington, *Chancellor* ; — 19 Colleges and 5 Halls ; — 32 Professors and Lecturers ; — Members of convocation, in 1836, 2,567 ; Members on the Books, 5,154.

CAMBRIDGE; founded in 1257; — Marquis of Camden, *Chancellor*; — 13 Colleges and 4 Halls; — 30 Professors and Lecturers; — Members of the Senate, in 1836, 2,552; Members on the Boards, 5,457.

LONDON; founded in 1826, incorporated in 1837; — Earl of Burlington, *Chancellor*; — 26 Professors; — Students, in 1836, 574; 150 of them in arts and law.

DURHAM; founded in 1832; — 14 Professors, Lecturers, and Readers
King's College, London; founded in 1829; — Rev. Hugh James Rose, *Principal*; — 26 Professors and Masters; — Students, in 1836, 759; — 180 of them in medicine.

ST. ANDREWS, founded in 1410, consisting of the United College of St. Salvator, and St. Leonard, (, *Principal*,) and the College of St. Mary, (Robert Haldane, D. D., *Principal*;) 11 Professors: Students in the United College, in 1836, 111; in St. Mary's, in 1826, 89.

GLASGOW; founded in 1451; — Sir Robert Peel, *Rector*; — Duncan Macfarlan, D. D., *Principal*; 21 Professors and Lecturers; Students, in 1836, 542.

ABERDEEN; composed of King's College, founded in 1495, (William Jack, D. D., *Principal*,) and of Marischal College, founded in 1593, (Daniel Dewar, D. D., *Principal*;) — 27 Professors and Lecturers; — Students, in 1836, 615.

EDINBURGH; founded in 1582; — Geo. H. Baird, D. D., *Principal*; — 33 Professors; — Students, in 1825, 2,236; in 1832, 2,020.

DUBLIN; founded in 1591; — Duke of Cumberland, *Chancellor*; — 19 Professors; — Students, in 1828, 1,254.

Royal College of St. Patrick, Maynooth; a Catholic Seminary, instituted in 1795; W. Montague, D. D., *President*; 13 Professors.

VII. FRANCE.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

LOUIS PHILIPPE, King of the French; — of the branch of Orleans, and descended from a brother of Louis XIV; b. Oct. 6, 1773; — King of the French, Aug. 9, 1830, (on the deposition of Charles X.); — m. Nov. 25, 1809, MARIA AMELIA, daughter of Ferdinand I., late King of the Two Sicilies; b. April 26, 1782: — Issue: —

1. FERDINAND, Duke of Orleans, *Prince Royal*, b. at Palermo, Sept. 3, 1810; m. May 30, 1837, *Helena*, Princess of Mecklenburg, sister of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, b. Jan. 24, 1814.

2. *Louise*; b. April 3, 1812; m. Aug. 9, 1832, *Leopold*, King of the Belgians.

3. *Maria*; b. April 12, 1813.

4. *Louis Charles*, Duke of Nemours ; b. Oct. 25, 1814.
5. *Clementina* ; b. June 3, 1817.
6. *Francis*, Prince of Joinville ; b. Oct. 14, 1818.
7. *Henry*, Duke of Aumale ; b. Jan. 16, 1822.
8. *Anthony*, Duke of Montpensier ; b. July 31, 1824.

Sister of the King.

Eugenie Adelaide Louise, Princess of Orleans ; b. Aug. 23, 1777.

GOVERNMENT.

The government of France comprises three powers or branches, the King, the Chamber of Peers, and the Chamber of Deputies ; and their three-fold sanction is necessary in order to give validity to every law of the country ; but in other respects their functions are distinct and determinate.

The King.

The executive power is vested in the King. Participating with the other branches the right of proposing laws, he alone is authorized to promulgate them. He is the supreme chief of the state, commands the forces both of land and sea, declares war, makes treaties of peace, alliance, and commerce, appoints to all offices of government, and makes the rules and ordinances necessary for executing the laws, without having power either to suspend the laws themselves, or dispense with their execution.

The person of the King is inviolable and sacred ; but his ministers are responsible.

Chamber of Peers.

The rights of the Peers were formerly hereditary ; but in 1831, their hereditary rights were abolished ; and they are now nominated for life by the King, who can select them only from among those men who have held, for a certain time, high public offices, such as those of ministers, generals, counsellors of state, prefects, mayors of cities of 30,000 inhabitants or more, presidents of royal courts, members of the Institute, members of general councils, or of councils of commerce, &c.

The Chamber of Peers participates the legislative power with that of the Deputies and with the King. It is convoked at the same time as the Chamber of Deputies, and it can hold no session, at any time when the Chamber of Deputies is not also in session. Nevertheless, as it has cognizance of the crimes of high treason and of outrages against the safety of the state, it may, in this case only and for the exercise exclusively of its judicial functions, form itself into a court of justice, even at a time when the Chamber of Deputies is not in session. — The Chamber of Peers occupies the Palace of the Luxembourg, which has been successively the residence of Maria de Medicis, of the family of

Orleans, of the Directory, of the First Consul Bonaparte, of the Conservatory Senate, &c. Its sessions are public.

Chamber of Deputies.

This body is composed of Deputies elected, every five years, by 459 colleges, distributed among the departments in proportion to their population; and to these colleges all Frenchmen who perform certain conditions specified by one of the fundamental laws, are summoned. In order to be eligible as a deputy a Frenchman must be 30 years of age and pay a direct tax of 500 francs; and in order to be an elector, he must pay a direct tax of 200 francs. To the King pertains the right of convoking the Chamber of Deputies; he may also prorogue or dissolve it; but in this last case he must convoke a new one within three months. — The Chamber of Deputies meets at Paris in the palace which formerly belonged to the family of Bourbon-Condé. Its sessions are public.

All the power of the Chamber of Deputies consists in deliberating and voting respecting laws, which must also obtain the assent of the other two branches; but, with respect to the execution of them, it takes no part. Taking no part either in the nomination or the dismissal of functionaries of any class, it exercises, in relation to the government of the country, only an oversight and control. Every year, the law relating to the finances or budget, which gives authority for collecting the taxes, and for disposing, under certain restrictions, of the revenue which they afford, is submitted to its vote, before it undergoes an examination in the other Chamber. It is then by giving its assent, or rather its refusal, that it can make known to the country whether it approves or disapproves of the proceedings of the executive power.

The present Chamber of Deputies was elected in 1834. — Number, 459. — Charles Dupin, *Speaker*. The number of members of the Chamber of Peers is about 200. — Baron Pasquier, *Speaker*.

The names of the Peers and Deputies may be seen in the American Almanac for 1836.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS. — April, 1837.

The general direction of all the affairs of the State is divided into eight divisions or branches, with a Minister at the head of each.

Count Molé,	<i>Pres. Council; Minister of Foreign Affairs.</i>
M. Barthe,	<i>Keeper of the Seals; Min. Justice & Worship.</i>
General Bernard,	<i>Minister of War.</i>
Admiral Rossamel,	<i>Minister of Marine.</i>
Count Montalivet,	<i>Minister of the Interior.</i>
M. Martin du Nord,	<i>Minister of Commerce.</i>
M. Salvandy,	<i>Minister of Public Instruction.</i>
M. Lacave Laplange,	<i>Minister of Finance.</i>

CLASSES OF THE POPULATION OF FRANCE. — 1831.

Unmarried Males,	8,864,200	Unmarried Females,	9,068,100
Married Men,	6,946,000	Married Women,	6,054,400
Widowers,	722,400	Widows,	1,501,900
Army and Navy,	303,000		
		<i>Total,</i>	16,624,400
<i>Total,</i>	15,936,500		

Total population in 1820, 30,451,187 ; in 1831, 32,560,934.

Movement of the Population in 1834.

Legitimate Children — Male,	470,958	Deceased, Males,	462,158
“ “ Female,	441,973	“ Females,	455,670
Illegitimate “ Male,	37,760		
“ “ Female,	35,799	<i>Total Deaths,</i>	917,828
		Of the persons deceased 145 were 100	
<i>Total Births,</i>	986,490	years of age and upwards.	
	917,828	Marriages,	271,222
<i>Excess of Births,</i>	68,662		

Average Annual Movement of the Population from 1817 to 1834 — 18 Years.

Legitimate Births,	899,419	Marriages,	241,232
Illegitimate “	68,736		
		Deceased, Males,	404,257
<i>Total,</i>	968,155	“ Females,	397,560
Male Children,	499,097		
Female “	469,058	<i>Total,</i>	801,817
<i>Excess of Males,</i>	30,039	Excess of births over } 166,338	
		deaths, or average an- } nual increase,	

POPULATION OF THE FRENCH COLONIES. — According to M. Benoiston de Chateauneuf.

In America.

Guadaloupe,	92,500	St. Martin (Guiana),	4,000
Martinique,	98,000	St. Pierre and Micquelon,	500
Marie-Galante,	12,000	Guiana,	18,000
Les Saintes,	1,200		
Desirade,	1,300	<i>Total in America,</i>	228,000

In Africa.

Algiers and its territory,	1,500,000	Isle of Bourbon,	88,400
Senegal, St. Louis, &c.,	20,000	St. Marie, near the coast } 600	
Isle of Goree,		of Madagascar, }	
		<i>Total in Africa,</i>	1,609,000

In Asia.

Pondicherry, &c., Hindostan ; Chandernagor, in Bengal ; Coast of Malabar, Mahe and its territory ; Gulf of Cambay, Surat ; Factories at Mocha in Arabia, 179,000. — Total of the Colonies, 2,016,000.

CATHOLIC CLERGY.

Cardinals,	4	Vicars,	6,145
Archbishops,	14	Parish Priests, Chap- lains, &c. }	30,931
Bishops,	66	Pupils in Seminaries and Schools, }	10,904
Vicars-General,	174		
Canons,	660		
Curés,	3,301	Total,	52,202

PROTESTANT AND JEWISH CLERGY.

Lutheran Ministers, 388 ; — Reformed, 345 ; — Jewish Priests or Ecclesiastics, 94.

EDUCATION.

The *University of France* comprises the whole system of national education, embracing all the institutions for imparting education, which are spread over the whole kingdom, from the lowest schools up to the royal colleges. The University is under the direction of a council composed of six members, called the “Royal Council of Public Instruction,” of which body the Minister of Public Instruction, is, *ex officio*, President. The University is composed of 26 *Academies*, each of which comprises two, three, or more of the departments into which the territory of France is divided. These academies are severally governed by a rector, and comprehend one or more royal colleges, and have the superintendence of all the communal colleges, *institutions*, and *pensions* (or boarding-schools), normal schools, (or schools for the education of teachers,) and the primary schools in their respective districts.

The Communal Colleges are supported principally by the communes in which they are situated. Some of them have endowments ; but most of them depend chiefly for their support upon the fees paid by students. The professors or teachers receive but small salaries, generally from 1,000 to 3,000 francs.

The Royal Colleges are supported chiefly by the government ; and the professors' salaries, which are generally very moderate, from 2,000 to 4,000 francs, are paid from the budget of the minister of public instruction. — The students are styled in French *internes* and *externes*, that is, *boarders* and *day-scholars*.

The following Tabular View of the Institutions comprised in the University of France, has been compiled from an account of the University communicated by the Rev. Robert Baird, of Paris, to the “American Quarterly Register,” for August, 1836.

Tabular View of the Institutions comprised in the University of France.

ACADEMIES.	Departm.	Royal Colleges.	Professors.	Internal Stud'ts.	External Stud'ts.	Universities Colleges.	Institutions.	Pensions.	Normal Schools.	Primary Schools.
Aix,	3	1	14	160	230	16	5	41	2	1,659
Amiens,	3	1	12	121	180	10	2	50	2	2,667
Angers,	3	1	12	118	110	16	1	17	2	1,212
Besançon, . . .	3	1	12	110	160	15	2	21		1,671
Bordeaux, . . .	3	1	13	170	120	7	5	54	2	1,209
Bourges,	3	1	12	129	120	9	1	31	1	534
Caen,	3	1	15	212	220	16	1	25	3	
Cahors,	3	2	22	90	160	9	1	47	2	
Clermont, . . .	4	3	42	287	292	12		30	4	
Dijon,	3	1	13	68	150	20		36	2	
Douai,	2	1	12	131	110	21	6	43	1	
Grenoble, . . .	3	1	14	133	141	7	4	25	2	
Limoges,	3	1	11	88	220	9	5	18	3	
Lyons,	3	1	20	276	264	6	10	52	3	
Metz,	2	1	15	190	240	5	1	26	2	
Montpellier, . .	4	2	23	199	256	17	2	36		
Nancy,	3	1	14	110	260	15		25	3	
Nîmes,	4	3	39	365	226	10	2	26	4	
Orleans,	3	2	24	241	246	5	3	31	2	
Paris,	7	7	180	1,629	3,324	19	77	251	5	
Pau,	3	1	12	57	90	10	1	32		
Poitiers,	3	1	15	130	201	14	4	34	1	
Rennes,	5	3	33	345	407	16	3	35	2	
Rouen,	2	1	17	164	491	9	3	68	2	1,712
Strasburg, . . .	2	1	14	121	203	12	1	15	2	1,543
Toulouse, . . .	4	1	15	112	239	9	6	55	2	1,307
Total,	86	41	626	5,779	8,670	318	146	1,114	54	42,318

Faculties for the highest Courses of Study belonging to the above Academies.

There are 6 faculties of *Catholic Theology*, at Aix, Bordeaux, Lyons, Paris, Rouen, and Toulouse; and 2 of *Protestant Theology*, one (Lutheran or Augsburg Confession) at Strasburg; the other (Calvinist or Helvetic Confession) at Montauban, under the Acad. my of Toulouse.

The faculties of *Law* are 9, at Aix, Caen, Dijon, Grenoble, Paris, Poitiers, Rennes, Strasburg, and Toulouse.

There are 3 faculties of *Medicine*, at Grenoble, Paris, and Montpellier; also 17 secondary schools of medicine.

The faculties of *Science* are 8 in number, at Paris, Strasburg, Caen, Toulouse, Montpellier, Dijon, Lyons, and Grenoble; — those of *Letters*, 6, at Paris, Strasburg, Toulouse, Caen, Dijon, and Besançon.

In order to become a student in the faculty of theology or of law, a person must be possessed of a degree of bachelor of letters, and a course of three years in either faculty is requisite to obtain the degree of bachelor; — for the degree of doctor, four years; and to obtain the degree of doctor in theology, the candidate must defend a final and general thesis. Candidates for a degree of doctor in medicine must

have a diploma of bachelor of letters, and also of sciences, and must go through a course of four years.

The faculties of Law and Medicine at Paris are greatly distinguished; the former has 16 professors, and had, in 1836, upwards of 3,000 students; the latter 27 professors, and in 1836, about 4,000 students.

Statistics of Education in France, according to M. Benoiston de Chateaufort, for some years previous to 1834.

Students in Law,	4,640	of whom	2,800 at Paris.
“ in Theology,	500	“	140 Protestants
“ in Medicine,	1,950	“	1,100 at Paris.
“ in the Sciences,	2,135	“	1,200 “
“ in Literature,	1,900	“	1,500 “
<i>Total,</i>	<u>11,109</u>		
			<i>Pupils.</i>
Primary Schools (for boys, 31,420, for girls, 10,672),	.	.	1,907,000
Institutions and Pensions,	.	.	20,500
Communal Colleges,	.	.	29,700
Royal Colleges,	.	.	11,000
			<u>1,968,200</u>
Students in Theology in the Seminaries,	.	.	13,000
			<u>Total, 1,981,200</u>

Mr. Baird says, “The number of pupils in the Normal Schools is about 2,000. — It is probable the number of children and youth who attend the primary schools, during some portion of the year, is not much less, if any, than 4,000,000.”

VIII. PRUSSIA.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

FREDERICK WILLIAM III., King of Prussia; b. Aug. 3, 1770. succeeded his father *Frederick William II.*, Nov. 16, 1797; — m. Dec 24, 1793, *Louisa Augusta*, Princess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who died July 19, 1810; — [m. (II.), by private marriage, or *marriage morganatique*, Nov. 9, 1824, *Augusta*, Princess of Liegnitz]: — Issue by the first marriage: —

1. FREDERICK WILLIAM, *Prince Royal*; b. Oct. 15, 1795; — m. Nov. 29, 1823, *Elizabeth Louisa*, daughter of the King of Bavaria; b. Nov 13, 1801.

2. *William Louis*, b. March 22, 1797; — m. June 11, 1829, *Augusta*, daughter of Charles Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Weimar; b. Sept. 30, 1811: — issue; *Frederick William Nicholas Charles*; b. Oct. 18, 1831.

3. *CHARLOTTE, Empress of Russia* ; b. July 13, 1798.

4. *Charles* ; b. June 29, 1801 ; — m. May 26, 1827, *Maria Louisa Alexandrina*, daughter of Charles Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Weimar : — Issue : — 1. *Frederick Charles*, b. March 20, 1828 ; — 2. *Maria Louisa Anna*, b. March 1, 1829.

5. *Alexandrina* ; b. Feb. 23, 1803 ; — m. May 25, 1822, Prince *Frederick*, of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

6. *Louisa* ; b. Feb. 1, 1808 ; — m. May 21, 1825, *Frederick* of Orange.

7. *Albert* ; b. Oct. 4, 1809 ; — m. Sept. 14, 1830, *Marianne*, daughter of William, King of the Netherlands.

The kingdom of Prussia contains eight provinces, seven of them lying in the northeast of Germany, and the other two, entirely separated from the rest, toward the northwest of Germany. The government is an absolute hereditary monarchy ; and it is one of the best educated kingdoms in the world.

IX. HANOVER.

Hanover has, since the accession of the House of Brunswick to the British crown, been under the government of the Kings of Great Britain ; and George I. of England was the second Elector of Hanover. In 1814, Hanover was erected into a kingdom, and the King of Great Britain has since been also King of Hanover. But it is now separated from the British crown, inasmuch as the Salic law, which excludes females from the throne, is in force in Hanover ; and on the death of William IV., the crown of Hanover passed to his eldest brother, the first male heir.

The present King, on the 12th of July, 1837, issued a proclamation, in which he expressed his dissatisfaction with the new constitution of Hanover, which had been acted upon by George IV. and William IV., declaring that he regarded it, “neither in form or substance binding upon him.” This proclamation has caused much dissatisfaction in Hanover, and a strong sensation in Germany.

KING AND FAMILY.

ERNEST AUGUSTUS, (late Duke of Cumberland, and fourth son of George III. late King of England,) King of Hanover ; b. June 5, 1771 ; m. May 29, 1815, *Frederica Sophia Carolina*, Princess Dowager of Solms, sister of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, b. March 20, 1778 : — Issue : —

George Frederick, Prince Royal ; b. May 27, 1819.

X. SAXONY.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, King of Saxony ; b. May 18, 1797 ; succeeded his uncle *Anthony*, June 6, 1836 ; (having been appointed

co-regent Sept. 13, 1830 ; his father, Prince Maximilian, the late King's brother, having renounced his claim in his favor ;) — m. (I.) Oct. 7, 1819, *Caroline*, daughter of Francis I. of Austria, who died May 15, 1832 ; — m. (II.) April 24, 1833, *Maria Anna-Leopoldina*, daughter of Maximilian Joseph, late King of Bavaria.

Saxony is the smallest and one of the best educated kingdoms in Europe.

XI. WURTEMBERG.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

WILLIAM, King of Wurtemberg ; born Sept. 27, 1781 ; — succeeded his father *Frederick*, the first king of Wurtemberg, Oct. 30, 1816 ; — m. (I.) Jan. 24, 1816, *Catherine*, sister of the Emperor of Russia and widow of the Duke of Oldenburg, b. May 21, 1788, d. Jan. 9, 1819 ; — m. (II.) April 15, 1820, **PAULINA**, daughter of his uncle Alexander, Duke of Wurtemberg, b. Sept. 4, 1800 : — Issue, (by the first marriage, 1. *Maria*, b. Oct. 30, 1816 ; — 2. *Sophia*, b. June 17, 1818. — (By the 2d marriage,) — 3. *Catherine*, b. Aug. 24, 1821 ; — 4. **CHARLES**, *Prince Royal*, b. March 6, 1823 ; — 5. *Augusta*, b. Oct. 4, 1826.

XII. BAVARIA.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

LOUIS, King of Bavaria ; b. Aug. 25, 1786 ; — succeeded his father *Maximilian Joseph*, Oct. 13, 1825 ; — m. Oct. 12, 1810, **THERESA**, daughter of Frederick, the late Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, b. July 8, 1792 : — Issue : —

1. **MAXIMILIAN**, *Prince Royal*, b. Nov. 28, 1811. — 2. *Matilda*, b. Aug. 30, 1813, — spouse of the hereditary Prince of Hesse-Darmstadt. — 3. **OTTO**, King of Greece, b. June 1, 1815. — 4. *Leopold*, b. March 12, 1821. — 5. *Adeline*, b. March 19, 1823. — 6. *Hildegarde*, b. June 10, 1825. — 7. *Alexandrina*, b. Aug. 26, 1826. — 8. *Albert*, b. July 19, 1828.

XIII. AUSTRIA.

EMPEROR AND IMPERIAL FAMILY.

FERDINAND I., Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia ; — b. April 19, 1793 ; — succeeded his father *Francis*, the first Emperor of Austria, March 2, 1835 ; — m. Feb. 12, 1831, **MARIA ANNE CAROLINE**, daughter of Victor Emanuel, late King of Sardinia ; — b. Sept. 19, 1803.

Brothers and Sisters of the Emperor.

1. **MARIA LOUISA** ; b. Dec. 12, 1791 ; — m. April 2, 1810, to *Napoleon Bonaparte*, Emperor of France ; — created *Duchess of Parma*, May 30, 1814. — 2. *Maria Clementina* ; b. March 1, 1798 ; — m. July 28, 1816,

Leopold, Prince Salerno. — 3. **Francis Charles Joseph**, Archduke ; b. Dec. 7, 1802 ; — m. Nov. 4, 1824, **Frederica Sophia**, sister of the King of Bavaria : — Issue : — **Francis**, b. Aug. 18, 1830 ; **Ferdinand**, b. July 6, 1832 ; **Charles**, b. July 30, 1833. — 4. **Maria Anne Francis**, b. June 8, 1804.

Step-mother of the Emperor.

Caroline Augusta, daughter of Maximilian Joseph, late King of Bavaria ; b. Feb. 8, 1792.

Uncles of the Emperor.

1. **Charles**, Archduke, b. Sept. 5, 1771 : — Issue, 5 children. — 2. **Joseph**, Archduke, Palatine of Hungary, b. March 9, 1776 : — Issue, 5 children. — 3. **John**, Archduke, b. Jan. 20, 1782. — 4. **Renier**, Archduke, b. Sept. 30, 1783 : — Issue, 8 children. — 5. **Louis**, Archduke, b. Dec. 13, 1784.

XIV. SPAIN.

QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.

ISABELLA II. (*Maria Louisa*), Queen of Spain ; b. at Madrid, Oct. 10, 1830 ; succeeded her father **Ferdinand VII.** Sept. 29, 1833.

Mother of the Queen, and Queen-Regent during her minority.

Maria Christina de Bourbon, daughter of Francis, late King of the Two Sicilies, b. April 27, 1806.

Sister of the Queen.

Maria Louisa Ferdinanda, Infanta of Spain, b. Jan. 30, 1832.

Uncles of the Queen.

Charles, or **Don Carlos**, Infant of Spain ; b. March 29, 1788 ; — m. Sept. 29, 1816, **Frances**, Infanta of Portugal : — Issue, 3 sons.

Francis de Paul, Infant of Spain ; b. March 10, 1794 ; — m. June 12, 1819, **Louisa Charlotte**, Princess of the Two Sicilies : — Issue, 8 children.

Since the death of Ferdinand VII., in 1833, Spain has been harassed by a civil war carried on in the name of Donna Isabella II., Queen of Spain, the daughter of Ferdinand, by her mother Donna Maria Christina de Bourbon, Regent of the empire, on one part, and by Don Carlos, the Pretender, brother of Ferdinand, on the other part ; and the contest is yet undecided.

On the 16th of June, 1837, a Constitution was proclaimed at Madrid in the name of the Queen, and signed by the Queen Regent, the ministers, and deputies. This constitution is similar, in many respects, to the present constitution of France, and guaranties the liberty of the press, and other fundamental principles of freedom.

By this constitution the nation is obliged to maintain the public worship and ministers of the Catholic religion professed by Spaniards.

The power of enacting laws resides in the Cortes in conjunction with the King.

The Cortes are composed of two co-legislative bodies, of equal powers, the Senate and Congress of Deputies.

The Deputies are appointed for three years, and each province is entitled to one deputy, at least, for every 50,000 inhabitants.

The number of Senators is equal to three fifths of the number of Deputies; but each province is entitled to at least one Senator. They are appointed by the King from a triple list proposed by the electors of each province who elect the deputies.

At every time when there is a general election of Deputies, whether in consequence of their term of office having expired, or of a dissolution of the Congress, a third part of the Senate is to be renewed, those going out being reëligible.

The Cortes are to assemble every year on the first of December. It is the right of the King to convoke the Cortes, to suspend and close their meetings, and dissolve them; but under the obligation, in the latter case, of convoking and reassembling another Cortes within a period of three months.

MINISTRY.

M. Calatrava,	<i>Pres. Council, and Min. Foreign Affairs.</i>
M. Mendizabal,	<i>Minister of Finance.</i>
M. Armendariz,	<i>Minister of the Interior.</i>
M. Gil de la Quadra,	<i>Minister of Marine.</i>
M. Lopez,	<i>Minister of Grace and Justice.</i>
Marquis de Rodil,	<i>Minister of War.</i>

XV. PORTUGAL.

QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.

MARIA II. DA GLORIA, Queen of Portugal and the Algarves; b. April 4, 1819; — declared Queen of Portugal in consequence of the abdication of her father, Don Pedro, late Emperor of Brazil, May 2, 1826; m. (I.) Jan. 30, 1835, *Augustus, Duke of Leuchtenberg*, who died March 28, 1835, — (II.) April 9, 1836, *Ferdinand Augustus, Duke of Saxe-Coburg*, nephew of Leopold, King of the Belgians, b. Oct. 29, 1816.

Uncle and Aunts of the Queen.

1. *Maria Theresa*; b. April 29, 1793; widow of Peter Charles of Spain.
2. *Isabella Maria*, b. June 4, 1801. — 3. *DON MIGUEL*, b. Oct. 26, 1802, — assumed the absolute sovereignty of Portugal in 1828, — quitted and formally relinquished the kingdom in 1834. — 4. *Anne de Jesus Maria*, b. Dec. 23, 1806.

XVI. SARDINIA.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

CHARLES ALBERT, King of Sardinia ; b. Oct. 2, 1798 ; succeeded his uncle *Charles Felix*, April 27, 1831 ; — m. Sept. 30, 1817, *THERESA*, daughter of Ferdinand III., late Grand Duke of Tuscany : — Issue : —

1. VICTOR EMANUEL, *Prince Royal*, Duke of Savoy, b. March 14, 1820. — 2. *Ferdinand*, Duke of Genoa, b. Nov. 15, 1822.

XVII. THE TWO SICILIES.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

FERDINAND II., King of the Two Sicilies ; b. Jan. 12, 1810 ; succeeded his father *Francis*, Nov. 8, 1830 ; — m. Nov. 21, 1832, *Maria Christina*, daughter of Victor Emanuel of Sardinia, b. Nov. 14, 1810. Issue : — FRANCIS, *Prince Royal*, b. Jan. 16, 1836.

Brothers and Sisters of the King.

1. *Maria Caroline*, b. Nov. 5, 1798 ; m. Feb. 14, 1816, Duke of Berri. — 2. *Louisa Charlotte* ; b. Oct. 24, 1804 ; m. June 12, 1819, Don Francis of Spain. — 3. *Maria Christina*, Queen-mother of Spain, b. April 27, 1806. — 4. *Charles*, Prince of Capua, b. Dec. 10, 1811. — 5. *Leopold*, Count of Syracuse, b. May 22, 1813. — 6. *Maria Antoinette*, b. Dec. 19, 1814. — 7. *Antonio*, Count of Lecce, b. Sept. 23, 1816. — 8. *Maria Amelia*, b. Feb. 25, 1818. — 9. *Caroline*, b. Feb. 29, 1820. — 10. *Theresa*, b. March 14, 1822. — 11. *Louis*, Count of Aquila, b. July 19, 1824. — 12. *Francis*, Count of Trapani, b. Aug. 13, 1827.

XVIII. GREECE.

KING.

OTHO I., King of Greece, second son of the King of Bavaria, b. June 1, 1815, elected King of Greece Jan. 25, 1833 ; — m. Nov. 22, 1836, the Princess of Oldenburg.

XIX. TURKEY.

SULTAN AND HIS FAMILY.

MAHMOUD II., Grand Seignior and Sultan of the Ottoman Empire ; b. July 20, 1785 ; succeeded his brother the Sultan *Mustapha*, July 28, 1826 : — Children : —

1. *Salyha*, Sultanness ; b. June 16, 1811 ; — m. 1834, Khabil Ruf'at Pacha, Grand Master of Artillery. — 2. ABDUL-MEDJID, Sultan, *Prince Imperial*, b. April 20, 1823. — 3. *Hadidja*, Sultanness, b. Sept. 5, 1825. — 4. *Adila*, Sultanness, b. May 21, 1826. — 5. *Abdul-Aziz*, Sultan, b. Feb. 8, 1830. — 6. *Khairiie*, Sultanness, b. Jan. 23, 1831.

FOREIGN OBITUARY.

1836.

March 18. (1836.) — At Rome, aged 88, the *Abate Fea*, a celebrated archæologist, author of various works, and well known as the translator and commentator of Winckelmann.

May 1. — At Jever, in Oldenburg, his native place, in his 48th year, *Dr. John Lewis Tiarks*, F. R. S., British Astronomer to the American Boundary Line Company. •

May 2. — At Woburn Abbey, England, aged 44, *Jeremiah Holme Wiffen*, librarian to the Duke of Bedford, and a celebrated Quaker poet. He was born of a respectable family of the Society of Friends, and was brought up to the profession of a schoolmaster, in which he was for some years actively engaged. He published a variety of miscellaneous poems, a translation of the Spanish poet Garcilasso de la Vega, and also a translation of Tasso. The last was his greatest work, and the first edition of it appeared in two splendid royal octavo volumes.

May 26. — In London, in his 65th year, *William Young Ottley*, F. R. S. and S. A., Keeper of the Prints in the British Museum. He was for nearly half a century actively devoted to his favorite pursuit of the fine arts, and is honorably known as an artist, a collector, and an author.

June 3. — Near London, *Barry Edward O'Meara*, formerly surgeon to the ex-emperor Napoleon, and author of "A Voice from St. Helena, or, Napoleon in Exile," and several other publications.

June 7. — At Hadleigh, in Suffolk, England, *Nathan Drake*, M. D., aged 70. He graduated at Edinburgh in 1789, and settled as a physician at Hadleigh in 1792, where he practised 44 years, greatly respected and esteemed for his professional merit and private virtues.

In the walks of literature Dr. Drake was a highly respectable and voluminous author. Some of his principal works are "Literary Hours" (1st edition, 1798, 1 vol. 8vo; 4th edition, 1820, 3 vols. 8vo.); "Essays illustrative of the Tatler, Spectator, and Guardian," 3 vols. 8vo.; "Essays illustrative of the Rambler, Adventurer, and other Periodical Papers, to the year 1819," 2 vols. 8vo; "The Gleaner, a Series of Periodical Essays, selected from Authors not included in the British Essayists," 4 vols. 8vo; "Shakspeare and his Times," 2 vols. 4to; "Winter Nights," 2 vols. 8vo; "Evenings in Autumn," 2 vols. 8vo; "Noontide Leisure," 2 vols. 8vo; and "Mornings in Spring," 2 vols. 8vo.

June 28. — At Kensington, England, *James Mill*, in his 63d year. He was a native of Kincardineshire, was educated at Edinburgh, and licensed

as a preacher in the Scotch church ; but soon after went to London and devoted himself to literary and philosophical pursuits.

In 1818, he published his greatest work, the "*History of British India*," in 3 vols. 4to. (6 vols. 8vo, 1820.) His "*Elements of Political Economy*," published in 1821, and his "*Prison and Prison Discipline, Colonies, Laws of Nations, and Education*," placed him in a high rank as a political economist and philosopher. He was an able contributor to the "*Encyclopædia Britannica*," to the *Edinburgh, Westminster, and London Reviews*.

June 29. — At Dulwich, England, aged 47, *Rev. Edward Smedley*, Prebendary of Lincoln, author of several poems, and a "*History of the Reformed Religion in France*," and the Editor of the "*Encyclopædia Metropolitana*."

July 15. — At Edinburgh, in his 94th year, *Sir Robert Liston*, the first minister from Great Britain to the United States after the acknowledgment of independence, and late British ambassador at Constantinople. He retired from public life a little more than ten years before his death. "The last years of a life so distinguished and so protracted, were in every respect worthy of its brightest periods. With an entire freedom from ostentation, and in the enjoyment of universal esteem, Sir Robert was distinguished by the uniform urbanity of his deportment, by activity in the promotion of every good work, and by an enlightened regard to the interests of the poor in his neighborhood, who will long deplore his loss. Sir Robert had the misfortune to lose Lady Liston about six years ago, and has left no issue." — *Gent. Mag.*

July. — In London, aged 94, *Mrs. Cecilia Davies*, formerly a celebrated songstress on the English stage ; and also on the principal Italian and German stages, she became Prima Donna. She was a great favorite of Maria Theresa, and at Vienna had operas written expressly for her by Metastasio, and composed by Hassee. Her last years were spent in poverty.

Aug. 8. — At Hildburghausen, aged 63, *Dr. Friedrich Carl Ludwig Sickler*, an eminent archæologist, and author of various learned works on archæology, antiquities, and philology.

Aug. 17. — At St. Ildefonso, Spain, *M. de Rayneval*, the French ambassador at the court of Spain ; an eminent diplomatist, who was employed in important missions under Bonaparte, and after the restoration had a still more distinguished career in diplomacy.

Aug. 17. — At the castle of Louisenlund, Denmark, in his 92d year, the *Landgrave Charles* of Hesse-Cassel, a Danish Field-Marshal, and Governor of the Duchies of Sleswick and Holstein ; uncle to the reigning Elector of Hesse-Cassel ; grandson of George II. king of Great Britain, and father-in-law of Frederick VI. king of Denmark. He was the oldest prince in Europe, having been born Dec. 19, 1744. Mr. Rae Wilson in his *Travels in Norway*, thus speaks of him : — " I dined and spent many happy hours with the Prince, who conversed in English fluently, though he never was in Great Britain. He was a most devout and humble Christian, of a

highly cultivated mind, held in great estimation, and was truly a blessing to, and the praise of all around. His knowledge of hieroglyphics was remarkable."

Aug. 25. — At Berlin, Prussia, in his 76th year, *Dr. Christian William Hufeland*, a very eminent physician and medical writer. He was born at Langensalza in 1762; began to practise physic at Weimar in 1793; afterwards became physician to the Duke of Weimar (a situation previously held by his father) and a professor at Jena; in 1801, was appointed physician to the king of Prussia and director of the Medico-chirurgical College. He was a popular lecturer, and attracted a large auditory; and was distinguished for his profound and extensive learning, and his ingenious application of his theory to practice. His most celebrated works are his "Practical Medicine" and his "Art of Prolonging Life."

Aug. 30. — At Pendlebury, near Manchester, England, aged 61, *William Henry*, M. D., a manufacturing chemist of Manchester, and a scientific chemist of great reputation. He finished his education at the university of Edinburgh, where he attended the lectures of the eminent chemist Dr. Black, and was the associate and friend of Mackintosh, Brougham, and Jeffrey. He was intended for the medical profession; but, on account of very delicate health, he was induced to relinquish it, and to connect himself with his father in the business of a manufacturing chemist. Soon after the termination of his collegiate education, he delivered at Manchester a course of lectures; and the notes of these lectures led to the publication, in 1799, of a small volume on the science. This work, which was subsequently enlarged, has passed through numerous editions, and has been highly esteemed and much used, both in England and America. Dr. Henry was an elegant writer, and his characters of Priestley, Wollaston, and Davy, have been much admired as compositions. In private life, Dr. Henry possessed qualities calculated to excite and rivet esteem and admiration. He was distinguished for hospitality; his manners were modest and engaging, and his conversation peculiarly attractive and insinuating.

Sept. 5. — In London, aged 81, *William Bantine*, LL. D., F. R. S., Chancellor of the Diocese of Lincoln, formerly the King's Advocate-General in the High Court of Admiralty, &c. He was an eminent civilian, distinguished for his knowledge of ecclesiastical law, and for great mental acquirements.

Sept. 7. — At Greenwich, England, *John Pond*, F. R. S., corresponding member of the French Institute, member of the principal astronomical societies in Europe, and, for nearly twenty-five years, Astronomer Royal of England. Dr. Maskelyne, a few months before his death, which took place in 1811, mentioned Mr. Pond to the Council of the Royal Society as the fittest man to succeed him in the office of Astronomer Royal; and, on the recommendation of Sir Joseph Banks, the appointment was made. Mr. Pond continued to fill the office with great honor to himself and benefit to the public, till the autumn of 1835, when, on account of ill health he retired, and was succeeded by Mr. Airy.

Mr. Pond contributed the "Introduction to Astronomy," prefixed to Pinkerton's Geography, and many scientific articles to Rees's "Cyclopædia"; and his communications to the Royal Society were numerous and important.

"As a practical astronomer, Mr. Pond had no superior; few if any equals. His perception of the capabilities of instruments generally, and of the mode of so using them as to render all their strong points available and their weak ones unprejudicial, formed a very striking feature in his professional character. The numerous folio volumes of his observations, so highly appreciated by scientific men in every part of the globe, are alone sufficient to show the extent and utility of the work performed at Greenwich, during the time that the establishment was under his direction. The accuracy of a portion of those observations is to be attributed to improvements in the mural circle, suggested by Mr. Pond, which converted it into the most perfect instrument used in the Observatory; but the correctness of the chief part must be ascribed to a mode of observing of which he was the sole inventor. This consisted in the union of the two circles, and the observing with one by direct vision, with the other simultaneously by reflection; thus correcting those errors which are incidental to observations made by a single instrument. A result, and perhaps the most important, of the application of the mural circle, has been the formation of a catalogue of the fixed stars more perfect than any before or since produced. Here it may also be stated, the vast superiority of the Greenwich transit observations made by Mr. Pond, has been publicly recognized by several contemporary astronomers of the first rank. To his earnest and reiterated solicitations our national observatory is indebted for many of the new instruments which have confessedly rendered it so preëminent and complete. His skill in the use of these was very remarkable; his talent for observing quite unique. MM. Arago, Biot, and Delambre, as well as MM. Bessel and Schumacher, the great French and German astronomers, have borne testimony to the decided merit and originality of his method." — *Gent. Mag.*

Sept. 8. — At Huddersfield, England, aged 68, *Benjamin Boothroyd*, D. D., pastor of the independent church at Highfield Chapel, Huddersfield. He was born of parents in very humble condition, from whom he received no advantages of education except being sent to school from the age of four to his sixth year. He was then employed in spinning worsted, and afterwards in learning his father's trade of a shoemaker. He is represented as having been in early life "one of the worst of characters, and, when in ill-humor, quite a dread to the neighborhood in which he lived;" but at length he became an entirely reformed and religious young man, and, having a strong understanding, he was encouraged to prepare himself for the ministry, at a Dissenting college. After having entered upon the ministry at Pontefract, he applied himself to the study of Hebrew without the aid of an instructor, and, "by dint of great exertion and perseverance, he acquired a thorough knowledge of the language, and published a new Hebrew edi-

tion of the Old Testament, working frequently with his own hands at the press six hours a day, besides compiling the manuscript, and examining and correcting the proof sheets, in which his compositor only knew the letters."

Sept. 23. — At Manchester, England, aged 28, *Madame Malibran de Beriot*, a celebrated vocal actress. Maria Felicitas, the eldest daughter of Señor Manuel Garcia, an eminent tenor singer in the Italian Opera, was born in Paris in 1808. At the age of eight years she accompanied her parents to London, where she spent a number of years in unceasing study. In 1825, at the age of 16, she made her first appearance on the stage as one of the chorus of the Italian Opera; and in 1826, she accompanied her family to America to assist in the novel attempt to establish the performance of Italian operas in this country. At New York, she was married to M. Malibran, an elderly French merchant, who soon after failed, and was cast into prison; and Madame Malibran, believing she had been deceived, voluntarily gave into the hands of his creditors her marriage settlement, left her husband, and returned to England to seek support from the exercise of her vocal and dramatic talents.

Her performances in London and Paris excited the most enthusiastic applause. Her reputation soon occupied the attention of the musical society throughout Europe; and she traversed extraordinary distances to fulfil numerous engagements in different cities on the continent. Her last engagement at Naples was for 80,000 francs and two benefits and a half, for 40 nights; and that upon which she entered at Milan, with Duke Visconti, (the director of *La Scala*,) was, exclusively of other profitable stipulations, 450,000 francs for 185 performances. Her generosity was so unbounded, that, after a few years of her career, during which she had gained immense sums, she had expended so much upon her relatives and to oblige her friends, that she had little or nothing left.

Her short and singular history was closed at Manchester, where she had been engaged to attend the grand musical festival which was celebrated in that town from the 13th to the 17th of September, 1836. She arrived after a rapid journey from Paris, on the 11th of September, was taken ill on the 13th, the day of the commencement of the public performances, yet she sung on that day, and also on the 14th, with enthusiastic applause, but was too ill to sing more; and she expired on the 23d.

"A remarkable combination of fine qualities rendered her the wonder of all who saw or heard her. Her mental conceptions were of the highest order; while in the demonstrative and executive parts of her art, in the exercise of faculties of the most rare and exciting nature, she has never been surpassed. She has been heard to sing, in one evening, in six different languages, and with unqualified admiration in all."

In March, 1836, Madame Malibran, being then in Paris, and freed by the French courts from her union with M. Malibran, was married to M. de Beriot, a Belgian, whose talents as a violinist had placed him in the highest rank in his profession. During her last illness she mentioned that she had

known M. de Beriot nine years, and had been seven years married to him, but that she had not been able to make their marriage known until within the last two years. — *Gent. Mag.*

Oct. 5. — At Oxford, England, aged 54, *George Rowley*, D. D., F. R. S., Master of University College, and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

Oct. 6. — At Edge Grove, Hertfordshire, Eng., in his 82d year, *William Marsden*, D. C. L., F. R. S., a learned orientalist, author of the "History of Sumatra," a "Dictionary and Grammar of the Malayan Language," an edition of "The Travels of Marco Polo," with Notes, &c.

Oct. 9. — At Saumarez, his seat in the island of Guernsey, in his 80th year, the *Rt. Hon. James Saumarez*, *Lord de Saumarez*, Admiral of the Red, and General of the Royal Marine Forces of England, a very eminent naval officer, and greatly distinguished in the naval history of England. He was no less characterized by virtues in private life, than by his public services, and was one of the Vice-Presidents of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and of the Naval and Military Bible Society.

Oct. 14. — In England, aged 46, *James Wyld*, Geographer to the King, distinguished for his knowledge of geography, and author of a "Scripture Atlas," "Thompson's Edinburgh Atlas," an "Atlas of the World," folio, a smaller Atlas, with Statistical Tables, and numerous maps and charts.

Oct. 17. — In France, aged 75, *M. François J. M. Raynouard*, an eminent French philologist; for many years Perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-lettres, one of the conductors of the "Journal des Savans," distinguished as a scholar, poet, historian, philologist, and archæologist; and author, besides, of other works, of the "Glossaire comparé de la Langue des Troubadours." Of this work only the first volume has been published; but the necessary materials for the completion of it are left in an advanced state of preparation.

Oct. 26. — In London, aged 74, *George Colman*, "the Younger," noted as a dramatic writer, a wit, and a man of convivial habits. He always styled himself "the Younger," and was the son of George Colman, "the Elder," the translator of "Terence," a writer is "The Connoisseur," and the author of "The Clandestine Marriage." Both the father and son were much connected with the theatre. The younger Colman was the author of numerous comedies, more distinguished for their wit, than for strictness of morals. Many of his last years were spent in great poverty.

Oct. 26. — In London, *Charles Day*, the wealthy blacking-manufacturer, of the firm of Day & Martin, who had been totally blind for many years before his death. He left a large estate, stated at £450,000, which he bequeathed chiefly to his family and relatives; and he directed £100,000 to be devoted to the establishment of a charity, to be called "The Poor Blind Man's Friend"; the interest of which, after allowing for the salary of a clerk and other expenses, is to be applied, under the direction of his

executors, to the granting of annuities of from £10 to £20 each, to poor blind men and women.

Oct. 29. — At St. Ibbs, near Hitchin, in Hertfordshire, Eng., aged 75, the *Rev. William Lax, F. R. S.*, Lowndes Professor of Astronomy and Geometry in the university of Cambridge. He was a distinguished mathematician and astronomer, and author of several works connected with these sciences; the most elaborate of which were the tables to be used with the Nautical Almanac, which were published by the Board of Longitude in 1821.

Nov. 4. — At Goritz, in Illyria, in his 80th year, *Charles X.*, late king of France. Charles Philippe de Bourbon, Count of Artois, was born Oct. 9, 1757; was the younger brother of Louis XVI. and Louis XVIII., the latter of whom he succeeded as king of France, Sept. 16, 1824; and in July, 1830, he lost his crown in consequence of issuing two fatal ordinances, one abolishing the freedom of the press, and the other changing the mode of election.

The Count of Artois married, in 1773, Maria Theresa, daughter of Victor Amadeus III., king of Sardinia, who died in 1805, and by whom he had two sons, the Duke of Angoulême and the Duke of Berri. His private character was exceedingly dissolute till after the middle period of life; his talents were very moderate; nor were his manners or disposition much calculated to gain popularity. On succeeding his brother Louis XVIII., he cherished the arbitrary principles of the old *régime*; and he lost a throne which common prudence might have enabled him to retain.

“Latterly, in his retirement, Charles X. appeared as an amiable, warm-hearted, well-disposed old man. Having led a very dissipated life when young, his latter years were passed in acts of superstitious mortification, under the direction of his confessors. He constantly wore sackcloth or haircloth next to his skin; he fasted much, and prayed several times in the course of the day; and he frequently imposed upon himself, as a penance for some hasty expression, the remaining several hours without uttering a word.”

Nov. 8. — In London, aged 76, *John Bannister*, an eminent actor, distinguished particularly as a comedian. He commenced his professional career at an early age, and, after a course of 37 years, having accumulated a handsome fortune, he was induced, in 1815, in consequence of being much afflicted with the gout, to take leave of the stage. “The loss of Mrs. Siddons to the stage was scarcely more regretted than that of Jack Bannister. He was the pet of all who *knew* and all who *saw* him. His name was ‘honest Jack,’ a term as familiar to us, as ever could have been ‘rare Ben Jonson’ to our ancestors.” — *Gent. Mag.*

Nov. 13. — At Cambridge, England, in his 78th year, *Rev. Charles Simeon*, Senior Fellow of King’s College, and Rector of Trinity Church in that town. He ministered to this church more than 53 years, and was never married. He was one of the most able, zealous, and successful

members of that class of divines in the English established church that are styled evangelical; and he labored with untiring efforts to propagate his principles both in the pulpit and through the press. His numerous works which were published at different times, were, in 1832, collected and published in 21 large and closely compressed 8vo. volumes, under the direction of the Rev. Th. Hartwell Horne, and they comprise 2,536 sermons and skeletons of sermons, which form a commentary upon every book of the Old and New Testament.

Mr. Simeon's funeral took place at the chapel of King's College on the 19th of November, and was very numerously attended; his whole congregation being admitted by tickets, and also about 700 members of the university were supposed to be present. The funeral procession consisted of upwards of 1300 persons, all in the deepest mourning. The whole town throughout the day partook of the mournful solemnity; the shops were closed, and a silent awe pervaded the streets, indicative of the general sorrow for the loss of one so much respected. After the ceremony, a sermon was preached by Dr. Kaye, Bishop of Lincoln; and the following day (Sunday) four other occasional sermons were preached in the town, by Dr. Dealtry, Archdeacon Hodgson, Prof. Scholefield, and the Rev. W. Mandell, all of which have been published.

Nov. 26. — At Moffat, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, aged 80, *John Loudon McAdam*, the celebrated introducer of the system of road-making known by his name. He was the son of James McAdam of Waterhead in Scotland, but passed a part of his early life with an uncle by whom he was adopted, in America, where he remained till the close of the revolutionary war. It was in his 60th year that he commenced his public career as a reformer of roads, by means of which he became a great public benefactor, and he has made his name as familiar as a household word. He received from the British government, in two instalments, £10,000, as a reward of the improvements which he originated. He resided for some time at Bristol, where he was highly respected.

Dec. 4. — In England, aged 71, *Richard Westall*, of the Royal Academy, an eminent artist, author of a great number of works and designs, and well known for his numerous beautiful illustrations of elegant literature. By his professional exertions he acquired a handsome competence, which was lost in unsuccessful speculations; and in his latter years he was reduced to indigence, or very straitened circumstances.

Dec. 12 or 13. — Near the southern confines of the district of Egueda in Africa, murdered by the El Hareb tribe, *John Davidson*, while on his travels towards the city of Tombuctoo, from which he was about 25 days' journey distant. After having obtained a good classical education, he was bred to the business of a chemist and druggist in London, and he became a member of the firm of Savory and Moore in 1819; but, from his great desire to travel and other reasons, he quitted it in 1826, and, from that time up to

the time of his death, he travelled over various parts of the globe, having visited North and South America, India, Egypt as far as the second Cataract, Syria, Palestine, Turkey, Greece, Italy, France, and Germany, before he undertook his expedition to Tombuctoo. He delivered a course of lectures, at the Royal Institution in London, on Egypt and the Holy Land, which excited great interest. He was conversant with the different languages of the East; he possessed extraordinary enterprise and great accomplishments as a traveller; and his death caused much disappointment and regret.

Dec. 24. — At Narbonne, aged 55, *Don Francisco Espoz y Mina*, the distinguished Spanish constitutional general.

Dec. 24. — In London, aged 86, *John Rippon*, D. D., pastor of the Baptist church in New Park street 54 years, having succeeded John Gill, D. D.; the two having and sustained the office of pastor of the church 117 years.

Dec. 30. — In London, in his 82d year, *James Graham*, 3d Duke of Montrose, Lord Justice General of Scotland. He held successively various important political offices, and was a man of talents and highly estimable character in private life.

1837.

Jan. 1. — At Chelsea Hospital, aged 90, *Field-Marshal Sir Samuel Hulse*, Governor of Chelsea Hospital from 1820 till his death. He had been upwards of three quarters of a century in the military service of his country, having entered the 1st foot guards as an Ensign in Dec. 1761. He was raised to the rank of a Major-general in 1793, of Lieutenant-general in 1798, of General in 1803, and of Field-Marshal in 1830.

Jan. 4. — In London, aged 77, *John de Grenier Fonblanque*, senior king's counsel, an eminent equity lawyer, and author of "A Treatise on Equity" in two vols. 8vo. He was descended from an ancient family in Languedoc, and was the father of John S. Martin Fonblanque, a commissioner of bankrupts, and of Anthony Fonblanque, editor of the Examiner, and author of "England under Seven Administrations."

Jan. 11. Near Basingstoke, England, aged 53, *Sir Frederick Ponsonby*, a Major-General in the army. He was highly respected and esteemed as a man, and greatly distinguished as an officer, having acted a conspicuous part in military operations in Spain and at Waterloo.

Jan. 11. — At Paris, aged 66, *François Gérard*, one of the most distinguished painters of the French school.

Jan. 12. — At Little Stoneham, Suffolk, England, aged 79, *Rev. William Farish*, B. D., Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Cambridge.

Jan. 13. — At Dublin, aged 60, *Sir Wm. McMahon*, Master of the Rolls in Ireland.

Jan. 18. — At Dysart House, in Fifeshire, Scotland, aged 75, *James St. Clair Erskine*, 2d Earl of Rosslyn. He was 23 years a member of the House of Commons, before his accession to the peerage in 1805; was a

conspicuous member of both Houses of Parliament; and was Lord President of the Council in Sir Robert Peel's late brief administration.

Jan. 18. — At St. Andrews, aged 90, *Rev. John Hunter*, L. L. D., F. R. S., Principal of the United College of St. Salvator and St. Leonard in the University of St. Andrews; eminent for his learning, and well known for his editions of Virgil, Livy, Horace, &c.

Jan. 20. — In London, aged 84, *Sir John Soane*, R. A., F. R. S. and S. A., Professor of Architecture in the Royal Academy, an eminent architect, and author of many works on architecture.

Jan. 21. — In London, *Robert John Thornton*, M. D., a celebrated botanist. He was the younger son of Bonnel Thornton, one of the editors of the "Connoisseur," who died in 1768. He was educated as a physician, succeeded Sir James Edw. Smith as Lecturer at Guy's Hospital on medical botany; and for many years was an indefatigable and voluminous author. His "Temple of Flora, or Garden of the Botanist, Poet, Painter, and Philosopher, with picturesque plates, in illustration of the sexual system of Linnæus," folio, is a splendid work; and "the pencils of Opie, Reinagle, Russell, Miss Burney, &c., were employed for its embellishment, and the muses of Seward, Maurice, Dr. Shaw, G. Dyer, &c., were invoked to swell its triumph." But the returns from the sale of this very expensive work did not answer the author's expectation; and, though he obtained an act of Parliament to legalize a lottery to relieve him from his embarrassment, yet the enterprise proved ruinous to his fortunes.

Jan. 24. — In London, aged 67, *Joseph Sabine*, F. R. S., honorary secretary of the Horticultural Society (of which he was regarded as the founder); Treasurer and Vice-President of the Zoological Society.

Jan. 30. — At Upsal, Sweden, aged 86, *Professor Adam Axelius*, said to be the last remaining pupil of Linnæus, celebrated for his travels in Asia and Africa.

Feb. 1. — Near London, *Edward Donovan*, F. L. S., author of several works on natural history.

Feb. 5. — In London, aged 90, *James Cervetto*, "the younger," formerly a celebrated violoncellist. He was the son of the elder James Cervetto, who was born in Italy in 1682, came in 1736 to London, where he died in 1783, at the age of 101. The younger Cervetto, first brought the violoncello into favor in England, and was leader of the Drury Lane orchestra in the time of Garrick. He excelled his father in his profession, and was a member of the Royal Society of Musicians 72 years.

Feb. 7. — At St. Gall, in Switzerland, aged 58, *Gustavus Adolphus IV.* ex-king of Sweden. He was born Nov. 1, 1778, and was the only son of Gustavus III. He became king of Sweden in his 14th year, by the assassination of his father in 1792, his uncle the Duke of Sudermania being regent; and in 1798, at the age of 18, he ascended the throne; but, in 1809, on account of his impolitic and violent conduct, he was deposed, and his heirs were excluded from the throne by an act of the Diet. He after-

wards travelled in several countries of Europe under different names, and resided at several places. His latter years were spent not only in exile, but in poverty. He was badly clothed and fed, and possessed only a small annuity of £96. He married a princess of Baden, sister of the late empress of Russia, wife of the emperor Alexander; and by her had four children who still survive, — one son, Prince Gustavus Vasa, now a general in the Austrian service, and three daughters.

Feb. 11. — At Winchester, in England, in his 97th year, *John Latham*, M. D., F. R. S., one of the founders of the Linnæan Society in 1788; an eminent naturalist and ornithologist. Some of his principal works are, “A General Synopsis of Birds,” in 6 vols. 4to., with 2 supplementary vols. 1781 – 1801; — “Index Ornithologicus,” 2 vols. 4to. 1790; — “General History of Birds,” 10 vols. 4to. This indefatigable naturalist commenced the publication of the last work when in his 82d year.

Feb. 12. — At Hampstead, aged 40, *Edward Turner*, M. D., F. R. S., Professor of Chemistry in University College, London, and author of the “Elements of Chemistry,” a work in high estimation. He was an eminent chemist, a popular and much esteemed professor, and a man of a very exemplary and benevolent character.

Feb. 19. — At Southampton, England, aged 80, *Thomas Burgess*, D. D., F. R. S., F. S. A., V. P. R. S. L., &c., Bishop of Salisbury. He was the son of a grocer at Odiham, in Hampshire, and was graduated A. B. in 1778, at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, of which he was elected fellow in 1787. He was appointed Bishop of St. David's in 1803, and was translated to the see of Salisbury in 1825. Bishop Burgess was mainly instrumental in founding the Royal Society of Literature, of which he became, in 1821, the first Vice-President. He was a man of various and extensive learning, and a voluminous author. His publications, which are numerous, relate to various subjects of classical learning, critical and doctrinal theology, and practical religion. He was a devout, exemplary, and zealous prelate; and St. David's College at Lampeter, founded by him for the education of ministers for the Welsh church, is an enduring monument of his benevolence. To this institution he bequeathed the whole of his valuable library, consisting of many thousand volumes.

Feb. 19. — At Birmingham, in England, aged 68, *John Johnstone*, M. D., an eminent physician and scholar, author of several publications connected with his profession; but his principal literary work is the life of his friend, Dr. Samuel Parr.

Feb. 24. — At Liverpool, England, aged 80, *John Bolton*, an eminent merchant, and a highly respected and benevolent man.

March 12. — At Paris, in his 78th year, of apoplexy, *M. de Pradt*, formerly Archbishop of Malines. He was a member of the Legion of Honor, bore a conspicuous part in the political history of France, was employed in many important missions, and was the author of many political publications.

March 13. — Near Botley, Hants, in England, aged 68, *John Fawcett*, an eminent comic actor, who took leave of the stage in London in 1830.

March 27. — At Brighton, England, *Mrs. Maria Anne Fitzherbert*, aged 80. Mary Anne Smythe was first married to Edward Weld, in 1775, who died without issue the same year; and she was afterwards married to Thomas Fitzherbert, who died also without issue in 1781. Shortly after her beauty and fascinating manners attracted the admiration of the Prince of Wales, to whom she was united in marriage according to the forms of the Catholic church, to which she belonged. Her character is represented as amiable and benevolent, and she was highly esteemed by the royal family.

March 28. — In London, aged 67, *George Vance*, an eminent surgeon.

April 1. — In London, *John Constable*, R. A., an eminent portrait and landscape painter.

April 5. — In London, in his 93d year, *Henry Bathurst*, D. C. L., Bishop of Norwich. He was born at Brackley, Northamptonshire, Oct. 16, 1744, and was the seventh son of Benjamin Bathurst, who was the younger brother of Allen first Earl Bathurst, and had 36 children, 22 by his first wife, and 14 by his second. — Dr. Bathurst was educated at Winchester, and graduated at New College, Oxford, B. C. L., in 1768, and was consecrated Bishop of Norwich in 1808. He published several sermons and charges, and a letter to Mr. Wilberforce. "He was distinguished through the whole course of his long life for the liberality of his principles; and during many years he was regarded as 'the only liberal bishop in the House of Lords.' In the exercise of his high duties he was exemplary; and he is said to have distributed his patronage in a disinterested and generous manner." — *Gent. Mag.*

April 10. — At Rome, *Thomas Weld*, Cardinal of the Church of Rome. He was born in England in 1772, and was the son of Thomas Weld of Lulworth Castle, in Dorsetshire, who was the founder of the Roman Catholic College at Stonyhurst in Lancashire. After the death of his wife in 1815, he took holy orders in the Church of Rome; some years after he was made coadjutor Bishop of Canada, and in 1829 was elevated to the rank of a cardinal. He devoted a large share of his fortune to objects of piety and charity.

April 19. — At Berlin, aged 70, *M. Ancillon*, the Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs, eminent as a statesman, philosopher, and publicist.

April. — In Paris, in his 81st year, *Baron Dubois*, one of the most eminent surgeons of Europe, long a professor of surgery.

May 29. — At Upsal, Sweden, aged 84, *Prof. John Afzelius*, an eminent chemist.

July 19. — In London, aged 63, *Charles J. Stewart*, D. D., Bishop of Quebec.

July 24. — In England, *Edward Grey*, D. D., Bishop of Hereford, and brother of Earl Grey, late Prime Minister of Great Britain.

AMERICAN OBITUARY.

The names are *alphabetically* arranged under the respective years, 1836, and 1837, for the sake of convenient reference.

The notices, which are all necessarily brief, do not always correspond in length to the importance of the persons; and many names, which it would be desirable to have recorded, are omitted on account of the difficulty of procuring the requisite information.

For many of the notices here given, the editor is indebted to the attention of his correspondents; and for favors of this sort his particular acknowledgments are due to the Hon. James Parker, M. C. for the last four years from New Jersey.

1836.

Nov. 5. — At West Point, N. Y., aged 88, *Major Roger Alden*, an officer of the revolutionary army.

Oct. 6. — In Lower Canada, aged 101, *Samuel Anderson*, formerly an Associate Judge of the King's Bench. At the time of the revolt of the American colonies, he joined the British standard, and was Captain of the King's Royal Regiment of New York; and after the war he settled in Canada, near Cornwall.

Dec. 7. — In New York city, *Joseph Bayley*, M. D., aged 61.

Dec. 21. — In Philadelphia, aged 49, *Charles Biddle*, late Commissioner from the U. S. Government for examining a proposed route for forming a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Nov. 30. — At Baltimore, Md., aged 77, *Dr. Solomon Birchard*, an eminent physician.

Aug. 1. — At Hardwick, Vt., aged 37, *Nathaniel Blanchard*, a native of Peacham, Vt., and a respectable lawyer and worthy citizen of Fayetteville, Georgia.

Aug. 28. — In Oneida Co., N. Y., aged 73, *Rev. Publius V. Bogue*, an eminent Presbyterian minister.

Nov. 5. — In Virginia, aged 57, *David Briggs*, an eminent attorney formerly Mayor of Fredericksburg, and a Counsellor of State.

Dec. 19. — Killed, in consequence of the bursting of the boiler of the steam-packet *Dolphin*, at St. John's Bar, Florida, *Lieut. Col. Alexander S. Brooks*, of the U. S. Army, son of the late Governor Brooks of Massachusetts, aged about 54. He entered the army, in 1808, with the rank of first Lieutenant, and was much esteemed as an officer.

Nov. 20. — At his father's residence in Bedford Co., Va., *John Thompson Brown*, of Petersburg, Va., aged 36. He was for several years a very distinguished member of the Virginia Legislature, was rising rapidly at the bar, and was regarded as one of the most eminent men of his age in the State.

Sept. 6. — At Providence, R. I., *Moses Brown*, in his 98th year. He was born at Providence, Sept., 1738, and was the youngest of four brothers, Nicholas, Joseph, John, and Moses, who were all remarkable men, largely endowed with practical sagacity and a spirit of enterprise; and they have left honorable memorials of their public spirit and philanthropy. These brothers were among the founders of Rhode Island College, since named Brown University, in honor of the eldest, who was its most munificent benefactor. — Moses Brown, at the early age of 13, left school, (his father being dead,) and passed his early years in the family of his uncle, Obadiah Brown, an eminent and wealthy merchant of Providence, whose daughter he married in 1764, and a portion of whose estate he inherited by will. In 1768, he engaged in commercial pursuits in connection with his three brothers; and, after about ten years, he withdrew from the bustle of trade to that retirement to which his feeble health invited, and which was more congenial to his early formed taste for intellectual pursuits. He was three times married, but his last wife was taken from him many years before his death. By his first wife he had two daughters, (one of whom died in infancy, and the other in 1794,) and one son, Obadiah Brown, of honored memory, who died in 1822. These bereavements "took from the aged pilgrim his staff and the companions of his journey, but they taught him to lean, with more confidence, upon an Almighty arm, and to look forward, with a more sustaining hope, to a communion with the society of heaven."

Mr. Brown was a Baptist till 1773, when, at the age of 35, he became a Friend; and from that time to the close of his long life, he was a firm adherent to the primitive doctrines of the Society; exerted a strong influence in all its concerns, both secular and religious; sustained many of its most important offices with dignity and usefulness; was long regarded as the patriarch of the Society; and was greatly respected and beloved for his many Christian virtues, not only by his own brethren, but by other denominations.

This venerable philanthropist was a munificent patron of the Yearly-Meeting Boarding-School in Providence, a well endowed institution. He was, in accordance with the principles of the religious denomination to which he belonged, a friend of peace, and opposed slavery in all its forms. He manumitted his slaves in 1773; was one of the founders, and, for many years, an efficient member of the Abolition Society of Rhode Island, and was also an active member and liberal supporter of the Rhode Island Peace and Bible Societies. Though his constitution was originally feeble, yet he

nearly completed his 98th year; retaining, till his last illness, in a remarkable degree, the use of his faculties of body and mind. He spent much of his time in reading and writing, maintained an extensive correspondence, and rarely made use of a clerk or an amanuensis. He made his will at the age of 96, a long instrument, exemplifying, in an interesting manner, his attachment to his friends, and his desire to promote the cause of education, philanthropy, and religion.

Sept. 14. — On Staten Island, N. Y., in his 81st year, *Aaron Burr*, third Vice-President of the United States. He was born at Newark, N. J., Feb. 6, 1756, and was the son of the Rev. Aaron Burr, the second President of New Jersey College at Princeton, whose father was a native of Germany, and resided, after emigrating to this country, at Fairfield, Conn. The mother of Aaron Burr was the daughter of the celebrated Rev. Jonathan Edwards, the third President of New Jersey College. His father died in 1757, and his mother in 1758, leaving two children, Aaron and his sister Sarah, who afterwards became the wife of Judge Tapping Reeve, of Litchfield, Conn. He was graduated at New Jersey College, in 1772, at the age of 16; in 1775, in his 20th year, he joined the American army under Washington, at Cambridge; accompanied Gen. Arnold as a private soldier in his expedition against Quebec; after his arrival there, he acted as an aid-de-camp to Gen. Montgomery; and on his return, in 1776, Gen. Washington invited him to join his family at head-quarters. Some circumstance soon took place, which has not been fully explained, by which Burr for ever lost the confidence of Washington; and the hostility of the former to the latter, from that time, was undisguised and unmitigated. In 1777, Burr was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, and distinguished himself as an able and brave officer; but in March, 1779, he was, on account of the state of his health, compelled to resign his office, and retire from military life.

He then devoted himself to the study of law; commenced practice at Albany, in 1782, but soon removed to the city of New York; he became distinguished in his profession; was appointed Attorney-General of New York in 1789; from 1791 to 1797, he was a member of the U. S. Senate, and bore a conspicuous part as a leader of the democratic or republican party. At the election of President of the United States, for the 4th Presidential term, Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr had each 73 votes, and the choice was decided by Congress, on the 36th ballot, in favor of Jefferson for President, and Burr for Vice-President. On the 12th of July, 1804, Col. Burr gave Alexander Hamilton, long his professional rival and political opponent, a mortal wound in a duel. He soon after conceived the project of his mad, and not very well explained, enterprise in the western country of the United States; for which he was at length apprehended and brought to Richmond, in August, 1807, on a charge of treason; and after a long trial, he was acquitted. He afterwards returned to the city of New York, prac-

tised law to some extent, but passed the remainder of his life in comparative obscurity and neglect.

Colonel Burr was of small stature, only about 5 feet 6 inches high, yet he had a lofty mein, a military air, a remarkably brilliant eye, and a striking appearance. He possessed very distinguished talents and many accomplishments; but he manifested a lamentable want of principle, both in public and private life. His biographer, Mr. Davis, says; "That he was far more tenacious of his military, than of his professional, political, or moral character. — In his intercourse with females he was an unprincipled flatterer, ever prepared to take advantage of their weakness, their credulity, or their confidence. She that confided in him was lost. His intrigues were without number. His conduct most licentious. The sacred bonds of friendship were unhesitatingly violated when they operated as barriers to the indulgence of his passions."

April 17. — In New York, in his 39th year, *Dr. George Macartney Bushe*, a distinguished surgeon.

Oct. 20. — At St. Augustine, Florida, *George I. F. Clark*, a native of Florida, and for many years Lieutenant-Governor and Surveyor-General of the province of East Florida, under the Spanish Government.

Nov. 11. — At Windham, Conn., aged 83, *Jabez Clark*, late Chief Justice of the County Court; long a distinguished member of the bar, and highly esteemed as a very excellent and useful citizen, and an exemplary Christian. He served through the revolutionary war, in the department of the Quartermaster-general.

Sept. 25. — In Telfair county, Georgia, *General John Coffee*, M. C. from Georgia.

Aug. 5. — At Adolphus, Upper Canada, aged 105, *Daniel Cole*, a native of Long Island, N. Y.

Aug. 21. — At Tappan, N. Y., aged 84, *Charles Dickinson*, a soldier of the revolution, and for many years an alderman of New York city.

Sept. 11. — At New Haven, Conn., *Col. Joseph Drake*, in his 100th year.

Sept. 11. — At Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 46, *Col. John M. Gamble*, of the U. S. Marine Corps.

Oct. 16. — At Milton, Mass., of apoplexy, in his 57th year, *Samuel Gile*, D. D., a highly respectable Congregational minister in that place.

Oct. 5. — Near Easton, Md., *Robert H. Goldsborough*, U. S. Senator from Maryland.

Nov. 12. — In Lincoln Co., N. C., *Gen. Joseph Graham*, aged 77. He was born in the county of Chester, Pa., in 1759; emigrated in 1765 or 1766 to N. C.; at the age of 18, joined the army of the revolution; and in the various ranks of sergeant, adjutant, captain, and major, he continued in the service, with short intervals, till the close of the war, and gained the reputation of an able and brave officer. After the close of the war, he was for several

years Sheriff of Mecklenberg, and frequently represented that county in the State Senate. During the last war with Great Britain, he held the office of Brigadier-General of Militia; and was subsequently promoted to the rank of Major-General of Militia.

“Gen. Graham united the frankness of the soldier with the courtesy of the gentleman. He was frugal without parsimony, and liberal without ostentation. His death was accompanied with many circumstances of consolation to his relatives for their bereavement. He had served his country, long, faithfully, and efficiently, lived to see his children raised up to character and usefulness, and died with an assurance, strengthened by more than forty years’ connection with the Presbyterian Church, of a happy immortality beyond the grave.”

Oct. 7. — At Yorktown, Va., aged 64, *Major Thomas Griffin*, second in command at the battle of Hampton, and M. C. in 1803–5.

Nov. — Near Rahway, N. J., aged 87, *Richard Hartshorn*, a respected member of the Society of Friends.

Dec. 8. — At Rome, N. Y., aged 75, *Joshua Hathaway*, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the county of Oneida.

Dec. 25. — At Hingham, Mass., aged 97, *Ebe Hersey*, the oldest inhabitant of the place.

Nov. 30. — At Bellegrove, Va., aged 80, *Major Isaac Hite*, an officer in the revolutionary war.

Sept. 17. — At Port Gibson, Mississippi, aged about 45, *George Irish*, Judge of the first judicial district in that State.

Oct. 3. — At Weathersfield, Vt., *William C. Jarvis*, of Charlestown, Mass., formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts.

Oct. 24. — At Rutland, Vt., in consequence of her clothes taking fire, *Mrs. Sarah Johnson*, aged 101 years.

Dec. 3. — At Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 56, *Elisha W. King*, lately a conspicuous member of the New York bar.

Sept. 1. — At New Lebanon, N. Y., aged 63, *John King*, M. C. in 1831–3, from New York.

Nov. 26. — At Cincinnati, Ohio, *George L. Kinnard*, of Indianapolis, and M. C. from Indiana. He was scalded in consequence of an explosion of the steamboat *Flora*, on the Ohio, 30 miles below Cincinnati, on the 16th of November, and he died in consequence of the injury on the 26th.

Nov. — At Rochester, Mass., the *Rev. Lemuel Le Baron*, in the 90th year of his age and the 65th of his ministry.

Oct. 29. — At Worcester, Mass., aged 28, *Dr. Thomas G. Lee*, Physician and Superintendent of the McLean Asylum at Charlestown; a man highly esteemed for his personal worth and professional talents and usefulness.

Oct. 17. — At Washington, D. C., *Joseph Lovell*, M. D., Surgeon-General of the United States army. He entered the army, in 1812, as

Surgeon of the 9th regiment of infantry ; and in 1818 he was appointed to the important station of Surgeon-General of the United States army, a post which his talents, medical skill, and great experience eminently qualified him to fill with honor and great advantage to the public service. He was much esteemed for his private virtues, as well as great public usefulness.

Nov. 10. — At Baltimore, Md., aged 80, *James H. McCulloch*, Collector of the port of Baltimore, having sustained the office 30 years ; — a patriotic and highly respected citizen.

Sept. 29. — At Bloomfield, Me., aged 74, *Bryce McLellan*, formerly a judge ; a man distinguished for his benevolence and liberality to charitable objects.

Jan. 20. — At Columbia, S. C., *Rev. Robert Means*, a Presbyterian minister of Fairfield District, S. C. He published several sermons, and an able "Essay on the Pentateuch," in answer to a pamphlet of Dr. Thomas Cooper. Mr. Preston, U. S. Senator from South Carolina, said of him, "I have not known a man who united in so eminent a degree the highest qualities of a gentleman and a Christian."

Oct. 11. — At Providence, R. I., in his 68th year, *Asa Messer*, D. D., LL. D., formerly President of Brown University. He was graduated at Brown University in 1790, and was President of the institution from 1802 to 1826. He was a man of considerable literary and scientific attainments, and conducted the affairs of the University in a manner creditable to his talents and learning. "In his domestic relations he was a most affectionate husband and father ; as a friend, warm-hearted and constant ; and in his intercourse with his fellow-citizens, kind, cheerful, and of scrupulous integrity. He died as he had lived, a firm, consistent, and unpretending Christian." — *Providence Courier*.

Oct. 8. — At Springfield, La., *Larrey H. Moore*, for several years a distinguished member of the Senate of Louisiana.

Nov. 8. — At Norton, Mass., aged 79, *Samuel Morey*, M. D., a distinguished physician, who was a surgeon in the revolutionary army, for two years, at West Point.

Dec. 3. — In the city of New York, suddenly fell dead, *General Jacob Morton*, a venerable and estimable citizen, for twenty years previous to his death Clerk of the Common Council, having performed duty as an officer of the New York Artillery every year since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. He was assistant-marshal under Morgan Lewis, at the grand reception of General Washington as first President of the United States. He held many civil offices, and discharged them all with intelligence and ability, and was much respected and esteemed for his public services, and his virtues in private life.

Aug. 22. — At Richmond, Va., aged 82, *Samuel Myers*, a respected citizen.

Sept. 7. — At Bellefield, Prince George's Co., Md., aged 74, *Benjamin Oden*, a much respected citizen.

Oct. 21. — In Northampton Co., Va., *General Severn E. Parker*, an eminent lawyer, formerly a distinguished member of the State Legislature, and a M. C. in 1819 — 21.

Nov. 9. — At his residence in Goochland Co., Va., aged 67, *James Pleasants*, M. C. from 1811 to 1819, United States Senator from 1819 to 1822, Governor of Virginia from 1822 to 1825, and a member of the Convention of 1829–30, for amending the State Constitution. He was twice appointed to the bench, but declined, from a distrust of his own qualifications. He was a man of rare modesty, greatly respected and esteemed for public and private virtues.

Oct. 10. — In Albemarle Co., Va., aged upwards of 70, *Mrs. Martha Randolph*, widow of the late Governor Thomas M. Randolph, and the last surviving daughter of Thomas Jefferson, a lady of distinguished talents and virtues.

Sept. 3. — At New Castle, Delaware, aged 71, *George Read*, son of George Read who signed the Declaration of Independence of the United States; an able lawyer, and District Attorney for Delaware from the time of Washington's administration to that of Madison.

Oct. 2. — At Mount Holly, N. J., aged 65, *Samuel J. Reade*, a respected citizen.

Oct. 25. — In Edgefield District, S. C., *Rev. Luther Rice*, an eminent Baptist minister of Virginia. He was born at Northborough, Mass., graduated at William's College, in 1810, and in 1812 he sailed as one of the first missionaries sent to India by the American Board of Foreign Missions. After his arrival in India, he became a Baptist; soon returned to this country, and was actively employed in promoting domestic and foreign missions. Columbian College in the District of Columbia was founded chiefly by his exertions.

Nov. 11. — At Windham, Conn., aged 88, *Hezekiah Ripley*, late Judge of Probate for the county, and a highly useful citizen.

Oct. — At Philadelphia, aged 78, *Gilbert Robertson*, British Consul for that port.

Dec. 27. — In New York city, aged 73, *William Sampson*, counsellor at law, and a native of Ireland.

Aug. 14. — At Constantia, Oswego Co., N. Y., aged 84, *George Scriba*, a native of Germany, formerly an eminent merchant of New York, and for 30 years an inhabitant of the county in which he died, and the original patentee of a large part of that flourishing district of the State.

Nov. 6. — In Davis Co., Indiana, aged 79, *Dr. John A. Scudder*, a native of New Jersey.

Aug. 30. — At Palmyra, Missouri, aged about 49, *George Shannon*, formerly a Circuit Judge in Kentucky, and U. S. District Attorney for Missouri. He was a native of Pennsylvania; accompanied Lewis and Clark, at the age of 16, in their expedition to the Pacific ocean, in 1803; afterwards

read law in Philadelphia; removed to Kentucky and commenced practice; thence removed, in 1828, to St. Louis. His early education was much neglected; but he possessed original talents and a vigorous mind.

Oct. 13. — In Washington, Gloucester Co., N. J., aged nearly 100 years, *Jacob Spencer*, a revolutionary pensioner. He had had seven wives, and left but one child living.

Aug. 24. — Near Kingston, Tenn., *Col. James Standifer*, M. C. from Tennessee.

Nov. 29. — At Princeton, N. J., aged 35, *Samuel W. Stockton*, a Lieutenant in the U. S. Navy.

Oct. — At Easton, Mass., *David Thompson*, a pensioner of 80 years' standing. He enlisted in the French war at the age of 16; was one of the ill-fated garrison that defended Fort William Henry in 1757, where he lost his left arm, for which he received a pension till the time of his death, and was the last surviving pensioner that took part in that war. His age is not accurately ascertained, but it was from 98 to 102.

Sept. 3. — At Warren, R. I., aged 61, *John Trott*, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

Dec. 30. — At New Scotland, N. Y., *John Warden*, in his 101st year.

Sept. 3. — In New York city, aged 87, *John Watts*, M. C. in 1793–5.

Aug. 19. — In New York city, in her 100th year, *Mrs. White*, relict of the Hon. Henry White, and daughter of Governor Van Courtlandt.

Nov. — At Bangor, Me., aged 82, *Captain Luke Wilder*, an officer of the revolutionary army, a native of Lancaster, Mass., from which place he marched with a company of volunteers to join Gen. Stark at Bennington.

Oct. 27. — At West Farms, Westchester Co., N. Y., aged 73, *Martin S. Wilkins*, long a respected member of the New York bar.

Oct. 24. — At Louisville, Ken., *Horatio Gates Winston*, an eminent lawyer of Virginia, and lately a leading member of the state legislature.

Dec. 24. — At Boscawen, N. H., *Samuel Wood*, D. D., aged 85. He was born at Mansfield, Conn., May 11, 1752; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1779; was ordained pastor of the Congregational church in Boscawen in 1781, which office he sustained till his death. This excellent man was a zealous promoter of learning, and he fitted more students for college than any other clergyman in the State. About 100 of his pupils entered college, about 50 became ministers of the Gospel, a considerable number were assisted by him in defraying the expenses of their education; and by his pupils, generally, he was regarded with much affection and respect.

Oct. 14. — At Leominster, Mass., *Mrs. Lois Wood*, aged 100 years and six months.

Oct. 21. — At Peacham, Vt., aged 29, *Rev. Evarts Worcester*, ordained pastor of the Congregational church in Littleton, N. H., March 17, 1836; formerly a tutor in Dartmouth College; a young minister of much promise.

Nov. 24. — At Littleton, Mass., *Benjamin Worcester*, aged 99.

Sept. 10. — At Georgetown, D. C., aged 77, *Dr. George Worthington*, a man much respected.

1837.

April. — At Uxbridge, Mass., *Benjamin Adams*, M. C. from Massachusetts from 1816 to 1821.

April 10. — At Gretna Green, N. C., *Willis Allston*, M. C. from N. C. from 1803 to 1815, and from 1823 to 1831.

May 11. — In Hunterdon Co., N. J., aged 84, *Jacob Anderson*, an officer of the militia in the revolutionary war.

April 17. — At Washington, D. C., aged 80, *Joseph Anderson*, late First Comptroller of the Treasury, an office which he honorably filled for many years. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and served in the New Jersey line throughout the whole revolutionary war. He afterwards removed to Tennessee and was a U. S. Senator from that State from 1797 to 1815. He was a man highly respected for both his public and private character.

March 17. — At Sharon, Vt., aged 61, *Rev. Samuel Barron*, a respected Congregational minister in that town.

July 17. — At Dover, N. H., aged 44, *James Bartlett*, formerly a member of the Senate of N. H., and Register of Probate.

Feb. 28. — In Davidson County, Tenn., *Col Adam Binkley*, aged 136. He served throughout the revolutionary war, at which time he had a wife and eleven children. — *S. W. Christian Advocate*.

July 4. — At Springfield, Laurens Co., Georgia, aged 74, *General David Blackshear*, distinguished for his patriotic services, both civil and military. He was a native of North Carolina; and at the age of 16 he entered the army of the United States, and remained in it till the establishment of independence. In 1790, he removed to Georgia; was for several years much engaged in Indian warfare; and afterwards devoted himself to agriculture, sustaining with usefulness, from time to time, honorable stations in public life. When the sea-coast of Georgia was threatened with invasion, in 1814, he was intrusted with the command of a brigade, in which station he acquitted himself with reputation.

June 30. — At Nacodoches, Texas, *Jesse Bledsoe*, formerly a distinguished advocate and jurist of Kentucky, a U. S. Senator from that State from 1813 to 1815, Professor of Law in the University of Transylvania, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Kentucky. There was a time when no man in the State stood higher than he did in respect to eloquence, talents, and influence; but by habits of intemperance he became a miserable outcast and wanderer.

April 11. — At Lowell, Mass., aged 46, *Kirk Boott*, a highly respected citizen, whose name has been identified with the prosperity of the new and flourishing city of Lowell, since the first establishment of manufac-

tures at that place. He was a native of Boston; received his early education in an excellent school in England; spent one or two years at Harvard University; then went to Spain, and joined the army as an officer under the Duke of Wellington; afterwards spent about two years at the military school at Woolwich in England; where he acquired eminent skill as a draftsman and engineer: about 1817, he returned to Boston, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits; and a few years afterwards, he was called to superintend the erection of the new manufacturing establishments at Lowell. In this new career, his enterprise, energy, and extraordinary talents for business rendered his services invaluable; while his urbanity, generosity, and disinterestedness gained for him the public respect, and endeared him to his friends.

May 30. — At Philadelphia, aged 107, *Christopher Bowne*, a soldier of the revolution.

Aug. 26. — At Hartford, Conn., aged 83, *Jonathan Brace*, a respected citizen. He was M. C. in 1798–1800; formerly Chief Judge of the County Court, and Judge of Probate.

April 4. — At Newmarket, N. H., aged 58, *Daniel Bracket*, a man much respected. A short time before his death his weight was 560 pounds.

Jan. — At Duxbury, Mass., aged 91, *Andrew Bradford*, a descendant of Governor Wm. Bradford, and a Quarter-master in the army of the revolution. He was a twin brother of Peter Bradford, who died only two years before.

July 18. — In Chester Co., Pa., *Col. Thomas Bull*, aged 94, a soldier of the revolution.

May. — At Carlisle, Pa., *Professor Merritt Caldwell*, aged 80.

Jan. 8. — At his seat in Culpepper Co., Va., aged 63, *Dabney Carr*, a judge of the Virginia Court of Appeals; a man much respected and esteemed for his amiable character, his talents, learning, industry, solidity of mind, and uncommonly fine colloquial powers.

May 19. — At Clarksville, N. J., aged 78, *Dr. Israel Clark*, an eminent physician.

Feb. 26. — At Topsfield, Mass., aged 76, *Dr. Nehemiah Cleaveland*, 53 years a practising physician at that place, for many years a magistrate, and for some time a member of the State Senate; much esteemed for his public and private virtues, and his religious character.

July 17. — At Rochester, N. Y., *Dr. Anson Colman*, a gentleman much respected.

Feb. — At Detroit, Michigan, *General Ezra Comis*, member of the Michigan House of Representatives from the county of Calhoun; he was also a member of the Convention that formed the State Constitution, and Speaker of the first House of Representatives under that Constitution; and much esteemed as a Christian, and as a man of talents and integrity.

Aug. 12. — At Plymouth, aged 79, *Rosseter Cotton*, Register of Deeds for the county of Plymouth; having discharged the duties of the office 48

years. His father held the same office 33 years, and his grandfather 43, — the three, 124 years in succession.

May 6. — In Morris Co., N. J., aged 48, *George K. Drake*, lately a judge of the Supreme Court of that State.

March 5. — At Mason, N. H., in his 103d year, *Oliver Elliot*, a soldier of the French war of 1756, and of the revolutionary war.

Jan 25. — At Boston, aged 74, *Oliver Fiske*, M. D., of Worcester, Mass. He was the son of the Rev. Dr. N. Fiske, of Brookfield; was graduated at Harvard College in 1787; was long a practising physician at Worcester; and filled with honor many public offices in the State.

May 4. — In New York, *John Fleming*, late President of the Mechanics' Bank. He was found dead in his bed in the morning; and according to the verdict of the coroner's jury, his death was caused by "mental excitement."

Aug. 16. — At the Sweet Springs, Va., *John Floyd*, who was M. C. from 1817 to 1829, and Governor of Virginia from 1829 to 1834.

Feb. — At Sharon, Conn., *Benjamin Gannett*, aged 80. He was the husband of *Deborah Sampson*, who served three years as a soldier in the American revolutionary war; and a bill was before Congress at the time of his death, granting him a pension in consideration of the military services of his deceased wife.

April 18. — At Marion, Ohio, of apoplexy, *James B. Gardiner*, editor of the Ohio Free Inquirer.

April 12. — At Natick, Mass., *Mrs. Lydia Gay*, aged 103. Her hair, which had been white with age, was turning to its original color, black.

March 7. — Near Woodville, Mississippi, aged about 40, *William Haile*, a man of good talents, and M. C. from Mississippi in 1826 – 8.

Jan. 14. — At Westhampton, Mass., aged 83, *Rev. Enoch Hale*, who had been 56 years pastor of the church in that place.

Feb. 8. — In New York city, aged 72, *William Hamersley*, M. D., senior consulting physician in the New York Hospital, and formerly Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic in the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

June 23. — Near Paris, France, in his 36th year, *Charles Carroll Harper*, of Baltimore, son of the late Robert Goodloe Harper, and late secretary of the American legation at Paris; a man of fine talents.

March 18. — At Frankford, Pa., aged 88, *Francis J. Harper*, M. C., (elect) from Pennsylvania.

Jan. — At Hopkinton, N. H., *Mrs. Rachel Herrick*, aged 103.

Feb. 13. — At Tamworth, N. H., aged 77, *Rev. Samuel Hidden*, first minister of the Congregational Church in that town.

Jan. 24. — At New York city, *Josiah Ogden Hoffman*, an associate judge of the Superior Court of that city.

June 4. — At Cambridge, Mass., in his 74th year, *Abiel Holmes*, D. D.,

late pastor of the First Congregational Church in that town. He was born at Woodstock, Conn., Dec., 1763; graduated at Yale College in 1788; from Nov., 1785, to June, 1791, was pastor of a church at Midway in Georgia; and in 1792 he became pastor of the First Church in Cambridge. Dr. Holmes was highly respected for his talents, learning, and character; and his influence was extensively felt in various benevolent and literary societies of which he was a member. His most considerable literary production, entitled "The Annals of America," in two volumes, 8vo, is one of the most valuable historical publications that has been written in this country; and it has the high reputation of an accurate, judicious, and elaborate work. It was first published in 1805; in 1813, an edition was printed in England; and in 1829, a new and much improved edition was published at Cambridge. His Life of President Stiles was published in 1798. — His other publications, consisting of sermons and historical disquisitions, are nearly thirty in number.

The following just remarks on the character of Dr. Holmes, are extracted from a sermon preached at Cambridge, by the Rev. Dr. Jenks, on the next Sunday after his funeral. — "The important character of pastor, leader, and guide, Dr. Holmes sustained with high respectability, much consistency, uniformity, and meekness. He was a ruler in the church of Christ, 'not as lording it over God's heritage,' with arbitrary power, but governing by persuasive influence and evangelical gentleness, combined with the constraining dignity of a firm adherence to principle. Few pastors, or men, have, in my judgment, combined these two characters more successfully together. Studiously polite to all with whom he conversed, and scrupulously attentive to every demand of propriety, both in private and public life, he could use consistently, what no bigot or zealot can, the memorable language of the Apostle, — 'We were gentle among you as a nurse cherisheth her children;' and with equal justice could say, in regard to any supposable demand interfering with his sense of sacred duty, from any quarter, 'To whom we gave place by subjection no not for an hour, that the Gospel might continue with you.'

"This blending of moderation and modesty, with firmness and decision of character, where decision and firmness are needed, constitutes, if I mistake not, an enviable, or rather a desirable distinction. Especially in these days of denunciation, estrangement, and obloquy, of superficial attainments and loud professions, of headlong rashness in enterprise, and boldness and confidence in assertion, we can hardly praise too highly the peaceful, laborious, faithful, and humble follower and minister of Jesus Christ, who is learned without vanity or dogmatism, pious without cant or fitfulness, and charitable without ostentation. And such, if I mistake not, was our beloved and lamented friend. Never in extremes, or chargeable with extravagance, his deportment and character united, in no common degree, the gentleman, the scholar, and the Christian."

Feb. 15. — At Hopkinton, Mass., aged 72, *Rev. Nathaniel Howe*, late pastor of the Congregational Church in that town, much respected for his talents and virtues.

May 15. — At Philadelphia, aged 57, *Michael Hurley*, D. D., an eminent Catholic clergyman, much respected and esteemed for his charity and philanthropy.

Jan. 24. — At Boston, *Mrs. Eleanor Jefferson*, in her 101st year.

May 9. — At Andover, Mass., in his 84th year, *Osgood Johnson*, late Principal of Phillips Academy in that town. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1828, and in 1832, became Principal of Phillips Academy, a station for which he was eminently qualified by his talents, learning, literary taste, and his manly and Christian virtues.

Aug. — About 20 miles from his residence at Rockville, Md., killed by being thrown from his carriage, *Charles J. Kilgour*, Judge of the County Court in Montgomery Co., Md.

July 1. — At Franklin, Missouri, aged 82, *Colonel Joel Kingsbury*, a native of Connecticut, and an officer in the service of the United States for 42 years.

Jan. 20. — In New York city, aged 70, *Isaac L. Kip*, for many years assistant Register of the Court of Chancery in the State of New York.

April 12. — Near Freedom, in Beaver Co., Pa., *General Abner Lacock*, in his 67th year. He was a native of Virginia, and in his youth removed with his father to Pennsylvania. Without the advantages of much early education, by his own exertions, by the force of his natural talents, and his moral worth, he raised himself from humble life, to eminence as a legislator, statesman, and civilian. He filled various public stations, for a period of nearly forty years, with unimpeached integrity and ability. He was a member of Congress from 1811 to 1818, and a United States Senator from 1818 to 1819.

July. — In New York city, aged 88, *Robert U. Lang*, senior editor of the *New York Gazette*, a man of good talents and estimable character.

Jan. 29. — At Hartford, Vt., aged 45, *Lewis Lyman*, an enterprising, upright, and successful merchant.

June 29. — At his residence in Warren County, N. C., aged 79, *Nathaniel Macon*, long a distinguished member of Congress from North Carolina. He was elected a member of the 2d Congress in 1791, and continued a member of the House till 1815, when he was transferred to the Senate, of which he continued a member till 1828, when he resigned and retired to private life; having been 37 years a member of the House or Senate, a longer period than any other man; and for several years what is called the Father of the House. He was Speaker of the House of Representatives in the 7th, 8th, and 9th Congresses. "During the long term, and through all the exciting periods, of his public life," says the "*Warrenton Reporter*," "though always a conspicuous party man, no one of any party ever ques-

tioned his integrity or the purity of his motives ; and he has descended to the grave full of years and with universal respect." He was the bosom friend of Jefferson and Madison ; and no one was more devoted to him than John Randolph. Mr. Randolph in the last paper which he wrote for his will, (written in 1832, but recently set aside by the Virginia Court of Appeals,) after enumerating several bequests to his friend, he characterizes him as " the best, and purest, and wisest man that I ever knew."

Nov. 14. — At Talladega, Ala., aged about 86, *Samuel W. Mardis*, M. C. from Alabama from 1831 to 1835 ; a man respected both in public and private life.

Feb. — At Clear Creek, Warren Co., Ohio, aged 91, *Fergus McLean*, father of John McLean, Judge of the United States Supreme Court. He was one of the pioneers of the settlement of the Miami Valley, having removed, in 1797, to the place where he died.

March 19. — At Washington, D. C., aged 70, *Jeremiah McLene*, of Columbus, Ohio, M. C. in 1833 - 7, and 21 years Secretary of State for Ohio ; a highly respectable man.

April 22. — At Milledgeville, Geo., aged 71, *General David Brady Mitchell*, Governor of the State of Georgia from 1809 to 1813.

July 25. — In Orange Co., N. C., *Alfred Moore*, in his 55th year. He was the son of Alfred Moore, late U. S. District Judge for the District of N. C. ; and he was for many years a distinguished member of the State Legislature, and several years Speaker of the House of Commons. He was distinguished for his ability, eloquence, and spotless integrity. In all the relations of life, he was exemplary and amiable ; and, as a companion, remarkably interesting and instructive.

July 28. — At Canterbury, N. H., aged 58, *Ezekiel Morrill*, a member of the State Council in 1836.

March 5. — In Philadelphia, aged 77, *Andrew Pettit*, a highly respected merchant.

May 28. — At Cambridge, Mass., *Israel Porter*, aged 93.

June 20. — At Marblehead, aged 93, *Joshua Prentiss*, the oldest inhabitant of that town, and an officer of the revolution.

Feb. 18. — At Marblehead, Mass., very suddenly, while attending the meeting of the Sunday-school children, aged 60, *William Reed*, an eminent merchant, and a man much esteemed for his benevolent and religious character. He was M. C. from Massachusetts from 1811 to 1815 ; was President of the Sabbath-School Union of Massachusetts, and of the American Tract Society, Vice-President of the American Education Society, a member of the Board of Visitors of the Theological Seminary at Andover, and of the Board of Trustees of Dartmouth College. Besides liberal bequests to heirs and relatives, he left \$68,000 to benevolent objects, of which \$17,000 were to Dartmouth College, \$10,000 to Amherst College, \$10,000 to the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, \$9,000 to the First Church and

Society in Marblehead, \$7,000 to the Second Congregational Church and Society in Marblehead, and \$5,000 to the library of the Theological Seminary at Andover.

Feb. 5. — At Chambersburg, Pa., in his 88d year, *James Riddle*, formerly a judge in the High Court of Errors and Appeals, an eminent counsellor and lawyer, respected for his talents, learning, and worth.

May 8. — At Wayland, Mass., aged 58, *M. M. Rutter*, for more than 20 years a member of one or other branch of the Legislature of Massachusetts, and a man much esteemed.

Feb. 25. — At Salem, Mass., aged 52, *Miss Sarah Savage*, authoress of "The Factory Girl," and several other works much esteemed; a lady of rare intellectual endowments and amiable and excellent character.

Aug. 26. — At Utica, N. Y., *Henry Seymour*, formerly acting Canal Commissioner, a man of talents and respectability.

Aug. 16. — At St. Louis, Missouri, *John Shackford*, Sergeant-at-arms of the U. S. Senate.

July 27. — At New Orleans, of apoplexy, *James L. Shepherd*, President of Union Bank, and a man much esteemed.

April 13. — At Schenectady, N. Y., of apoplexy, *Peter Smith*, formerly first Judge of Madison County, an enterprising and wealthy citizen.

March. — At Gorham, Me., *Mrs. Jane Snow*, aged 102.

July 29. — At New Haven, Conn., suddenly, of angina pectoris, *Henry R. Storrs*, of the city of New York, in his 50th year. He was born in Middleton, Conn., graduated at Yale College in 1804; practised law some years at Utica, N. Y., and during his residence there was a distinguished M. C. in 1819–21, and in 1823–31. He afterwards established himself in the city of New York, where he soon became a very eminent practitioner in his profession. He was possessed of extensive and various acquirements, uncommon powers of discrimination, great logical exactness, and a ready and powerful elocution; and as a debater in Congress, he stood conspicuous in the first rank.

March 5. — At Windsor, Vt., *Dr. Nahum Trask*, aged 76.

Jan. 6. — At Albany, N. Y., aged 75, *Abraham Van Vechten*, a highly respected man, an eminent lawyer, and one of the fathers of the New York bar.

April 17. — Near Woodville, Mississippi, of the small pox, *Henry Vose*, aged about 36. He was a native of Massachusetts, and was educated at West Point, N. Y., where he was distinguished as a proficient in mathematical studies; but left the institution in 1822, without graduating. He was connected at different times with the press in Mississippi, to which he contributed extensively in geography, statistics, and history. He was a man of very sanguine temperament, ardent in the pursuit of knowledge, of very retentive memory, but deficient in qualities which insure success in the common pursuits of life.

Aug. 26. — At Charlestown, Mass., aged 73, *Timothy Walker*, a wealthy merchant, and formerly a State Senator.

Aug. 21. — At Warwick, R. I., *John Waterman*, aged 78. He was a soldier in the revolutionary war; and subsequently Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Rhode Island.

March 27. — At Hampton, N. H., aged 65, *Rev. Josiah Webster*, pastor of the Congregational church in that town.

Jan. 10. — At Pittsburg, Pa., aged 64, *William Whitehead*, formerly of New York, and subsequently cashier of the "Newark Banking and Insurance Co.," and the "Commercial Bank at Perth Amboy," both institutions having commenced business under his charge.

Aug. 12. — At Bristol, R. I., *Henry Wight*, D. D., in his 86th year. He graduated at Harvard University in 1782.

Aug. 7. — At Knoxville, Tenn., *John Williams*, a U. S. Senator from Tennessee from 1815 to 1828, a man highly respected for his talents and character.

Aug. 29. — At Philadelphia, in his 34th year, *John W. Williams*, a member of the Philadelphia bar. Mr. Williams was a native of Connecticut, a graduate of Yale College in 1822, and a man of superior talents and acquirements. He distinguished himself as a writer in the "American Quarterly Review," of which he was, for some time, the editor; and for about seven months previous to April last, when he was seized by his fatal malady, he was editor of the "National Gazette," which he conducted with much ability. At a meeting of the Philadelphia bar, on the 30th of August, it was resolved, "That this bar has heard with feelings of deep regret of the death of their late fellow-member, John W. Williams, Esq., whose pleasing manners and amiable disposition endeared him to his associates, while his high talents and various accomplishments made him an ornament to society."

May 28. — At Litchfield, Conn., *Frederick Wolcott*, in his 70th year. He was a native of Litchfield, a brother of Oliver Wolcott, late Governor of Connecticut, and son of Oliver Wolcott, who died 1797, and grandson of Roger Wolcott, both Governors of Connecticut. He was graduated at Yale College in 1786; was a man of talents and excellent character; was for many years a member of the Council and Senate of Connecticut, and is remarkable for having held important public offices for 45 years, during all the fluctuations of party.

March 19. — At Schenectady, N. Y., *Joseph C. Yates*, formerly a judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, and afterwards (1822-5) Governor of the State.

CHRONICLE OF EVENTS

FROM AUGUST 1836 TO SEPTEMBER 1837.

[The figures on the left designate the day of the month.]

AUGUST, 1836.

4. The famous bell at Moscow, the largest in the world, (21 feet in height, 23 in diameter and weighing 432,000lbs. English weight,) raised from the ground where it had long lain.

13. The English Newspaper Stamp Duties Bill passed, reducing the duty on newspapers from 3*d.* to 1*d.*

13. The Queen Regent of Spain is compelled by a military insurrection at St. Ildefonso, to accept the Constitution of 1812, which is proclaimed at Madrid, and an ultra liberal ministry is officially announced, with M. Calatrava, President of the Council.

22. The British Parliament is prorogued by the King in person.

22. The sixth annual meeting of the "British Association for the Advancement of Science," composed of 1,289 members, commences at Bristol, and continues a week.

25. The French Ministry, — Thiers at the head, — resign in consequence of a difference between them and the King, respecting the affairs of Spain.

25. An official return made to the French government, states, that there are more than 50,000 British residents in France.

30. A calamitous fire, in Southwark, London, destroys buildings and merchandise, estimated in value from £300,000 to £500,000. This is said to have been the greatest fire in London since the year 1794.

SEPTEMBER, 1836.

4. The Turkish Sultan releases all the inmates of his Seraglio from the perpetual imprisonment within the precincts of his palace, to which they had considered themselves to be condemned for life.

7. A new French Ministry, with Count Molé at the head, after delay and difficulty, organized, and published in the *Moniteur*.

7. The coronation of Ferdinand, Emperor of Austria, takes place at Prague.

9. A revolution breaks out at Lisbon, and the Queen of Portugal, after some delay, and a vain attempt to put it down, takes the oath to the Constitution of 1820.

9. Mr. Green ascends from the Vauxhall Gardens near London, in

a balloon, carrying 9 persons; attains the elevation of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and the party descend near Gravesend, upwards of 20 miles from the starting point, without any accident. On the 21st, another ascent was made with the same balloon, and with 11 persons.

13–17. A grand musical festival takes place in the Collegiate Church at Manchester, England, attended by about 2,800 persons, including many of the most eminent musicians and singers of the day. — “The festival continued for four successive days, and on the 17th, it terminated with a fancy-dress ball upon a scale of unexampled splendor.”

16. A treaty between Ibenu Kesham, Emperor of Morocco, and the government of the United States, concluded. It was proclaimed by the President of the United States on the 30th of January, 1837; and is to continue in force 50 years.

21. The Carlist army, consisting of 14,000 men, under General Gomez, defeated at Villarrobledo, on the Manzanares, by the army of the Queen of Spain, under General Alaix, with the loss of a number killed, and 1,274 prisoners.

22. The New York Bowery Theatre, one of the largest buildings in the city, burnt. The loss of property was estimated at \$75,000.

22. The session of the Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada opened by Lord Gosford, Governor-in-chief. He soon after dissolved it, owing to the spirited opposition manifested by the members.

26. In consequence of disputes between the French and Swiss governments, relative to the expulsion of refugees from Switzerland, the French government publishes an order suspending all intercourse between the two countries. — In the following month (October 17) the Extraordinary Diet of Switzerland, assembled at Berne, adopted conciliatory measures; and the intercourse between the two countries was renewed.

OCTOBER, 1836.

1. An attempt is made by the Carlists on the lines of the British legions under General Evans at St. Sebastian, which was repulsed with considerable loss on both sides.

3 & 4. Violent gales on Lake Michigan; several vessels and much property destroyed.

5. A great and, for the season, unparalleled snow-storm in different parts of the United States. — In the vicinity of Auburn, N. Y., the quantity of snow was stated at 24 or 26 inches in depth, melting as it fell; and the next morning it measured 13 or 14 inches in depth. It did much damage to fruit and forest-trees. In Pennsylvania, between Hollidaysburg and Johnstown, it was 20 inches deep.

17. The King of the French issues an order for the release of Messrs. Peyronnet and Chantelauze, ex-ministers of Charles X., from the castle of Ham, after an imprisonment of nearly six years. — Prince Polignac and M. G. de Ranville were set at liberty about a month afterwards.

21. The new theatre at Cincinnati burnt.

24. General Gomez, the Carlist general, possesses himself of the town of Almaden, in La Mancha, although the place was defended by a garrison of 1,500 or 2,000 men.

25. The Luxor obelisk erected at Paris in the Place Louis XV., in the presence of the royal family and about 250,000 spectators.

25. The steamboat Royal Tar, of St. Johns, New Brunswick, destroyed by fire in Penobscot Bay, and 32 lives lost.

28. A destructive fire at Newark, N. J., by which about 60 houses are burnt; — loss of property estimated variously from \$200,000 to \$500,000.

29. A rash attempt is made at Strasburg, France, by Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, son of Louis, the late King of Holland, to effect a revolution in favor of himself. It was promptly and effectually defeated by General Voirol, the commander of the military division, and Louis Napoleon, with seven of his fellow conspirators, was arrested.

NOVEMBER, 1836.

4. An attempt is made at Lisbon, by the Queen of Portugal, to effect a revolution by discarding the Constitution of 1820, to which she had recently sworn, and reëstablishing that of Don Pedro. — As soon as this attempt was known, the city was in a state of violent agitation; the national guards flew to arms and invaded the palace, and the Queen was soon compelled to restore the Constitution and reinstate the Bandeira constitutional ministry.

7. A great balloon journey from the Vauxhall Gardens, near London, to Weilburg in Nassau, about 30 miles from Coblenz, performed by Messrs. Green, Mason, and Holland. The balloon was let loose at half past 1 o'clock, P. M., passed over Canterbury, Dover, Calais, Waterloo, Brussels, Namur, and Coblenz, and descended at 7½ o'clock A. M. on the 8th, having traversed the distance of nearly 600 miles in 18 hours. It carried upwards of a ton weight of ballast, besides a quantity of wine and other stores. Its greatest elevation was 2 miles.

20. The Oneida Bank, of Utica, N. Y., robbed of \$108,600.

20. The ship Bristol, on its passage from Liverpool to New York, wrecked near Rockaway, Long Island, and of 82 steerage passengers, between 60 and 70 perished; also 7 cabin passengers, and 4 of the crew. Most of the cargo was lost.

23. The French army of 7,000 men, under Marshal Clausel, in an expedition against Constantine, commence an attack upon the town, but on the 24th begin a retreat, and sustain the loss of about one half of the troops.

23. A decree is published at Canton for the expulsion of the British and other "barbarian" merchants within half a moon, founded on a charge of the practice of smuggling.

25. A calamitous fire in the village of Johnstown, N. Y., by which property estimated to amount to \$30,000 is destroyed.

26. General Santa Anna, the President of Mexico, who was defeated and taken prisoner on the 21st of April, 1836, by the Texans, under General Samuel Houston, is set at liberty by General Houston, who had become President of Texas.

29. A violent gale in London and throughout England, accompanied by heavy falls of rain. Much injury done in London and other places; and many vessels are wrecked on the coast. — This is said to have been a severer gale than had happened in England for fifty years

DECEMBER, 1836.

1. A charter granted by the King of England to the London University, and the Earl of Burlington appointed Chancellor.

4. The independence of the Republics in America, which were formerly Spanish Provinces, acknowledged by Spain.

5. The Congress of the United States meets at Washington; — on the 6th, at 12 o'clock, the President's Message is delivered; and on the 7th, at 20 minutes before 10 o'clock, P. M., it is received in Boston.

10. A decree of the Queen of Portugal, abolishing the slave-trade in the Portuguese dominions, published.

15. The United States General Post-Office, the Patent-Office, and the Washington City Post-Office, together with the entire contents of the last two buildings, and the greater part of the contents of the first are burnt; together with 7,000 models of patents, out of 10,000 patents which have been granted by Congress; 163 large folio volumes of records; 26 large portfolios, containing 9,000 drawings, many of them beautifully executed and very valuable; 10,000 original descriptions of inventions, and many other documents. The committee of the U. S. Senate suppose, that about 3,000 of the most important of the models may be replaced, at an average expense of \$33 each, or \$100,000 for the whole.

15. An influenza attended by inflammation of the throat and lungs, with violent spasms, sickness, and headache, and fatal in numerous instances, rages in London, and throughout Great Britain, and likewise on the continent of Europe.

23 & 24. A battle fought before Bilboa between the allied Christino and British force, on the one side, and the Carlists on the other; terminating in favor of the former, who enter Bilboa on the 25th. — The allies acknowledged the loss of 800 men. The Carlists lost about 200 prisoners, and a few killed.

24. A great fall of snow commences in Great Britain, and also in the north of France. — It continued several days and blocked up the roads in most parts of England so completely, that on the 27th, at 8 o'clock P. M., all the London mails were due. It caused great damage and

loss of life in some places. At Lewes an avalanche from a cliff destroyed a number of houses, and buried the inhabitants in the ruins; and by Chatham Lines, the snow was from 30 to 40 feet deep. The cold was not severe, the thermometer descending but a few degrees below freezing. This is said to have been the most violent snow-storm that has occurred in England since 1814. "Never before," says a London paper, "within our recollection, was the London mail stopped for a whole night at a few miles from London; and never before have we seen the intercourse between the southern shires of England and the metropolis interrupted for two whole days."

27. An attempt is made on the life of the French King, while he is on his way to the legislative chambers, by Meunier and two other assassins armed with pistols. — The King was not injured, and the assassins were arrested. The meeting of the Chambers opened by a speech from the King.

30. The plague continues to rage at Constantinople. — It is said to have carried off, during the summer and autumn, no less than 100,000 of the inhabitants of the city.

JANUARY, 1837.

3. The ship *Mexico*, measuring 288 tons, which sailed from Liverpool on the 23d of October, with a crew of 12 persons and 104 passengers, is wrecked on Hampstead Beach on Long Island, about 25 miles from New York, and 108 lives lost, 103 of the passengers, and 5 of the crew, including Captain Wilson, the master of the vessel. — The ship *Bristol* was wrecked, with the loss of about 70 lives, on the 20th of the preceding November, at no great distance from the same place. In relation to these melancholy occurrences, Mr. Buchanan, the British consul says, "The facts are appalling beyond description; and the more to be deplored, as both wrecks have *mainly* arisen from the defective system governing the pilots of New York. — Let the pilots and those who sustain the present system by which such calamitous occurrences arise, reflect upon their awful accountability!"

15. A great fire at St. John's, New Brunswick, destroys about 115 buildings. Loss of property estimated at about \$ 1,000,000.

16. The Senate of the U. S. pass a resolution by a vote of 24 to 19 to expunge from the records (by drawing black lines round it) the resolution passed on the 28th of March, 1834; viz. "That the President, in the late executive proceedings, in relation to the public revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and Laws, but in derogation of both." — *Yeas*, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Dana, Ewing (of Illinois), Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King (of Alabama), Linn, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Page, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Sevier, Strange, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wall, Wright. — *Nays*, Bayard, Black, Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing (of

Ohio), Hendricks, Kent, Knight, Moore, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster, White.

18. Sir Robert Peel inaugurated Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow. — On the 20th a public dinner was given to him in honor of his political principles, which was attended by about 3,500 persons.

25. A bill which had been passed by the Senate of the United States for the admission of Michigan into the Union as a State, passes the House of Representatives by a vote of 132 to 43; and on the 26th it receives the sanction of the President of the United States.

25. An extraordinary aurora borealis in the evening is seen in various parts of the United States. — See page 80 of this volume.

30. The magazine of the French garrison, containing 12,000 lbs. of powder and 1,000,000 musket cartridges, at Bona, in Africa, explodes, the commanding officer with 108 men are killed, and 102 wounded.

— The town of Jaffa, in Palestine, destroyed by an earthquake, and, of 15,000 inhabitants, 13,000 are buried in the ruins.

FEBRUARY, 1837.

1. A memorial presented to the Senate of the United States by Mr. Clay, signed by 56 authors of Great Britain, praying Congress to secure to them the exclusive right to their respective writings in the United States.

7. The royal palace at Naples takes fire, and is partially destroyed; the library and the magnificent collection of paintings belonging to the king, burnt.

9. The Mexican government issue an order declaring a blockade of all the ports of Texas, to take effect from and after the 30th day from this date.

12. Marshal Clausel, who commanded the French expedition against Constantine, in Africa, superseded in the government of Algiers by Lt. Gen. Count de Damremont.

13. A mob or riotous meeting in the city of New York, destroy or damage several hundred barrels of flour, and several hundred bushels of wheat. — Of the rioters, 27 were arrested and committed for trial.

16. A fire at Bath, Maine, destroys a number of dwelling-houses, stores, and shops. — Loss estimated at about \$ 50,000.

17. Gomez, the most eminent Carlist Spanish General, shot by order of Don Carlos, in pursuance to the decree of a military tribunal held the preceding day.

22. The Irish Municipal Corporations Bill passed by the British House of Commons by a vote of 322 to 242. — It was lost in the House of Lords, on the 9th of June, by a vote of 205 to 119.

— The English ship *Jane and Margaret*, bound from Liverpool to New York, wrecked near the Isle of Man, and all its passengers, consisting of 189 persons, and its whole crew, consisting of 17 persons, lost.

MARCH, 1837.

1. A resolution is passed by the Senate of the United States, by a vote of 23 to 19, "That it is expedient and proper, that the independent political existence of Texas be acknowledged by the government of the United States."

4. Martin Van Buren is inaugurated President of the United States. — The inaugural address was delivered by the President in the eastern portico of the Capitol at Washington, and the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Taney in the presence of the Senate, the Heads of the Departments, Foreign Ministers, a great number of officers of government, and a vast concourse of people.

6. A treaty is concluded between the United States army, under Gen. Jesup, and the Indians, signed by Jumper and other chiefs. By this treaty, it is stipulated, that all hostilities shall cease, and that by the 10th of April all the Indians shall be at Tampa with their families to take transports for the West. — The conditions of this treaty were not complied with on the part of the Indians generally; and the war was not terminated.

7. Mr. Grote brings forward a motion in the British Parliament for the introduction of the vote by ballot in the election of members of Parliament, which is lost by a vote of 153 to 265.

15. Resolutions in favor of the commutation of church-rates passed in the British House of Commons by a vote of 273 to 250.

15. The English and Spanish troops, under Gen. Evans, receive a severe check from the Carlists, and are compelled to retreat to St. Sebastian with a loss in killed and wounded, stated at 1,000 men.

31. The President *ad interim* of Mexico "protests in the most solemn manner, before all civilized nations, against the acknowledgment of the pretended republic of Texas made by the United States."

31. The navigation of the Hudson opened so that a steamboat passes up from New York to Albany, — the river having been closed 115 days.

31. A fire at Utica, N. Y., destroys a large range of buildings, including many stores and tenements. Loss estimated at \$80,000 or 100,000.

APRIL, 1837.

3. A great snow-storm at St. Louis, Missouri, the snow falling to the depth of 17 inches, — stated to have "had no parallel in the memory of the oldest citizens at any season of the year."

8. A great fire at New Orleans destroys 107 houses.

8. Snow falls at Havre, Rouen, and many other places in France, and the fields in many parts still covered with snow.

11. Snow in considerable quantity falls in London. It is remarked by the London "Morning Herald"; — "Considering the quantity [of snow] that fell in October, we may now be said to have had seven months of winter. In fact there has not been any genial weather since the middle of August."

17. The United States sloop of war Natchez captures a Mexican brig of war, after having made, off the Brassos St. Jago, a formal demand upon the Mexican authorities to deliver up and release six American vessels which had been illegally captured by the Mexicans.

26. The trial of Meunier for an attempt on the life of the King of the French terminates in his conviction. — His sentence was commuted to perpetual banishment; and, soon after, Louis Philippe granted an amnesty to political offenders imprisoned in France, said to amount to 169, an act well received in Paris and throughout the kingdom.

27. About 70 buildings and much other property destroyed by fire at the city of Detroit.

28. "In the province of Koeslin, in Prussia, on the shores of the Baltic, a hill more than 100 feet high and covered with furze, is suddenly sunk with a noise resembling thunder; and a movement of the ground in the neighborhood takes place, by which adjoining hills are raised 20 or 30 feet." — *Gent. Mag.*

MAY, 1837.

1. During the preceding two months unprecedented embarrassments and difficulties were experienced among the mercantile classes, and were felt in all the commercial towns in the United States, and especially in New York and New Orleans. "The number of heavy suspensions that have taken place [in New York] since the day on which the Josephs failed, is now 260, to say nothing of countless smaller ones, which in the crash of millions are not taken into the account." — *N. Y. Com. Adv. May 3.* "In two days, houses in New Orleans stopped payment, owing an aggregate of more than \$27,000,000. Among them were three whose liabilities are stated at \$1,000,000 each, one at \$2,500,000, one at \$3,000,000, and one at \$15,000,000!" — *N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.*

The number of failures in Boston from Nov. 1, 1836, to May 12, 1837; the larger establishments, 78; retailers, 60; shops, 30; — total, 168.

1. From an official return to this date, it appears that there are about 70,000 English residents in France; — 24,000 or 25,000 in Paris.

2. A Convention meets at Harrisburg for the purpose of amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

3. A Committee appointed by a numerous meeting of the citizens of New York, to proceed to Washington, and request the President of the United States to rescind the Specie Circular, to defer commencing suits upon unpaid bonds, and to call an extra session of Congress, have an interview with the President; and in their address they state; — "Under a deep impression of the propriety of confining our declarations within moderate limits, we affirm, that the value of our real estate, has within the last six months, depreciated more than \$40,000,000; that within

the last two months, there have been more than 250 failures of houses engaged in extensive business; that within the same period, a decline of \$20,000,000 has occurred in our local stocks, including those Railroad and Canal Incorporations, which, though chartered in other States, depend chiefly upon New York for their sale; that the immense amount of merchandise in our ware-houses has within the same period fallen in value at least 30 per cent.; that within a few weeks not less than 20,000 individuals, depending upon their daily labor for their daily bread, have been discharged by their employers because the means of retaining them were exhausted; — and that a complete blight has fallen upon a community heretofore so active, enterprising, and prosperous; — the error of our rulers has produced a wider desolation than the pestilence which depopulated our streets, or the conflagration which laid them in ashes."

9. The steamboat Ben Sherrod, (Captain Castleman,) on her passage from New Orleans to Louisville, when about 30 miles below Natchez, takes fire, and is burnt. — Out of 235 persons on board, only 60 were saved; of these more than half belonged to the boat; of 60 or 70 cabin passengers, 10 or 12 only were saved. At the time the boat took fire, she was engaged in a race with the steamboat Prairie. A committee of the citizens of Natchez, appointed to investigate the circumstances of this disastrous event, reported; — that the Ben Sherrod and the Prairie steamboats had been racing from the time of their leaving New Orleans till the time when the boat took fire; that the hands on duty were at the time in a state of intoxication; that the boat had been on fire some time before alarm was given to the cabin passengers; that the captain was guilty of great indiscretion and neglect of duty; that the steamboat Alton, (Captain Dougherty,) passed the distressing scene, running over many, and affording no assistance!

10. All the banks in the city of New York, without exception, by common consent, stop payments in specie; and each agrees to receive in payment of debts, and on deposit, the notes of all the banks in the city. — On the following day (11th) a meeting of delegates from the banks of Boston, Salem, Lowell, &c., was held at Boston, and it was voted, "that, in consequence of the painful intelligence of the suspension of specie payments of all the banks in the city of New York, the banks in this city and vicinity do suspend specie payments for the present." The banks of Providence, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Albany, and others in every quarter, on learning that the banks of New York had suspended specie payments, adopted the same course. On the 16th, the legislature of New York passed an act authorizing the suspension of specie payments by the banks of that State for one year.

15. President Van Buren issues a proclamation for the convening of the Congress of the United States on the 1st Monday in September,

on account of "great and weighty matters claiming their consideration."

17. Irun and Hernani taken from the Carlists by the united Spanish and English forces under Generals Espartero and Evans; and on the 18th Fontarabia also capitulated to the same.

19. War is declared by the Republic of Buenos Ayres, or the Argentine Confederation, against Peru, being now under the protection of General Santa Cruz, who is also President of Bolivia. Chili having some time previous declared war against Peru, — Chili and Buenos Ayres, and Peru and Bolivia are now at war, — two against two.

JUNE, 1837.

3. A sanguinary battle under the walls of Barbastro, in Spain, between the Christinos, under Gen. Oraa, and the Carlists, in which the former were worsted. — General Evans with the greater part of the other English officers, about this time, abandoned Spain and returned to England.

3. A destructive tornado extending from the Hudson through Dutchess county, N. Y., into the State of Connecticut, makes great ravages.

10. The plague commits great ravages in Smyrna and its vicinity. — For some time about 300 are said to have died daily in the city.

11. A disgraceful riot in Boston, which commenced about 4 o'clock, P. M., (Sunday,) by a contest between some members of a fire-engine company, just returned from Roxbury, and some Irishmen who had met in Broad-street, with many others of their countrymen, to form a funeral procession. — After the contest had raged with great violence for some time between the members of the fire department and the Irish, the latter were driven into their houses, and many disorderly persons, a great part of them very young, made an attack upon the dwellings of the Irish in Broad-street, and destroyed their property to the amount (as estimated) of \$ 3,000.

15. Great and disastrous inundation at Baltimore. — In consequence of heavy showers of rain which commenced about 10 o'clock in the evening of the 14th, the waters of Jones's Falls were suddenly swelled, and, in three or four hours, rose 20 feet above the usual level, said to be higher than ever known before; and great ravages were committed on the property and lives of persons who resided near the stream. About 50 dwelling-houses and 200 stores were destroyed or damaged; a great amount of goods and property ruined; and between 20 and 30 lives were lost.

16. A new Constitution is proclaimed at Madrid, having been adopted by the Cortes, and signed by all the members, and by the Queen.

20. William IV., King of England, dies about 3 o'clock, A. M. — On the 21st, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the proclamation of Victoria, as Queen of England, was made at St. James's Palace, at Charing Cross, at Temple Bar, and at the corner of Chancery Lane, at each place in the presence of an immense concourse of people.

JULY, 1837.

4. The cholera prevails at Naples, having within the preceding seven days carried off 2,795 persons; and since April, from 12,000 to 14,000. Also very fatal at Palermo.

8. The funeral of William IV. celebrated; almost all the shops in London being closed, and business generally suspended.

17. The British Parliament prorogued by the Queen in person; and a proclamation is issued dissolving it, and directing new writs of election to be issued, returnable on the 11th of September.

19. The Railroad from Baltimore to Wilmington, Delaware, by way of Havre de Grace, formally opened to the public.

20. A political commotion in Mexico, in consequence of President Bustamente having demanded a loan of \$5,000,000 of the clergy.

21. A fire at Albany does considerable damage.

AUGUST, 1837.

2-4. Hurricanes do great damage at St. Thomas, St. Bartholomew's, and other West India Islands.

7. A scaffolding and part of a suspension bridge erecting over the river St. John's, about two miles above the city of St. John's, in New Brunswick, fall, and ten or fifteen men are killed.

11. A train of passenger cars having about 200 passengers, and a train of burden cars run against each other, on the Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad. — Three persons were killed, and 15 or 20 more injured, some of them dangerously.

14. A fire at Washington, Georgia, destroys about 30 buildings.

15. By an explosion of the steamboat Du Buque on the Mississippi, near Bloomington, about 300 miles above St. Louis, the lives of 26 persons are destroyed.

21. The office of the "Observer," an abolition newspaper, published at Alton, Illinois, destroyed by a mob.

SEPTEMBER, 1837.

4. The 25th Congress of the United States assemble at Washington in compliance with the proclamation of the President, for an extraordinary session. — The message of the President was delivered on the 5th, at 12 o'clock. It reached Philadelphia in 6 hours, (conveyed by the government express and by railroad,) at 6 o'clock, P. M., and New York, at 11 o'clock; — New Haven, (by steamboat,) at half past 5 o'clock, A. M., on Tuesday; — thence it was conveyed on horseback to Worcester in 6 hours and 3 minutes; — thence by the railroad to Boston, 44 miles, in 1 hour and 19 minutes; — arriving at Boston 38 minutes past 12 o'clock on Tuesday.

APPENDIX.

CONGRESS.

THE Congress of the United States consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, and must assemble, at least, once every year, on the first Monday of December, unless it is otherwise provided by law.

The Senate is composed of two members from each State; and of course the regular number is 52. They are chosen by the legislatures of the several States, for the term of six years, one third of them being elected biennially.

The Vice-President of the United States is the President of the Senate, in which body he has only a casting vote, which is given in case of an equal division of the votes of the Senators. In his absence, a President *pro tempore*, is chosen by the Senate.

The House of Representatives is composed of members from the several States, elected by the people for the term of two years. The representatives are apportioned among the different States according to population; and the 23d, 24th, and 25th Congresses have been elected in accordance with an act of Congress of 1832, one representative being returned for every 47,700 persons, computed according to the rule prescribed by the Constitution. The present regular number is 242 representatives, and 2 delegates.

Since the 4th of March, 1807, the compensation of each member of the Senate and House of Representatives, has been \$8 a day, during the period of his attendance in Congress, without deduction in case of sickness; and \$8 for every twenty miles' travel, in the usual road, in going to and returning from the seat of Government. The compensation of the President of the Senate, *pro tempore*, and of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, is \$16 a day.

THE SENATE. — TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, *Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.*

Asbury Dickens, *Secretary.* — Salary, \$ 3,000.

[The figures denote the expiration of the terms of the Senators.]

Name.	Residence.	Name.	Residence.
<i>Maine.</i>		<i>South Carolina.</i>	
John Ruggles, <i>Thomaston</i> ,	1841	J. C. Calhoun, <i>Fort Hill</i> ,	1841
Reuel Williams, <i>Augusta</i> ,	1843	Wm. C. Preston, <i>Columbia</i> ,	1843
<i>New Hampshire.</i>		<i>Georgia.</i>	
Henry Hubbard, <i>Charlestown</i> ,	1841	John P. King, <i>Augusta</i> ,	1841
Franklin Pierce, <i>Hillsborough</i> ,	1843	Alfred Cuthbert, <i>Monticello</i> ,	1843
<i>Vermont.</i>		<i>Alabama.</i>	
Benjamin Swift, <i>St. Albans</i> ,	1839	Wm. R. King, <i>Selma</i> ,	1841
Samuel Prentiss, <i>Montpelier</i> ,	1843	Clement C. Clay,	1843
<i>Massachusetts.</i>		<i>Mississippi.</i>	
Daniel Webster, <i>Boston</i> ,	1839	John Black, <i>Monroe</i> ,	1839
John Davis, <i>Worcester</i> ,	1841	R. J. Walker, <i>Madisonville</i> ,	1841
<i>Rhode Island.</i>		<i>Louisiana.</i>	
Asher Robbins, <i>Newport</i> ,	1839	R. C. Nicholas, <i>Donaldsonville</i> ,	1841
Nehe. R. Knight, <i>Providence</i> ,	1841	Alexander Mouton,	1843
<i>Connecticut.</i>		<i>Tennessee.</i>	
John M. Niles, <i>Hartford</i> ,	1839	Felix Grundy, <i>Nashville</i> ,	1839
Perry Smith, <i>New Milford</i> ,	1843	Hugh L. White, <i>Knoxville</i> ,	1841
<i>New York.</i>		<i>Kentucky.</i>	
N. P. Tallmadge, <i>Poughkeepsie</i> ,	1839	John J. Crittenden, <i>Frankfort</i> ,	1841
Silas Wright, <i>Canton</i> ,	1843	Henry Clay, <i>Lexington</i> ,	1843
<i>New Jersey.</i>		<i>Ohio.</i>	
S. L. Southard, <i>Trenton</i> ,	1839	Thomas Morris, <i>Bethel</i> ,	1839
Garrett D. Wall, <i>Trenton</i> ,	1841	William Allen, <i>Columbus</i> ,	1843
<i>Pennsylvania.</i>		<i>Indiana.</i>	
Samuel McKean, <i>Burlington</i> ,	1839	John Tipton, <i>Logansport</i> ,	1839
James Buchanan, <i>Lancaster</i> ,	1843	Oliver H. Smith,	1843
<i>Delaware.</i>		<i>Illinois.</i>	
Richard H. Bayard,	1839	J. M. Robinson, <i>Carmi</i> ,	1841
Thomas Clayton, <i>New Castle</i> ,	1841	R. M. Young,	1843
<i>Maryland.</i>		<i>Missouri.</i>	
Joseph Kent, <i>Bladensburg</i> ,	1839	Th. H. Benton, <i>St. Louis</i> ,	1839
John S. Spence, <i>Worcester Co.</i> ,	1843	Lewis F. Linn, <i>St. Genevieve</i> ,	1843
<i>Virginia.</i>		<i>Michigan.</i>	
Wm. C. Rives, <i>Lindsay's Store</i> ,	1839	Lucius Lyon, <i>Bronson</i> .	
Wm. H. Roane, <i>Richmond</i> ,	1841	John Norvell, <i>Detroit</i> .	
<i>North Carolina.</i>		<i>Arkansas.</i>	
B. Brown, <i>Brown's Store</i> ,	1841	William S. Fulton, <i>Little Rock</i> .	
Robert Strange, <i>Fayetteville</i> ,	1843	Ambrose H. Sevier, <i>Lake Port</i> .	

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE 25TH CONGRESS,

*Which will expire on the 3d of March, 1839.*JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee, *Speaker.**Maine. — 8.*

Anderson, Hugh J.
Carter, Timothy J.
Davee, Thomas
Evans, George
Fairfield, John
Gilley, Jonathan
Noyes, Joseph C.
Smith, Fr. O. J.

New Hampshire. — 5.

Atherton, Ch. G.
Cushman, Samuel
Farrington, James
Weeks, Joseph
Williams, Jared W.

Vermont. — 5.

Allen, Heman
Everett, Horace
Fletcher, Isaac
Hall, Hiland
Slade, William

Massachusetts. — 12.

Adams, John Q.
Borden, Nathaniel B.
Briggs, George N.
Calhoun, Wm. B.
Cushing, Caleb
Fletcher, Richard
Grennell, George
Hastings, Wm. S.
Lincoln, Levi
Parmenter, Wm.
Phillips, Stephen C.
Reed, John

Rhode Island. — 2.

Cranston, Robert B.
Titlinghast, Joseph L.

Connecticut. — 6.

Haley, Elisha
Holt, Orrin
Ingham, Samuel
Phelps, Launcelot
Toucey, Isaac
Whittlesey, Th. T.

New York. — 40.

Andrews, John T.

Bicknell, Bennett
Birdsall, Samuel
Broadhead, John C.
Bronson, Isaac H.
Bruyn, Andr. D. W.
Cambreling, C. C.
Childs, Timothy
Clark, John C.
Curtis, Edward
De Graff, John I.
Edwards, John
Filmore, Millard
Foster, Henry A.
Gallup, Albert
Grant, Abraham P.
Gray, Hiram
Hoffman, Ogden
Jackson, Th. B.
Jones, Nathaniel
Kemble, Gouverneur
Loomis, Arphaxad
Marvin, Richard P.
McClellan, Robert
Mitchell, Charles F.
Moore, Ely
Noble, Wm. H.
Palmer, John
Parker, Amasa J.
Patterson, Wm.
Peck, Luther C.
Pratt, Zadoc
Prentiss, John H.
Russell, David
Sibley, Mark H.
Spencer, James B.
Taylor, William
Titus, Obadiah
Vail, Henry
Vanderveer, Abraham

New Jersey. — 6.

Ayerigg, John B.
Halstead, Wm.
Maxwell, J. P. B.
Randolph, Jas. F.
Stratton, Charles G.
Yorke, Th. Jones

Pennsylvania. — 28.

Beatty, William
Biddle, Richard
Buchanan, Andrew

Darlington, Edward
Davies, Edward
Fry, Jacob
Hammond, Robert H.
Henry, Thomas
Hubley, Edward B.
Klingensmith, John
Logan, Henry
McClure, Charles
McKennon, T. M. T.
Morris, Matthias
Morris, Samuel W.
Muhlenburg, H. A.
Naylor, Charles
Ogle, Charles
Painter, Lemuel
Petriken, David
Plummer, Arnold
Potter, Wm. W.
Potts, David
Reily, Luther
Sergeant, John
Sheffer, Dan
Tolland, George W.
Wagener, David W.

Delaware. — 1.

Milligan, John J.

Maryland. — 8.

Dennis, John H.
Howard, Benj. C.
Jenifer, Daniel
Johnson, Wm. C.
McKim, Isaac
Pearce, James A.
Thomas, Francis
Worthington, J. Y. H.

Virginia. — 21.

Beirne, Andrew
Bouldin, James W.
Coles, Walter
Craig, Robert
Dromgoole, Geo. C.
Garland, James
Hopkins, Geo. W.
Hunter, R. T. M.
Johnson, Joseph
Jones, John W.
Mallory, Francis
Mason, James M.

<p>Mercer, Charles F. Morgan, Wm. S. Patton, John M. Pennyhacker, Isaac S. Rives, Francis E. Robertson, John Stewart, Archibald Taliaferro, John Wise, Henry A.</p> <p><i>North Carolina.</i> — 13. Bynum, Jesse A. Connor, Henry Deberry, Edmund Graham, James Hawkins, M. T. McKay, James Montgomery, Wm. Rench, Abraham Sawyer, S. T. Shepard, Charles Shepperd, Aug. H. Stanly, Edward D. Williams, Lewis</p> <p><i>South Carolina.</i> — 9. Campbell, John Clowney, W. K. Elmore, F. H. Griffin, John K. Legare, Hugh S. Pickens, Francis W. Richardson, John P. Smith, R. B. Thompson, Waddy</p> <p><i>Georgia.</i> — 9. Cleaveland, J. F. Dawson, W. C. Glascock, Thomas Grantland, Seaton Haynes, Charles E. Holsey, Hopkins Jackson, Jabez Owens, George W. Townes, Geo. W. B.</p> <p><i>Alabama.</i> — 5. Chapman, Reuben</p>	<p>Lawler, Joab Lewis, Dixon H. Lyon, Francis S. Martin, Joshua L.</p> <p><i>Mississippi.</i> — 2. Claiborne, J. F. H. Gholson, S. H.</p> <p><i>Louisiana.</i> — 3. Garland, Rice Johnson, Henry Ripley, Eleazer W.</p> <p><i>Tennessee.</i> — 13. Bell, John Campbell, Wm. B. Carter, Wm. B. Cheatham, Richard Crockett, John W. Maury, A. P. McClellan, A. A. Polk, James K. Shields, Eben. J. Turney, H. L. Williams, C. H. Williams, Joseph ——, ——</p> <p><i>Kentucky.</i> — 13. Calhoun, John Campbell, John Chambers, John Graves, Wm. J. Harlan, James Hawes, Richard Menefee, R. A. Pope, John Rumsay, Edward Southgate, Wm. W. Underwood, J. R. White, John Williams, Sherrod</p> <p><i>Ohio.</i> — 19. Alexander, J., Jr. Allen, John W. Bond, Wm. K. Chaney, John</p>	<p>Corwin, Thomas Duncan, Alexander Goode, Patrick G. Hamer, Th. L. Harper, Alexander Hunter, Wm. H. Kilgore, Daniel Leadbetter, D. P. Loomis, A. W. Mason, Samson Morris, Calvary Ridgeway, J. Shepler, Matthias Webster, Taylor Whittlesey, Elisha</p> <p><i>Indiana.</i> — 7. Boon, Ratliff Dunn, George H. Ewing, John Graham, William Herod, William Rariden, James White, Albert S.</p> <p><i>Illinois.</i> — 3. Casey, Zadoc May, William L. Snyder, A. W.</p> <p><i>Missouri.</i> — 2. Harrison, Albert G. Miller, John</p> <p><i>Michigan.</i> — 1. Crary, Isaac C.</p> <p><i>Arkansas.</i> — 1. Yell, Archibald</p> <p>TERRITORIES.</p> <p><i>Florida.</i> — 1 <i>Delegate.</i> Downing, ——</p> <p><i>Wisconsin.</i> — 1 <i>Deleg.</i> Jones, George W.</p>
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THE
AMERICAN ALMANAC
AND
REPOSITORY
OF
USEFUL KNOWLEDGE,
FOR THE YEAR
1839.

BOSTON:
PUBLISHED BY CHARLES BOWEN.

**Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1838,
By CHARLES BOWEN,
in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts.**

CAMBRIDGE:
FOLSON, WELLS, AND THURSTON,
Printers to the University.

P R E F A C E.

THE first volume of the American Almanac was published ten years since, for the year 1830; and the one now offered to the public is the 10th in the series. The work was commenced as a doubtful experiment; and, although it has received a good share of the public favor, yet, when the labor and expense of preparing and publishing it are taken into consideration, its success, in a pecuniary point of view, has not been great. But if our labors have been less lucrative than we could reasonably wish, we have, nevertheless, been gratified by the approbation that has been manifested in relation to them; and we trust we may be permitted to cherish the feeling that they have been, in some measure, conducive to the public advantage.

As a large part of the contents of the volumes is of permanent value, it has been thought advisable to add to the 10th a *General Index* for the whole of this series, of such matters as are not common to all or most of the volumes; and those purchasers who have been careful to preserve their copies will, we doubt not, find the Index a convenient appendage. Should the work be continued for many years to come, it may probably be found expedient to add a similar Index to every tenth volume.

The opinion, we believe, prevails pretty extensively, that the American Almanac, or some similar work, is needed; and it is to be hoped that the public patronage will be so far extended to it, as to prevent its discontinuance. Should it be published for a long course of years, and be conducted with sufficient care, judgment, and ability, the series of volumes will form a "Repository of Useful Knowledge," of permanent value for constant

reference, with respect to contemporary history and statistics, and will furnish a fund of information relating to the movements and progress of society, and on a great variety of interesting topics.

The importance of statistical knowledge is now extensively felt in all civilized countries, and by all enlightened governments. In our own country much less has been done to advance it, whether by the National Government or by the State Governments, than might reasonably have been expected; and, till more is done by them in relation to it, it must necessarily continue among us in a backward state. We cannot but hope, that, before long, it will receive, from those who have the management of public affairs, an attention more in accordance with its importance.

We again avail ourselves of the opportunity of expressing our grateful acknowledgments to our correspondents for their kindness in forwarding information, and respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors.

*Cambridge, Massachusetts,
September 8th, 1838.*

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As the names in the *American Obituary* (see page 282) are placed in alphabetical order for the sake of convenient reference, they are not inserted in this Index.

RELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS ON THE ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT.

ALL the calculations in this Almanac have been adapted to **MEAN** solar time. — On account of the eccentricity of the Earth's orbit, and the inclination of the Ecliptic to the Equator, the motion of the Earth in Right Ascension is not uniform, and, consequently, the solar days are not equal, but about half are a little more, and about as many, a little less than 24 hours. A clock, therefore, regulated to **APPARENT** solar time must be frequently adjusted. To avoid this inconvenience the fiction of mean time has been invented, and, having already come into very general use, will probably soon entirely supersede the other. Its name is derived from the circumstance, that the length of a mean solar day, hour, &c., is the *mean* or average length of all the apparent solar days, hours, &c., in a tropical year.

The greatest difference between Mean and Apparent time occurs on the 3d of November, viz. 16m. 17 sec.; and, the equation then being subtractive from Apparent time, the instant the Sun's centre is on the meridian, or bears exactly south, a clock regulated to Mean time should indicate 11h. 43m. 43 sec.; on the 11th February is the greatest additive equation, when the time of noon by the clock is 14m. 33 sec. after 12.

But Mean time is easily reduced to Apparent by applying the equation (pages 45 to 50) on the day in question, in a manner directly the reverse of that therein indicated.

The arrangement of the Calendar pages remains as in the Almanac for 1838, without alteration.

The time of twilight is computed on the supposition that it begins and ends when the distance of the Sun from the zenith is 108° ; the quantity usually assumed, but which is probably too great by two or three degrees.

The time of the Phases of the Moon is computed for the meridian of Washington, but may be easily reduced to that for any other meridian by adding or subtracting the difference of Longitude, according as the same is east or west of that city.

In the computation of the rising and setting of the Sun, for this Almanac, two corrections have been recently introduced. These corrections are, 1st, for the effect of refraction in causing him to appear above the sensible horizon, sooner in the morning and later in the afternoon than he actually is; and, 2dly, for the interval between the rising or setting of his centre, and of his highest point; the instant of the appearance or disappearance of this point, and not (as heretofore) of his centre, being considered the time of his rising or setting. So that at the time indicated in the Calendar pages, as that of sunrise or sunset, his centre is $90^{\circ} 50'$ from the zenith; his semidiameter being about $16'$ and the horizontal refraction $34'$.

The amount of these corrections varies at every place with the declination of the Sun, and on the same day is different in different latitudes. At Boston, when greatest, they lengthen the interval between sunrise and sunset about 12 minutes; at New Orleans, nearly 9.

The *setting* of the Moon only, is given from the new to the full; and the *rising* only, from the full to the new moon. The letters *M. A. m. a.* found in these columns, and in other parts of the Almanac, are used to denote *Morning* and *Afternoon*. The time of the beginning and end of twilight, and of the rising and setting of the Sun and Moon being given, in the Calendar pages, for five of our principal cities, situate in very different latitudes, the Almanac is in fact computed for nearly every place within the United States.

The planets are placed in the order of their mean distances from the Sun

and their declinations are computed for the moment of their passage over the meridian of Washington. The places of the four new planets, Vesta, Juno, Pallas, and Ceres, are given only when they pass the meridian within five hours of midnight; their distance from the Earth at other times being so great, as to render them invisible.

The time of High Water is corrected for the difference of the Right Ascension of the Sun and Moon, for the Moon's declination and her distance from the Earth. The time of the tide immediately *preceding* her southing only having been given, it should be corrected by the addition of half the difference when the time of the other tide is required.

It may be proper to remark, that, notwithstanding the three corrections above mentioned, the observed time of high water, frequently, in calm weather, differs considerably, perhaps half an hour, from the computed. Indeed, until recently, astronomers seem to have been contented with the knowledge, that the flow and ebb of the sea were caused by the attraction of the Sun and Moon, and to have taken little pains to increase their acquaintance with these curious and interesting phenomena. But, as within a short time much attention has been turned to the subject, and many competent persons in Europe have undertaken to make careful observations for a series of years, on every tide, there is reason to hope that the causes of some of the anomalies, not only in the time of high water, but also in the rise of the tide, may be discovered, and their effects predicted.

On the 35th and 36th pages will be found a list of those conjunctions of the Moon with the planets and stars of not less than the sixth magnitude, which may prove to be occultations in some part of our country; whilst in the Calendar pages those conjunctions of the Moon with stars, which may be occultations in some part of the United States, are noted with an asterisk, instead of the usual symbol of conjunction.

The moment of the Immersion or Emersion of any star, however small, behind or from the dark side of the Moon, can be determined with precision; but, if the star is not very bright, great difficulty is experienced in satisfactorily ascertaining it, when the phenomenon takes place on the side that is enlightened.

The Catalogue of the eclipses of the satellites of Jupiter (page 37) contains only those visible in some part of the United States. The eclipses until the planet comes into opposition with the Sun, on the 3d of April, will happen on the west side, then, until the conjunction on the 22d of October, on the east side, and afterwards again on the west, until the opposition on the 4th of May, 1840. From conjunction to opposition, the immersions of the first and second satellites are, generally, *only* visible, and from the opposition to conjunction, the emersions, only; but both the phenomena of the third and fourth satellites can sometimes be seen.

In the table of Latitude and Longitude of some of the principal places in the United States (page 41, &c.) will be found the latitude of a large number, as determined by the editor, by recent observations made by himself; also the longitude of about forty, deduced by him from observations made by others on the annular eclipses of Feb. 1831 and May, 1836, and on the total eclipse of Nov. 1834, or as ascertained by comparison of the place in question, by chronometers, with the Capitol at Washington, the University of Virginia, Philadelphia, or Boston, the distance of which from the meridian of Greenwich is supposed to be correctly known. The longitude of the Capitol is the mean of the results, deduced from the observations on the annular eclipses of 1791, 1811, and 1831, and has recently been confirmed by the editor, by comparing it by chronometers with the University of Virginia and the city of Philadelphia. The unfortunate adoption, in the construction of several maps of this country, of the longitude

of the Capitol (5h. 7' 42''), reported by an individual acting under the authority of a Resolve of Congress, has caused an error of $6\frac{1}{2}$ minutes of a degree therein.

It will be noticed, that the positions of Charleston, Beaufort, S. C., and Savannah, differ very considerably from those hitherto assigned to those places. They were determined by the editor with great care in the autumn of 1834, at the time of a journey to the south, undertaken for the purpose of observing at Beaufort the total and central eclipse of the 30th of November of that year. The difference between the Longitude of St. Michael's church in Charleston, and of the State-House in Boston, was determined by *eight* chronometers. From the longitude of this church, that of the Exchange in Savannah, and that of the Arsenal in Beaufort, were deduced, by using *four*. So that it may be hoped, that the Longitudes of these places, as laid down in this table, are much nearer the truth than those usually assigned in the maps and charts of our coast.

The use of the Longitudes of these places, formerly supposed correct, produced great inconvenience, by causing an apparent change, of several seconds, in the daily rates of all chronometers on board vessels arriving at, or from, Charleston, &c., after voyages of a few days' duration.

As the error was about *ten* miles, or forty seconds of time, one of these instruments received in Boston, New York, &c., in five days from Charleston or Savannah, would have apparently changed its rate of going, *eight* seconds; and *four* seconds, if the length of the voyage was ten days. But since the adoption of the Longitude published in this Table, this apparent change has not been discovered.

The most important light-house on the coast of New England is that in Truro, Massachusetts, generally known as the Highland or Cape Cod light; as from it vessels from Boston, Salem, &c., usually take their departure, and as it is generally first seen by them, on their return. It would seem, therefore, that its accurate position would have been long since ascertained; but by a large number of observations of northern and southern stars, made by the editor in the autumn of 1835, its *Latitude* was found to be $42^{\circ} 2' 22''$ nearly, or about *three* miles less, than has hitherto been supposed. The possible consequences of such errors may be easily imagined.

The Ephemeris of the Sun (pages 45 to 50) is wholly taken from the English Nautical Almanac, and not from the Berlin Ephemeris as heretofore. It contains the Sun's Semidiameter, Horizontal Parallax and Declination; the Time (*mean*, which by the addition of 0.19 sec. will be converted into *sidereal*) occupied by the Semidiameter in culminating or passing the meridian, the Equation or reduction of apparent to mean time, to be applied to apparent time in the manner indicated at the head of the column, the Sidereal Time, and the Obliquity of the Ecliptic. The epoch of all is 0h. 0m., *mean* time, of the meridian of Greenwich.

The apparent places of 35 of the principal fixed stars (pages 51 to 57) will be found very useful for determining the time, or latitude; for which purpose they are much to be preferred to the Sun.

The table of semidiurnal arcs, (p. 60) contains the intervals, in the United States, between the southing and the rising or setting of any celestial body, whose declination (north) does not exceed 30 degrees. By the aid of this table, therefore, we can readily ascertain, with a very considerable degree of accuracy, the time of the rising or setting of the sun, star, planet, &c., provided we know the time of its southing and its declination; but if the latter is south, the semidiurnal arc is the difference between the quantity in the table and 12 hours.

EXAMPLES. At what time will the planets Vesta and Saturn rise and set at Washington, (lat. 38.9°) on the 25th of February; the former will south that day at 7h. 39m. A., with a north declination of $24\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; the latter at 6h.

15m. M., with a south declination of $20\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. By the table it appears, that the semidiurnal arcs at Washington for the above degrees of declination, are 7h. 27m. and 12h. — 7h. 9m. or 4h. 51m.; hence Vesta will rise at 0h. 12m. A., on the 25th, and will set at 3h. 6m. M., on the 26th. Saturn will rise on the 25th, at 1h. 24m. M., and will set at 11h. 6m. M.

Reduction of Meridional Altitudes.

A Table has been published for several years, in the English Nautical Almanac, for facilitating the reduction of the Latitude of a place, from observations made on the Pole star, at any time during its revolution around the Pole; which Table, when great accuracy is not wanted, or a good table of Logarithms is not at hand, will be found convenient. But as exactness is sometimes required, it was thought the insertion of a correct and general rule for the reduction of the Latitude, from altitudes of any star, might be useful and acceptable.

Rule. To the log. co-sine of the star's distance from the meridian in degrees, add the log. cotangent of its declination; the sum (rejecting 10 in the index) will be the log. tangent of an arc (A) less than 90° . The sum of the arithmetical compliment of the log. sine of the declination, the log. co-sine of A and of the log. sine of the corrected altitude, rejecting 10 in the index, will be the log. sine of another arc B. Then the Latitude is the sum or difference of B and A, according as the distance of the star from the meridian is greater or less than six hours; but, when the declination of the star is of the same name with, and is less than, the Latitude of the place, the supplement of their sum, and not their difference, is the Latitude.

EXAMPLES.

On the 23d of July, 1836, when the distance of the star α Ursæ Minoris from the meridian was 6h. 7m. 27.2sec. ($91^{\circ} 51' 48''$), its corrected altitude, at the church in Harris Street, Newburyport, was $42^{\circ} 44' 13.93''$, and its declination $88^{\circ} 25' 53.54''$. What is the Latitude by this observation?

cos. $91^{\circ} 51' 48''$	8.5120914	||	sine A. C. $88^{\circ} 25' 53.54''$	0 0001628
cot. $88^{\circ} 25' 53.54''$	8.4374596		cos. A. 0 3 3.64	9.9999908
	<hr/>		sine alt. $42^{\circ} 44' 13.93''$	9.8316374
tang. A 3 3.64	6.9495510	||		<hr/>
			sine B $42^{\circ} 45' 25.31''$	9.8318000

then $B + A$ (the star being more than six hours from the meridian) = $42^{\circ} 48' 28.95''$, the Latitude.

On the same evening, at the same place, when the star α Aquilæ was 10m. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec ($2^{\circ} 31' 55''$) from the meridian, its corrected altitude was $55^{\circ} 33' 37.72''$, and its declination $8^{\circ} 26' 27.13''$ north.

log. cos. $2^{\circ} 31' 55'' + \log.$ co-tang. declination = log. tang. A $81^{\circ} 33' 3.60''$
 log. cos. A + log. sin. $55^{\circ} 33' 37.72'' + \text{Arithmetical compliment of log. sin. declination} = \log. \sin. B$ $55^{\circ} 38' 25.56''$

Now, as the declination of the star is of the same name with, and is less than the Latitude, the supplement of the sum of A and B, $42^{\circ} 48' 30.84''$, is the Latitude. The latitude of this church, deduced from 302 altitudes of northern and southern stars, is $42^{\circ} 48' 32.1''$.

When, as is frequently the case, several altitudes of the same star have been obtained within a few minutes of each other, their reduction by this method is very simple, as two of the logarithms (the cotangent and sine of the declination) undergo no change.

Boston, August 13th, 1838.

THE
AMERICAN ALMANAC
FOR
1839.

PART I.

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR

1839,

Being the latter part of the 63d, and the beginning of the 64th, year
of the Independence of the United States of America ;

“ the 6552d year of the Julian Period ;

“ the latter part of the 5599th, and the beginning of the
5600th, year since the creation of the world, according to
the Jews ;

“ the 2592d year (according to Varro) since the foundation
of Rome ;

“ the 2586th year since the era of Nabonassar, which has
been assigned to Wednesday the 26th of February of the
3967th year of the Julian Period, which corresponds, ac-
cording to the chronologists, to the 747th, and, according
to the astronomers, to the 746th year, before the birth of
Christ ;

“ the 2615th year of the Olympiads, or the third year of the
654th Olympiad will begin in July, 1839, if we fix the
era of the Olympiads at 775½ years before Christ, or
at or about the beginning of July of the year 3938 of the
Julian Period ;

“ the latter part of the 1254th, and the beginning of the 1255th
(lunar) year since the Hegira, or Flight of Mahomet,
which is supposed to have taken place on the 16th of
July of the year 622 of the Christian era.

I. THE CALENDAR AND CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR THE YEAR.

SIGNS OF THE PLANETS, &c.

☉ The Sun.	♂ Mars.	♄ Ceres.
⊕ The Earth.	♁ Vesta.	♃ Jupiter.
☾ The Moon.	♃ Juno.	♄ Saturn.
☿ Mercury.	♁ Pallas.	♅ Herschel or Uranus.
♀ Venus.		

♌ Conjunction, or having the same Longitude or Right Ascension.

☐ Quadrature, or differing 90° in “ “ “

♌ Opposition “ 180° in “ “ “

♌ The ascending, ♍ the descending node.

An asterisk (*) prefixed to the conjunction of the Moon with a star or planet, indicates that the star or planet *may* be eclipsed in some part of the inhabited portion of the United States.

The sign + is prefixed to the latitude, or declination, of the Sun, or other heavenly body, when *north*, and the sign — when *south*; but the former prefixed to the hourly motion of the Moon in latitude, indicates that she is approaching, and the latter that she is receding from, the *north* pole of the ecliptic.

The letters *M. A.*, *m. a.*, denote *Morning* and *Afternoon*.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter	F	Solar Cycle	28
Epact	15	Roman Indiction	12
Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number 16		Julian Period	6552

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Spring signs.	{	1. ♈ Aries.	Autumn signs.	{	7. ♎ Libra.
		2. ♉ Taurus.			8. ♏ Scorpio.
		3. ♊ Gemini.			9. ♐ Sagittarius.
Summer signs.	{	4. ♋ Cancer.	Winter signs.	{	10. ♑ Capricornus.
		5. ♌ Leo.			11. ♒ Aquarius.
		6. ♍ Virgo.			12. ♓ Pisces.

BEGINNING AND LENGTH OF THE SEASONS.

					h. m. s.			M. Time at Wash'n.
Sun enters ♑ (Winter begins)	1838,	Dec. 21st,	12	17	50			
" " ♈ (Spring "	1839,	March 20th,	13	52	45			
" " ♋ (Summer "	"	June 21st,	10	52	42			
" " ♎ (Autumn "	"	Sept. 23d,	0	0	49			
" " ♏ (Winter "	"	Dec. 21st,	18	14	6			
					d. h. m. s.			
Sun in the Winter Signs					89	1	34	55
" " Spring					92	20	59	57
" " Summer					98	13	8	7
" " Autumn					89	18	13	17
" north of Equator (Spring and Summer)					186	10	8	4
" south " (Winter and Autumn)					178	19	48	12
Length of the tropical year, commencing at the winter solstice 1838, and termi- nating at the winter solstice 1839,					365			5 56 16
Mean or average length of the tropical year					365			5 48 48

MOVABLE FESTIVALS OF THE CHURCH IN 1839.

Septuagesima Sunday	Jan. 27th	Rogation Sunday	May 5th
Quinq. or Shrove "	Feb. 10th	Ascen. Day, or Holy Th. "	9th
Ash. Wed. 1st day in Lent "	13th	Whitsunday, or Pentecost "	19th
Mid Lent Sunday	March 10th	Trinity Sunday	" 26th
Palm Sunday .	" 24th	Corpus Christi day, }	" 30th
Easter Sunday	" 31st	Fête Dieu	
Low Sunday	April 7th	Advent Sunday	Dec. 1st

JEWISH CALENDAR.

[The anniversaries marked with an asterisk (*) are strictly observed.]

Year.	Names of the Months.		
5599	Tnebet begins	.	Dec. 18, 1838.
"	" 10th	Fast for the Siege of Jerusalem	" 27, "
"	Sebat begins	.	Jan. 16, 1839.
"	Adar begins	.	Feb. 15, "
"	" 11th	Fast of Esther .	" 25, "
"	" 14th	*Purim .	" 28, "
"	" 15th	Schuscan Purim .	March 1, "
"	Nisan begins	.	" 16, "
"	" 15th	*Beginning of the Passover .	" 30, "
"	" 16th	*Second Feast or Morrow of the	
		Passover .	31, "
"	" 21st	*Seventh Feast .	April 5, "
"	" 22d	*End of the Passover .	" 6, "
"	Ijar begins	.	" 15, "
"	" 18th	Lag beomer .	May 2, "
"	Sivan begins	.	" 14, "
"	" 6th	*Feast of Weeks or Pentecost .	" 19, "
"	" 7th	*Second Feast .	" 20, "
"	Thammus begins	.	June 13, "
"	" 17th	Fast for the Taking of the Temple	" 29, "
"	Ab begins	.	July 12, "
"	" 9th	*Fast for the Burning of the Temple	" 20, "
"	Elul begins	.	Aug. 11, "
5600	Tisri begins	*Feast for the New Year .	Sept. 9, "
"	" 2d	*Second Feast for the New Year	" 10, "
"	" 4th	Fast of Gedaljah .	" 12, "
"	" 10th	*Fast of the Reconciliation or Atone-	
		ment .	" 18, "
"	" 15th	*Feast of the Huts or Tabernacles	" 23, "
"	" 16th	*Second Feast .	" 24, "
"	" 21st	Feast of Palms or Branches .	" 29, "

6 MAHOMETAN CALENDAR. HEIGHT OF SPRING TIDES. [1839.

Year. Names of the Months.

5600	Tisri	22d	*End of the Hut or Congregation		
			Feast		Sept. 30, 1839.
"	"	23d	*Rejoicing for the Discovery of		
			the Law		Oct. 1, "
"	Marchesvan	begins			" 9, "
"	Chisleu	begins			Nov. 7, "
"	"	25th			Dec. 1, "
"	Thebet	begins			" 7, "
"	"	10th			" 16, "
"	Sebat	begins.			Jan. 5, 1840.

MAHOMETAN CALENDAR.

Year. Names of the Months.

1253	Schewall	begins			Dec. 18, 1838.
"	Dsu'l-kadah	"			Jan. 16, 1839.
"	Dsu'l-hejjah	"			Feb. 15, "
1254	Moharrem	"			March 17, "
"	Saphar	"			April 16, "
"	Rabia I.	"			May 15, "
"	Rabia II.	"			June 14, "
"	Jomadhi I.	"			July 13, "
"	Jomadhi II.	"			Aug. 12, "
"	Rejeb	"			Sept. 10, "
"	Shaban	"			Oct. 10, "
"	Ramadan	"	(Month of Fasting)		Nov. 8, "
"	Schewall	"			Dec. 8, "
"	Dsu'l-kadah	"			Jan. 6, 1840.

The Mahometan Year contains 354 days, or 12 revolutions of the Moon. In the course, therefore, of about 33 years, the months correspond to every part of the Gregorian Year, and to every season.

HEIGHT OF THE GREATEST OR SPRING TIDES IN 1839,

Computed by the formula of Laplace (*Mécanique Céleste*, Vol. II. p. 289.)

New or full Moon.		Height of the Tide.		New or full Moon.		Height of the Tide.	
		d.	h.			d.	h.
New Moon,	Jan.	15,	10 M	0.86	New Moon,	July	10, 6 A 0.84
Full "		29,	11 M	0.84	Full "		26, 6 M 0.84
New "	Feb.	13,	10 A	1.03	New "	Aug.	9, 4 M 0.87
Full "		28,	3 M	0.88	Full "		24, 4 A 1.01
New "	March	15,	9 M	1.15	New "	Sept.	7, 5 A 0.90
Full "		29,	9 A	0.87	Full "		23, 2 M 1.12
New "	April	13,	6 A	1.12	New "	Oct.	7, 9 M 0.87
Full "		28,	2 A	0.79	Full "		22, 11 M 1.10
New "	May	13,	2 M	0.98	New "	Nov.	6, 3 M 0.78
Full "		28,	6 M	0.73	Full "		20, 9 A 0.99
New "	June	11,	9 M	0.87	New "	Dec.	5, 10 A 0.72
Full "		26,	7 A	0.73	Full "		20, 8 M 0.91

The unit of altitude at any place, is the rise at that place of that tide which arrives *about a day and a half* after the time of New or Full Moon, the Sun and Moon at the moment of conjunction or opposition having been at their mean distance from the Earth and in the plane of the celestial equator.

The unit of altitude (which can be ascertained by observation only) at any place, multiplied by the quantities in the above table, will give the height of the spring tides at that place during the present year.

It will be seen that the tides of February 14th, March 16th, April 14th, August 25th, September 24th, and October 23d, will be the greatest of all in 1839.

The actual rise of the tide, however, depends so much on the strength and direction of the wind, that it not unfrequently happens that a tide, which would, independently of these, have been small, is higher than another, otherwise much greater. But when a tide, which arrives when the Sun and Moon are in a favorable position for producing a great elevation, is still further increased by a very strong wind, the rise of the water will be uncommonly great, sufficient perhaps to cause damage.

The following Table contains the Unit of Altitude of several ports and places on the coast of America, according to the best authorities.

The unit of altitude of the several places in the Bay of Fundy was ascertained by recent observations.

	Feet.		Feet.
Advocate Harbour (Bay of Fundy)	50	Cape Cod Light House	6½
Andrews, St.	25	" " Harbour	21
Annapolis (N. S.)	30	" D'Or (Bay of Fundy)	50
Apple River	50	" Henlopen	5
Augustine, St.	5	" Henry	4½
Basin of Mines (Bay of Fundy)	60	" Lookout	9
Bay, Bristed	8	" May	6
" Broad	9	" St. Mary	14
" Buzzard's	5	" Sable	9
" Casco	9	" Split (Bay of Fundy)	55
" Cignecio (north part of the Bay of Fundy)	60	CHARLESTON (S. C.) . . .	6
" St. Mary's	16	Cumberland (Basin Fort), head of the Bay of Fundy	71
" Vert	7	Digby (N. S.)	30
Beaver Harbour	7	Eastport	25
Bell Island Straits	30	Elizabeth Isles	5
Block Island	6	" Town Point	5
Boston	11½	Florida Keys	5
Cape Ann	11	Gay Head (Vineyard) . . .	5
" Blomidon (Bay of Fundy)	60	George's River	9
" Chat	13	Georgetown Bar	4
		Gouldsborough	12

	Feet.		Feet.
Green Islands	16	Partridge Island (Bay of Fundy)	55
Gut of Annapolis	30	Passamaquoddy River	25
Gut of Cansor	8	Penobscot River	10
Halifax	8	Plymouth	11½
Hampton Roads	5	Portland	9
Hillsborough Inlet	5	Port Homer	8
Holmes's Hole	4	" Hood	6
John's St. (N. B.)	30	" Jackson	8
" St. (N. F.)	7	" Roseway	8
Kennebec	9	Portsmouth (N. H.)	10
Kennebunk	9	Prince Edward's Island	6
Long Island Sound	5	Providence	5
Louisburg (C. B.)	5½	Rhode Island Harbour	5
Machias	12	Richmond	4
Marblehead	11	Salem (Mass.)	11
Mary's St., Bar	7	Sandwich Bay	8
Monomoy Point	6	Sandy Hook	5
Moose River (Bay of Fundy)	30	Seven Isles Harbour	31
" Island (Me.)	25	Sheepscut River	9
Mount Desert	12	Shubenacadie River (B. of Fun.)	70
Mouths of the Mississippi . .	1½	Simon's, St., Bar	6
Nantucket (Shoal and Town)	5	" " Sound	6
Nassau (N. P.)	7	Townsend Harbour	9
New Bedford	5	Truro (Bay of Fundy)	70
Newburyport	10	Vineyard Sound	5
New Haven	8	Windsor (Bay of Fundy)	60
Newport	5	Wood's Hole	5
New York	5	Yarmouth (N. S.)	12
Norfolk	5		

TIDE TABLE.

The following Table contains the difference between the time of high water at Boston, and at a large number of places on the American coast, by which the time at any of them may be easily ascertained, by *subtracting* the difference at the place in question from the time at Boston, when the sign — is prefixed to it; and by *adding* it, when the sign is +.

The time of high water, in the calendar pages, is of that tide which immediately *precedes* the southing of the Moon.

	h.	m.		h.	m.
Albany	+ 4	12	Bay, Casco	— 0	45
Andrews, St. . . .	0	0	" Chebucto	— 4	0
Annapolis (N. S.)	— 0	30	" Genevieve, and }	0	0
Annapolis (Md.)	— 4	18	" St. Barbe }		
Augustine, St. . . .	— 4	0	" Buzzard's	— 3	50
Bay, Bristed	— 3	45	" Narraganset	— 3	53
" Broad	— 0	45	" Pistolet	— 4	45

	h. m.		h. m.
Bay, St. Mary's	— 2 0	John's, St. (N. B.)	+ 0 30
“ Sandwich (N. S.)	— 2 30	“ St. (N. F.)	— 5 0
“ Schecatica	— 0 30	Kennebec	— 0 45
Bermuda Inlet	— 4 30	Kennebunk	— 0 15
Cape Ann	0 0	Louisburg	— 4 15
“ Cansor	— 3 0	Machias	— 0 30
“ Charles	— 3 45	Marblehead	0 0
“ Chat	+ 0 30	Martha's Vineyard (W. P't.)	— 3 53
“ Churchill	— 4 10	Mary's, St., Bar	— 4 0
“ Cod	0 0	Monomoy Point	0 0
“ Fear	— 3 30	Mount Desert	— 0 30
“ Halteras	— 2 30	Nantucket (town)	+ 0 30
“ Henlopen	— 2 45	“ (shoal)	+ 0 44
“ Henry	— 3 50	Nassau (N. P.)	— 4 0
“ Lookout	— 3 50	New Bedford	— 3 30
“ St. Mary	— 2 30	Newburyport	— 0 15
“ May	— 2 45	New Haven	— 0 14
“ Romain (S. C.)	— 3 30	New London	— 2 36
“ Sable (N. S.)	— 3 30	Newport	— 3 50
“ Split	— 0 15	NEW YORK	— 2 20
CHARLESTON	— 4 00	Nootka Sound	+ 0 50
Cumberland (Basin Fort)	+ 0 30	Norfolk	— 3 0
Eastport	0 0	Ocracock Inlet	— 2 30
Elizabeth Town Point	— 2 36	Old Point Comfort	— 5 25
Florida Key	— 2 40	Philadelphia	+ 2 57
Fort St. John	— 2 30	Plymouth	0 0
Fryingpan Shoals	— 5 0	Portland	— 0 45
Gay Head	— 3 53	Portsmouth (N. H.)	— 0 15
Georgetown Bar	— 4 30	Port Campbell	— 2 30
Gouldsborough	— 0 30	“ Hood	— 4 0
Gut of Annapolis	— 1 30	“ Howe	— 3 0
Gut of Cansor	— 3 30	“ Jackson	— 3 30
Halifax	— 4 0	“ Roseway	— 3 15
Hampton Roads	— 3 30	“ Royal	— 4 14
Harbour, Amelia	— 3 0	Providence	— 3 5
“ Beaver	— 2 45	Quebec	— 5 30
“ Nantucket	+ 0 30	Race Point	— 0 15
“ Rhode Island	— 4 45	Richmond	+ 4 20
“ Seven Isles	— 0 30	River, Apple	— 30
“ Townsend	— 0 45	“ St. Croix	0 0
Hillsborough Inlet	— 4 0	“ Delaware, entrance	— 2 30
Holmes's Hole	— 1 20	“ George's	— 0 45
Ice Cove	— 1 30	“ Penobscot	— 0 45
Island, Anticosti, W. end	+ 4 0	“ Sheepscut	— 0 45
“ Bell, Straits of	— 2 15	Salem (Mass.)	— 0 0
“ Block	— 3 53	Salvador, St.	+ 4 15
“ Button	— 4 40	Sandy Hook	— 4 36
“ Elizabeth	— 2 50	Savannah	— 3 15
“ Fox	— 0 45	St. Simon's Bar	— 4 0
“ Green	— 2 50	“ Offing	— 4 5
“ Moose	— 0 0	“ Sound	— 2 30
“ Prince Edward	— 1 0	Sunbury	— 2 0
“ Rhode	— 4 45	Tarpaulin Cove	— 2 36
“ Sable	— 3 0	Vineyard Sound	— 0 30
“ Seal	— 2 45	Windsor	+ 0 30
Janeiro, Rio	+ 5 0	Wood's Hole	— 2 50

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	5 48M.	6 20 A.	5 48M.	6 24 A.	5 48M.	6 29 A.	5 47M.	6 35 A.	5 44M.	6 42 A.
N. York,	5 48	6 21	5 48	6 25	5 48	6 31	5 45	6 37	5 43	6 44
Wash.	5 42	6 24	5 44	6 28	5 44	6 34	5 43	6 39	5 41	6 45
Charles.	5 33	6 35	5 36	6 37	5 37	6 41	5 36	6 46	5 36	6 51
N. Ori's	5 21	6 37	5 33	6 40	5 34	6 44	5 33	6 49	5 32	6 54

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 7th day, 9h. M.

Perigee, 19th day, 11h. M.

Phases of the Moon.

Last Quarter, 7th day, 3h. 56.6m. A. | First Quarter, 22d day, 6h. 9.7m. M.
 New Moon, 15th " 9 " 2 " M. | Full Moon, 29th " 10 " 32.7 " M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. T.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Wash'ton, &c.
		rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	b. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1		4 38	7 25	4 43	7 19	4 49	7 2	5 5	6 57	5 11	6 30	0 30M.	10 30M.	2 40.
2		4 39	7 26	4 44	7 19	4 50	7 2	5 6	6 57	5 12	6 30	0 31	10 31	2 41.
3		4 40	7 27	4 45	7 19	4 51	7 2	5 7	6 57	5 13	6 30	0 32	10 32	2 42.
4		4 41	7 28	4 46	7 19	4 52	7 2	5 8	6 58	5 14	6 30	0 33	10 33	2 43.
5		4 42	7 29	4 47	7 19	4 53	7 2	5 9	6 58	5 15	6 30	0 34	10 34	2 44.
6		4 43	7 30	4 48	7 19	4 54	7 2	5 10	6 58	5 16	6 30	0 35	10 35	2 45.
7		4 44	7 31	4 49	7 19	4 55	7 2	5 11	6 58	5 17	6 30	0 36	10 36	2 46.
8		4 45	7 32	4 50	7 19	4 56	7 2	5 12	6 58	5 18	6 30	0 37	10 37	2 47.
9		4 46	7 33	4 51	7 19	4 57	7 2	5 13	6 58	5 19	6 30	0 38	10 38	2 48.
10		4 47	7 34	4 52	7 19	4 58	7 2	5 14	6 58	5 20	6 30	0 39	10 39	2 49.
11		4 48	7 35	4 53	7 19	4 59	7 2	5 15	6 58	5 21	6 30	0 40	10 40	2 50.
12		4 49	7 36	4 54	7 19	5 0	7 2	5 16	6 58	5 22	6 30	0 41	10 41	2 51.
13		4 50	7 37	4 55	7 19	5 1	7 2	5 17	6 58	5 23	6 30	0 42	10 42	2 52.
14		4 51	7 38	4 56	7 19	5 2	7 2	5 18	6 58	5 24	6 30	0 43	10 43	2 53.
15		4 52	7 39	4 57	7 19	5 3	7 2	5 19	6 58	5 25	6 30	0 44	10 44	2 54.
16		4 53	7 40	4 58	7 19	5 4	7 2	5 20	6 58	5 26	6 30	0 45	10 45	2 55.
17		4 54	7 41	4 59	7 19	5 5	7 2	5 21	6 58	5 27	6 30	0 46	10 46	2 56.
18		4 55	7 42	5 0	7 19	5 6	7 2	5 22	6 58	5 28	6 30	0 47	10 47	2 57.
19		4 56	7 43	5 1	7 19	5 7	7 2	5 23	6 58	5 29	6 30	0 48	10 48	2 58.
20		4 57	7 44	5 2	7 19	5 8	7 2	5 24	6 58	5 30	6 30	0 49	10 49	2 59.
21		4 58	7 45	5 3	7 19	5 9	7 2	5 25	6 58	5 31	6 30	0 50	10 50	3 0.
22		4 59	7 46	5 4	7 19	5 10	7 2	5 26	6 58	5 32	6 30	0 51	10 51	3 1.
23		5 0	7 47	5 5	7 19	5 11	7 2	5 27	6 58	5 33	6 30	0 52	10 52	3 2.
24		5 1	7 48	5 6	7 19	5 12	7 2	5 28	6 58	5 34	6 30	0 53	10 53	3 3.
25		5 2	7 49	5 7	7 19	5 13	7 2	5 29	6 58	5 35	6 30	0 54	10 54	3 4.
26		5 3	7 50	5 8	7 19	5 14	7 2	5 30	6 58	5 36	6 30	0 55	10 55	3 5.
27		5 4	7 51	5 9	7 19	5 15	7 2	5 31	6 58	5 37	6 30	0 56	10 56	3 6.
28		5 5	7 52	5 10	7 19	5 16	7 2	5 32	6 58	5 38	6 30	0 57	10 57	3 7.
29		5 6	7 53	5 11	7 19	5 17	7 2	5 33	6 58	5 39	6 30	0 58	10 58	3 8.
30		5 7	7 54	5 12	7 19	5 18	7 2	5 34	6 58	5 40	6 30	0 59	10 59	3 9.
31		5 8	7 55	5 13	7 19	5 19	7 2	5 35	6 58	5 41	6 30	1 0	11 0	3 10.

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.
h. m.		h. m.		h. m.		h. m.		h. m.	
0 22a.	—20 23	11 27m	—19 57	10 49m	—20 20	10 30m	—21 9	10 27m	—21 5
0 19	—23 31	0 28a.	—22 42	0 36a.	—21 29	0 44a.	—19 52	0 51a.	—17 5
5 7m	+ 4 25	4 48m	+ 3 53	4 30m	+ 3 29	4 10m	+ 3 13	3 49m	+ 3
11 44a	+22 16	11 14a.	+22 37	10 44a.	+22 57	10 18a.	+23 16	9 47a.	+23 3
6 9m	— 8 24	5 52m	— 7 58	5 35m	— 7 24	5 18m	— 6 41	4 59m	— 6 4
6 23m	— 5 31	6 2m	— 5 42	5 40m	— 5 51	5 17m	— 5 55	4 55m	— 6
9 34	—13 33	9 13	—19 39	8 52	—19 44	8 31	—19 49	8 9	—19 5
4 2a.	— 8 46	3 39a.	— 8 40	3 16a.	— 8 25	2 54a.	— 8 29	2 31a.	— 8 2

Moon rises or sets. Mean time.							PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS. <i>Sundays and other Remarkable Days.</i>		
Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Boston, &c.		N. York, &c.		Washington, &c.			Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.			
1 1 12m.	6 19a.		6 24a.		6 30a.		6 47a.	6 54a.	Earth nearest the Sun. ☿ ♄ ♀
2 2 5	7 31		7 35		7 39		7 52	7 58	[* ♃ γ ☾
3 2 53	8 38		8 41		8 44		8 58	8 57	Inf. ☿ ♄ ☉.
4 3 37	9 41		9 42		9 44		9 49	9 52	♂ ♃ ♂.
5 4 18	10 43		10 43		10 44		10 44	10 46	Epiphany.
6 4 57m.	11 44a.		11 43a.		11 42a.		11 39a.	11 39a.	☐☉♀. ♂ ♃ ♃, ☐☉♀.
7 5 35	...		...		...		...	...	☐☉♂. ☿ ♃ Spica.
8 6 16	0 46m		0 44m		0 42m		0 35m	0 33m	* ♃ 2, & 3 m. ☿ ♃ h. * ♃ π m.
9 6 59	1 49		1 45		1 43		1 31	1 28	
0 7 43	2 54		2 49		2 45		2 30	2 25	
1 8 31	4 1		3 55		3 49		3 31	3 25	☿ ♃ ♄. 1st Sund. after Epiph
2 9 24	5 8		5 1		4 54		4 34	4 26	♄ stationary.
3 10 21m.	6 12m		6 4m		5 57m		5 35m	5 30m	☿ ♃ ♀.
4 11 20	sets.		sets.		sets.		sets.	sets.	☿ ♃ μ ☐. * 28' S.
5 0 19a.	4 49a.		4 55a.		5 1a.		5 19a.	5 28a.	* ♃ 88 ♀.
6 1 15	6 7		6 12		6 16		6 31	6 38	♄ ♃ ♀. ♀ 44' S. ♂ ♃ ♃.
7 2 8	7 24		7 27		7 30		7 40	7 46	2d Sunday after Epiphany.
8 2 59	8 40		8 41		8 44		8 49	8 52	* ♃ π ♄.
9 3 47	9 56		9 56		9 58		9 56	9 58	* ♃ ψ ☐.
10 4 35a.	11 11a.		11 10a.		11 8a.		11 3a.	11 3a.	* ♃ b, c, d, Pleiad. * ♃ 9, η 8
11 5 24	...		...		...		...	...	* ♃ χ 8. [Paul
12 6 14	0 27m		0 24m		0 21m		0 12m	0 10m	☿ ♃ β 8. Conversion of St.
13 7 8	1 44		1 40		1 36		1 21	1 18	☿ ♃ η ☐. ☿ ♃ ☉. * ♃ 136 8
14 8 4	3 0		2 54		2 48		2 31	2 26	Septua. Sund. * ♃ c ☐. [c Aur
15 9 4	4 14		4 7		3 59		3 39	3 33	26th. ♄ great. W. elon. 24° 50'
16 10 3	5 30		5 12		5 5		4 43	4 36	* ♃ γ ☾.
17 11 1a.	6 16m		6 9m		6 2m		5 40m	5 33m	* ♃ 34 ♄.
18 11 55	rises.		rises.		rises.		rises.	rises.	
19 0	5 13a.		5 18a.		5 22a.		5 37a.	5 45a.	
20 0 45m.	6 21		6 25		6 28		6 39	6 45	
21 1 30	7 26		7 28		7 30		7 37	7 42	

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Beginn.	Ends.	Beginn.	Ends.	Beginn.	Ends.	Beginn.	Ends.	Beginn.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	5 36M.	6 41M.	5 32M.	6 36M.	5 26M.	7 32.	5 18M.	7 10M.	5 9M.	7 17M.
N. York,	5 27	6 31	5 31	6 37	5 25	7 4	5 16	7 10	5 10	7 16
Wash.	5 28	6 32	5 31	6 36	5 25	7 4	5 16	7 10	5 10	7 16
Charles.	5 31	6 37	5 27	7 1	5 23	7 6	5 17	7 11	5 10	7 16
N. Orl's.	5 29	6 39	5 25	7 3	5 21	7 8	5 16	7 13	5 11	7 18

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 4th day, 6h. M.

Perigee, 15th day, 11h. A.

Phases of the Moon.

Last Quarter, 6th day, 1h. 32.5m. A.

First Quarter,

20th day, 2h. 41.6m. A.

New Moon, 13th " 10 20.2 M.

Full Moon,

28th " 3 27.4 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1		5 14	7 10	5 16	7 6	5 22	6 56	5 32	6 51	5 37	6 44	1 50M.	11 21A.	9 41A.
2		5 15	7 9	5 17	6 55	5 23	6 55	5 33	6 50	5 38	6 43	1 41	11 31	10 11
3		5 16	7 8	5 20	7 4	5 24	6 54	5 34	6 49	5 39	6 38	2 11M.	11 41	10 20A.
4		5 16	7 7	5 21	7 3	5 25	6 54	5 35	6 48	5 40	6 27	2 39	11 51M.	10 29
5		5 17	7 6	5 22	7 2	5 26	6 53	5 36	6 46	5 41	6 16	3 6	12 1	10 39
6		5 20	7 5	5 23	7 1	5 27	6 52	5 37	6 47	5 42	6 5	3 40	12 10	10 48
7		5 23	7 4	5 26	7 0	5 29	6 51	5 38	6 46	5 43	6 44	4 17	12 20	10 57
8		5 28	7 3	5 30	6 59	5 33	6 50	5 42	6 45	5 47	6 33	4 5	12 30	11 6
9		5 25	7 2	5 27	6 58	5 30	6 49	5 40	6 44	5 44	6 22	5 14	12 40	11 15
10		5 26	7 1	5 28	6 57	5 31	6 48	5 41	6 43	5 45	6 10	7 44M.	12 50M.	11 24M.
11		5 27	6 59	5 30	6 56	5 32	6 47	5 42	6 42	5 46	6 0	8 9	1 0	11 33
12		5 28	6 58	5 31	6 55	5 33	6 46	5 43	6 41	5 47	5 50	10 11	1 10	11 42
13		5 30	6 57	5 33	6 54	5 35	6 45	5 44	6 40	5 48	5 40	11 1	1 20	11 51
14		5 31	6 56	5 34	6 53	5 36	6 44	5 45	6 39	5 49	5 30	11 45	1 30	12 0
15		5 33	6 54	5 36	6 52	5 37	6 43	5 46	6 38	5 50	5 20	12 15	1 40	12 9
16		5 33	6 53	5 36	6 51	5 38	6 42	5 46	6 37	5 51	5 10	1 8	1 50	12 18
17		5 34	6 51	5 37	6 50	5 39	6 41	5 47	6 36	5 52	5 0	1 40M.	12 0M.	12 27M.
18		5 35	6 50	5 38	6 49	5 40	6 40	5 48	6 35	5 51	4 50	2 24	1 10	12 36
19		5 37	6 49	5 39	6 47	5 41	6 39	5 49	6 34	5 52	4 40	3 9	1 20	12 45
20		5 38	6 48	5 40	6 46	5 42	6 38	5 50	6 33	5 53	4 30	3 51	1 30	12 54
21		5 40	6 47	5 42	6 45	5 43	6 37	5 51	6 32	5 54	4 20	4 43	1 40	1 0
22		5 41	6 46	5 43	6 44	5 44	6 36	5 51	6 31	5 55	4 10	5 15	1 50	1 9
23		5 43	6 44	5 44	6 43	5 45	6 35	5 53	6 30	5 56	4 0	7 30	2 0	1 18
24		5 44	6 42	5 45	6 41	5 46	6 34	5 52	6 29	5 58	3 50	8 4M.	2 10	1 27
25		5 45	6 41	5 46	6 40	5 47	6 33	5 53	6 28	5 59	3 40	10 11	2 20	1 36
26		5 46	6 40	5 47	6 39	5 48	6 32	5 54	6 27	6 0	3 30	11 2	2 30	1 45
27		5 48	6 37	5 49	6 38	5 50	6 30	5 55	6 26	6 1	3 20	11 40	2 40	1 54
28		5 49	6 36	5 50	6 37	5 51	6 29	5 56	6 25	6 2	3 10	12 0	2 50	2 0

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.
	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°
♂	10 36m	—22 11	10 44m	—21 43	10 57m	—20 30	11 11m	—18 30	11 27m	—15 4
♀	0 58a.	—16 14	1 48a.	—12 40	1 9a.	—9 54	1 13a.	—7 0	1 17a.	—3 2
♂	3 23m	+ 3 8	2 59m	+ 3 22	2 33m	+ 3 47	2 5m	+ 4 20	1 35m	+ 5
♂	9 15a.	+23 51	8 49a.	+24 5	8 24a.	+24 15	8 1a.	+24 30	7 39a.	+24 4
♂	4 40m	—4 25	4 17m	—3 5	3 55m	—1 34	3 33m	+ 0 8	3 10m	+ 2
♂	4 55	+ 3 35	4 35	+ 3 45	4 14	+ 4 1	3 51	+ 4 20	3 28	+ 4 4
♂	4 28	—6 1	4 4	—5 59	3 40	—5 54	3 15	—5 47	2 50	—5 3
♂	7 44	—19 58	7 22	—20 1	7 0	—20 4	6 39	—20 6	6 15	—20
♂	2 52a.	—8 14	1 43a.	—8 6	1 20a.	—7 59	0 58a.	—7 51	0 36a.	—7 4

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
	b. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.
1	3 12m.	8 28a.	8 28a.	8 29a.	8 30a.	8 33a.
2	3 52	9 30	9 30	9 29	9 29	9 29
S.	3 32m.	10 32a.	10 30a.	10 28a.	10 23a.	10 23a.
4	4 11	11 34	11 30	11 28	11 18	11 17
5	4 52	...	...	...	...	...
6	5 35	0 38m	0 34m	0 30m	0 16m	0 13m
7	6 21	1 45	1 40	1 34	1 17	1 12
8	7 12	2 50	2 44	2 37	2 18	2 12
9	8 6	3 53	3 46	3 38	3 17	3 10
S.	9 3m.	4 53m	4 45m	4 36m	4 16m	4 9m
11	10 2	5 45	5 38	5 31	5 12	5 4
12	11 0	6 27	6 21	6 15	5 58	5 53
13	11 55	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
14	0 49a.	6 21a.	6 23a.	6 26a.	6 33a.	6 39a.
15	1 39	7 39	7 40	7 40	7 42	7 45
16	2 29	8 57	8 55	8 55	8 52	8 54
S.	3 19a.	10 15a.	10 13a.	10 10a.	10 3a.	10 1a.
18	4 10	11 33	11 29	11 25	11 13	11 9
19	5 4	...	...	...	...	...
20	6 0	0 51m	0 46m	0 40m	0 23m	0 18m
21	6 50	2 7	2 0	1 53	1 33	1 27
22	7 38	3 17	3 9	3 2	2 40	2 32
23	8 55	4 15	4 7	4 0	3 38	3 31
S.	9 49a.	5 2m	4 55m	4 48m	4 28m	4 23m
25	10 40	5 39	5 33	5 27	5 10	5 5
26	11 25	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
27	♂	5 13a.	5 16a.	5 18a.	5 26a.	5 32a.
28	0 9m.	6 15	6 19	6 20	6 24	6 28

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

3d. * D 50m. ♂ stationary.
 Talleyrand b. 1755. ♂ D ♂.
 Sexagesima Sunday. ♀ stat.
 Hostilities against Great Britain
 4th. ♂ D ♀. [ceased, 1783
 5th. Galvani died, 1799.
 8th. ♂ D ♀. [1835
 Severe cold in Southern States

Shrove Sunday.

Shrove Tuesday. ♂ D ♀.
 Ash Wednesday. Lent begins.
 ♂ D ♀, H. St. Valentine.

♂ stationary. [1564.
 1st Sunday in Lent. Angelo d.
 Wirt died, 1834, a. 62. Luther
 ♂ D ♀. [died, 1546.
 ♀ stationary. ♂ D x 8.
 22d. Washington b. 1732, N. S.
 [ington, 1838.

* D 47 II. 24th. Duel at Wash-
 2d Sun. in Lent. St. Matthias.
 ♀ stationary.
 Senefelder died, 1834, a. 63.

□ h ⊙.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	6 30	7 20	4 53	7 20	4 43	7 27	4 33	7 45	4 30	7 22
N. York,	6 4	7 22	4 54	7 23	4 44	7 35	4 34	7 43	4 23	7 20
Wash.	6 6	7 21	4 55	7 27	4 45	7 34	4 35	7 40	4 25	7 25
Charles.	6 7	7 19	4 56	7 24	4 51	7 29	4 43	7 33	4 24	7 25
N. Ori's.	6 7	7 19	5 0	7 23	4 53	7 27	4 45	7 31	4 27	7 25

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 3d, 10h. A.

Perigee, 16th, 5h. M.

Apogee, 31st, 5h. M.

Phases of the Moon.

Last Quarter,
New Moon,8th day, 8h. 23.6m. M.
15th " 9 4.6 M.First Quarter,
Full Moon,22d day, 0h. 29.4m. M.
29th " 9 19.7 A.

Mer limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T. High water. M. time.

New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Charleston, &c.	
rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
6 25	6 51	6 33	6 53	6 26	6 57	6 30	6 50	6 12	10 31	6 41	10 31	6 41	6 41
34	52	32	53	27	55	25	50	0 41	10 51	0 41	10 51	0 41	0 41
6 23	6 53	6 30	6 54	6 26	6 56	6 24	6 50	1 11	11 17	1 11	11 17	1 11	1 11
31	54	29	55	25	59	23	51	1 37	11 47	1 37	11 47	1 37	1 37
29	55	28	56	24	60	22	52	2 7	12 0	2 7	12 0	2 7	2 7
28	56	26	57	23	61	21	53	2 31	0 11	2 31	0 11	2 31	2 31
26	57	25	58	22	62	20	54	2 5	0 42	2 5	0 42	2 5	2 5
25	58	24	59	21	63	19	55	2 45	1 25	2 45	1 25	2 45	2 45
23	60	22	60	20	64	18	56	4 29	3 9	4 29	3 9	4 29	4 29
6 21	6 1	6 20	6 1	6 19	6 4	6 16	6 5	6 40	3 20	6 40	3 20	6 40	6 40
19	2	18	2	17	4	15	6	1 19	4 02	1 19	4 02	1 19	1 19
17	3	17	3	15	5	14	7	6 20	6 19	6 20	6 19	6 20	6 20
15	4	15	4	14	6	13	7	2 45	7 25	2 45	7 25	2 45	2 45
14	5	14	5	13	7	12	8	10 30	8 19	10 30	8 19	10 30	10 30
12	6	12	6	11	8	10	8	11 26	9 5	11 26	9 5	11 26	11 26
11	7	11	7	10	9	9	9	0 50	9 45	0 50	9 45	0 50	0 50
9	8	9	8	8	9	8	8	0 45	10 20	0 45	10 20	0 45	0 45
8	9	8	9	8	10	7	11	1 20	11 0	1 20	11 0	1 20	1 20
1	10	8	10	6	11	6	11	2 5	11 45	2 5	11 45	2 5	2 5
3	11	6	11	5	11	5	12	2 47	0 37	2 47	0 37	2 47	2 47
4	12	5	12	4	12	4	12	3 35	1 15	3 35	1 15	3 35	3 35
5	13	4	13	3	13	3	13	4 25	2 6	4 25	2 6	4 25	4 25
6	14	3	14	2	14	2	14	5 17	3 37	5 17	3 37	5 17	5 17
7	15	2	15	1	15	1	15	6 10	4 42	6 10	4 42	6 10	6 10
8	16	1	16	0	16	0	16	7 04	5 42	7 04	5 42	7 04	7 04
9	17	0	17	0	17	0	17	8 00	6 30	8 00	6 30	8 00	8 00
10	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	9 07	7 37	9 07	7 37	9 07	9 07
11	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	10 15	8 19	10 15	8 19	10 15	10 15
12	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	11 26	9 55	11 26	9 55	11 26	11 26
13	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	12 40	11 25	12 40	11 25	12 40	12 40
14	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	1 00	12 44	1 00	12 44	1 00	1 00
15	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	2 14	1 10	2 14	1 10	2 14	2 14

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

[illegible]

Days of Month.	Moon Southa. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets.			Mean time.	
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>rises. h. m.</i>	<i>rises. h. m.</i>	<i>rises. h. m.</i>	<i>rises. h. m.</i>	<i>rises. h. m.</i>
1	0 50m.	7 21a.	7 21a.	7 21a.	7 21a.	7 23a.
2	1 30	8 21	8 20	8 19	8 15	8 15
S.	2 5m.	9 23a.	9 20a.	9 18a.	9 10a.	9 9a.
4	2 48	10 26	10 23	10 18	10 6	10 4
5	3 30	11 31	11 26	11 20	11 8	11 1
6	4 15	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
7	5 3	0 37m	0 31m	0 25m	0 6m	0 0m
8	5 55	1 41	1 34	1 27	1 6	0 59
9	6 49	2 40	2 33	2 25	2 4	1 55
S.	7 45m.	3 34m	3 27m	3 19m	2 59m	2 51m
11	8 43	4 19	4 12	4 6	3 47	3 41
12	9 36	4 55	4 50	4 44	4 28	4 24
13	10 32	5 25	5 21	5 17	5 5	5 3
14	11 24	<i>sets.</i>	<i>sets.</i>	<i>sets.</i>	<i>sets.</i>	<i>sets.</i>
15	0 15a.	6 29a.	6 26a.	6 23a.	6 22a.	6 20a.
16	1 6	7 49	7 47	7 45	7 40	7 40
S.	1 50a.	9 11a.	9 7a.	9 4a.	8 54a.	8 52a.
18	2 54	10 33	10 27	10 23	10 8	10 4
19	3 51	11 53	11 46	11 40	11 21	11 15
20	4 51	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
21	5 52	1 7m	1 0m	0 53m	0 31m	0 24m
22	6 51	2 13	2 4	1 57	1 34	1 28
23	7 45	3 2	2 55	2 48	2 27	2 20
S.	8 37a.	3 41m	3 35m	3 29m	3 11m	3 5m
25	9 24	4 12	4 7	4 2	3 47	3 43
26	10 8	4 37	4 33	4 30	4 18	4 15
27	10 49	4 59	4 55	4 53	4 45	4 45
28	11 28	<i>rises.</i>	<i>rises.</i>	<i>rises.</i>	<i>rises.</i>	<i>rises.</i>
29	8	6 12a.	6 11a.	6 10a.	6 7a.	6 9a.
30	0 7m.	7 15	7 13	7 11	7 4	7 4
S.	0 47m.	8 17a.	8 13a.	8 10a.	8 0a.	7 58a.

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

St. David. O D J.

3d. $\odot H \odot$. $\odot D 4$.

3d Sunday in Lent.

26th Congress begins.

Boston massacre, 1770.

* D mm. 5th. Volta died, 1827.

o d h. o y h.

*Dy'z.

4th Sunday in Lent. * D 60 f.

8 5 0.

13th. Sup. ♂ ♀ ⊙. [ec. invis.

Champollion d. 1832, a. 42. ©

*** D 70 表.**

17th. Mahometan year 1255 be-

Bowditch d. at Bost., 1838, a. 65.

5th S. Lent. St. Patr. 16th. p ♀.

17th. British finally left Boston,

18th. * D 47, 48. [1776.

Spring begins. In stationary.

19th. ♂ ♀ Pleiades.

Newton d. 1727. Goethe, 1832.

22d. * D 47 П.

Palm Sunday. Lady Day.

□ ▣ ○.

* 27 ♀. ♂ 28 ♂.

Good Friday. Swedenbourg d.

6 D 11. * D 68 πρ. [1772.

Easter Sund. * 1617 Baily.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	4 7M.	8 1 A.	3 56M.	8 9 A.	3 43M.	8 18 A.	3 31M.	8 27 A.	3 19M.	8 57 A.
N. York,	4 11	7 57	3 59	8 5	3 48	8 14	3 37	8 22	3 26	8 38
Wash.	4 15	7 53	4 4	8 1	3 53	8 9	3 43	8 17	3 33	8 26
Charles.	4 25	7 43	4 16	7 49	4 7	7 55	3 59	8 0	3 51	8 3
N. Orl's.	4 29	7 39	4 21	7 44	4 13	7 49	4 5	7 53	3 58	7 35

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Perigee, 13th, 10h. A.

Apogee, 27th, 10h. M.

Phases of the Moon.

Last Quarter, 6th day, 11h. 25.0m. A. | First Quarter, 20th day, 11h. 45.7m. M.
 New Moon, 13th " 6 9.7 A. | Full Moon, 28th " 2 16.4 A.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	M.	5 43	6 26	5 46	6 24	5 46	6 22	5 49	6 20	5 50	6 19	0 38M.	10 45A.	9 52
2	Tu.	43	37	43	25	45	23	48	21	49	20	1 5	11 14	9 34
3	W.	40	28	41	26	43	24	46	21	47	20	1 34	11 45	10 5
4	Th.	38	29	39	27	41	24	45	22	46	21	2 5	. . .	10 48
5	F.	36	30	37	28	40	25	44	23	45	21	2 40	0 30M.	11 21
6	S.	34	31	35	29	38	26	42	23	44	22	3 21	1 1	. . .
7	Su.	5 32	6 32	5 33	6 30	5 36	6 27	5 41	6 24	5 43	6 23	4 9M.	1 49M.	9 56A.
8	M.	31	33	32	31	35	29	39	25	41	23	5 21	3 1	1 21
9	Tu.	29	34	30	32	33	29	39	25	40	23	6 47	4 27	2 47
10	W.	27	35	28	33	31	30	37	26	39	24	8 14	5 54	4 14
11	Th.	26	36	27	34	30	31	35	27	38	24	9 29	7 0	5 20
12	F.	24	37	25	35	29	32	34	27	37	25	10 12	7 52	6 12
13	S.	23	38	24	36	27	33	33	28	36	25	10 55	8 25	6 35
14	Su.	5 21	6 39	5 23	6 37	5 26	6 34	5 32	6 29	5 35	6 26	11 37M.	9 17M.	7 57M.
15	M.	19	40	21	38	24	35	31	30	34	27	0 18A.	9 59	8 18
16	Tu.	18	41	20	39	23	36	30	30	33	27	1 1	10 41	9 1
17	W.	16	42	18	40	22	37	29	31	32	28	1 49	11 29	9 39
18	Th.	14	43	16	41	20	38	28	32	31	29	2 31	0 11A.	10 31
19	F.	13	44	15	42	19	39	27	33	30	29	3 22	1 2	11 22
20	S.	11	45	13	43	17	40	25	33	29	30	4 17	1 57	0 17A.
21	Su.	5 10	6 47	5 12	6 45	5 16	6 41	5 24	6 34	5 28	6 30	5 26A.	3 52A.	1 36A.
22	M.	8	48	10	46	14	42	28	35	27	31	6 55	4 35	2 25
23	Tu.	6	49	9	47	13	43	22	35	26	31	8 15	5 55	4 15
24	W.	5	50	8	48	12	44	21	36	25	32	9 18	6 58	5 18
25	Th.	3	52	6	49	10	45	20	37	24	33	10 5	7 45	6 5
26	F.	2	53	5	50	9	46	19	37	23	33	10 38	8 18	6 38
27	S.	5 1	54	4	51	8	47	18	38	22	34	11 10	8 50	7 10
28	Su.	4 59	5 55	3 2	5 52	5 6	4 48	5 16	6 39	5 20	6 35	11 40A.	9 30A.	7 40A.
29	M.	58	57	1	53	5	49	15	39	19	35	. . .	9 46	8 6
30	Tu.	56	58	0	54	3	50	14	40	18	36	0 5M.	10 18	8 38

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.
	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°
♂	1 7a.	+12 42	1 12a.	+16 12	1 4a.	+17 53	0 42a.	+17 28	0 10a.	+15 44
♂	1 36	+13 33	1 43	+16 7	1 49	+18 27	1 54	+20 30	2 1	+22 18
♂	10 26	+9 24	9 57	+9 42	9 30	+9 48	9 4	+9 43	8 40	+9 29
♂										
♂	0 37m.	+14 25	0 8m.	+16 17	11 37a.	+18 10	11 9a.	+19 32	10 41a.	+20 38
♂	0 52	+7 32	0 24	+7 55	11 51	+8 14	11 22	+8 24	10 54	+8 26
♂	0 19	— 4 8	11 49a.	— 3 50	11 22	— 3 33	10 56	— 3 16	10 30	— 3 1
♂	3 59	—20 6	3 25m.	—20 4	3 11m.	—20 2	3 46m.	—19 59	3 21m.	—19 56
♂	10 26	— 6 58	10 3	— 6 51	9 40	— 6 45	9 18	— 6 38	8 55	— 6 33

Days of Month.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.					
	Moon Souths.	Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
	Mean Time.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.
1	1 28m.	9 21a.	9 16a.	9 12a.	8 57a.	8 54a.
2	2 12	10 26	10 20	8 14	9 57	9 52
3	2 58	11 30	11 23	11 16	10 56	10 49
4	3 48	...	...	...	11 54	11 47
5	4 41	0 31m.	0 23m.	0 16m.	...	...
6	5 36	1 27	1 19	1 12	0 50m.	0 43m.
S.	6 31m.	2 14m.	2 7m.	2 0m.	1 40m.	1 33m.
8	7 26	2 53	2 47	2 41	2 24	2 18
9	8 19	3 25	3 20	3 16	3 2	2 56
10	9 10	3 51	3 48	3 45	3 35	3 34
11	10 0	4 15	4 14	4 12	4 7	4 7
12	10 51	4 38	4 38	4 36	4 38	4 40
13	11 43	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
S.	0 37a.	8 32.	7 59a.	7 55a.	7 42a.	7 39a.
15	1 36	9 28	9 22	9 16	8 59	8 54
16	2 27	10 48	10 41	10 34	10 13	10 7
17	3 39	11 58	11 50	11 43	11 21	11 14
18	4 41	...	...	...	...	...
19	5 40	0 57m.	0 49m.	0 42m.	0 20m.	0 13m.
20	6 33	1 41	1 34	1 28	1 9	1 3
S.	7 23a.	2 16m.	2 10m.	2 4m.	1 49m.	1 44m.
22	8 7	2 43	2 38	2 34	2 21	2 19
23	8 49	3 4	3 1	2 59	2 50	2 49
24	9 28	3 23	3 22	3 20	3 16	3 15
25	10 7	3 41	3 41	3 30	3 40	3 41
26	10 47	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
27	11 27	6 9a.	6 6a.	6 3a.	5 54a.	5 52a.
S.	8	7 14a.	7 10a.	7 5a.	6 52a.	6 49a.
29	0 10m.	8 18	8 12	8 7	7 51	7 46
30	0 56	9 23	9 15	9 9	8 50	8 44

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

* ♀ 1, 2, π ♀.

♂ ♀ Antares. ♀ ♀.

♂ ♀ ☉.

♂ ♀. Intensity of light 1,381.

Low Sunday.

♂ at great. E. elong. 19° 14'.

* ♀ 90 m.

♂ ♀ ♀.

2d Sund. after Easter. ♂ ♀ ♀.

♂ ♀ ♀.

19th. * ♀ c ♀. ♀ stationary.

19th. Byron died, 1824, a. 26.

Battle of Lexington and begin.

[of American Revolution, 1775.

3d Sunday after Easter. [1836.

21st. Bat. of St. Jacinto, Texas,

St. George. 26th. * ♀ γ ♀.

23d. ♂ ♀ ♂. ♂ stat.

♂ ♀ * ♀ an appulse.

* ♀ 50 ♀. ♂ ♀ ♀. α ♀.

♂ in Inf. ♂.

4th Sunday after Easter.

[President of the U. S., 1789.

Washington inaugurated as first

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	3 7m.	8 47 a.	3 56m.	8 57 a.	2 46m.	9 7 a.	2 35m.	9 17 a.	2 25m.	9 28 a.
N. York,	3 14	8 40	3 4	8 49	2 54	8 58	2 45	9 8	2 36	9 15
Wash.	3 22	8 32	3 13	8 40	3 4	8 48	2 56	8 57	2 47	9 7
Charles.	3 43	8 11	3 36	8 17	3 28	8 24	3 22	8 30	3 17	8 37
N. Orl's,	3 51	8 3	3 45	8 8	3 38	8 14	3 33	8 20	3 28	8 28

Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Perigee, 12th, 4h. M.

Apogee, 24th, 5h. A.

Phases of the Moon.

Last Quarter, 6th day, 10h. 34.6m. M. | First Quarter, 20th day, 1h. 12.7m. M.
 New Moon, 13th " 2 2.3 M. | Full Moon, 28th " 5 37.3 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	W.	4 54	6 39	4 59	6 55	5 2	6 52	5 13	6 41	5 17	6 37	0 36m	10 51a.	8 11a.
2	Th.	53	7 0	53	66	1	53	12	42	16	38	1 11	11 28	6 45
3	F.	52	1	57	57	5 0	54	11	43	15	39	1 48	. . .	9 23
4	S.	50	2	56	58	4 59	55	10	44	15	40	2 23	0 37m	10 7
5	Su.	4 49	7 3	4 55	6 59	4 58	6 55	5 10	6 45	5 14	6 40	3 7m	0 47m	10 57a.
6	M.	48	4	54	7 0	57	56	9	45	13	41	3 57	1 37	. . .
7	Tu.	47	5	53	1	56	57	8	46	13	42	5 2	2 43	0 38m
8	W.	46	6	52	2	55	58	7	46	12	42	6 26	4 6	1 26
9	Th.	45	7	51	3	54	6 59	6	47	11	43	7 41	5 21	2 41
10	F.	44	8	50	4	53	7 0	5	48	11	44	8 44	6 34	3 44
11	S.	43	9	49	5	52	1	5	48	10	44	9 34	7 14	4 34
12	Su.	4 42	7 10	4 48	7 6	4 51	7 2	5 4	6 49	5 9	6 45	10 22m	8 2m	5 22m
13	M.	41	11	47	7	50	3	3	50	9	45	11 11	8 51	6 11
14	Tu.	40	12	46	8	49	4	2	50	8	46	0 0a.	9 40	7 0
15	W.	39	13	44	9	48	5	2	51	7	46	0 47	10 27	7 47
16	Th.	38	14	43	10	47	6	1	52	7	47	1 37	11 17	8 37
17	F.	37	15	42	11	46	6	0	52	6	48	2 22	0 2a.	9 23
18	S.	36	16	41	12	45	7	5 0	53	6	48	3 8	0 48	10 8
19	Su.	4 36	7 17	4 40	7 13	4 45	7 8	4 59	6 54	5 5	6 49	3 59a.	1 39a.	10 59m
20	M.	35	18	39	14	44	9	59	54	5	49	5 0	2 40	0 0a.
21	Tu.	34	19	38	14	43	9	58	55	4	50	6 10	3 50	1 10
22	W.	33	20	37	15	43	10	57	55	4	50	7 19	4 59	2 19
23	Th.	32	21	36	16	42	11	57	56	3	51	8 21	6 1	3 21
24	F.	31	22	35	17	41	12	56	56	3	51	9 15	6 55	4 15
25	S.	30	23	35	18	41	13	55	57	2	52	9 54	7 34	4 34
26	Su.	4 29	7 24	4 34	7 19	4 40	7 13	4 55	6 57	5 2	6 52	10 30a.	8 10a.	5 30a.
27	M.	28	25	34	20	39	14	55	58	1	53	11 8	8 48	6 8
28	Tu.	28	26	33	21	38	15	54	59	1	53	11 43	9 23	6 43
29	W.	27	27	32	22	38	16	54	59	0	53	. . .	9 59	7 19
30	Th.	26	27	32	23	37	16	53	6 59	0	54	0 19m	10 34	7 54
31	F.	26	28	31	23	37	17	53	7 0	0	54	0 54	11 14	8 34

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.		
	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	
11 33m	+	12 60	11 1m	+	10 26	+	9 13	+	9 38	+	11 32
2 38.	+	23 37	2 15a.	+	24 36	+	23 10	+	25 19	+	25 3
6 18	+	9 4	7 57	+	8 32	+	7 62	+	7 6	+	6 14
10 15a.	+	21 27	9 49a.	+	22 3	+	22 28	+	22 39	+	22 40
10 26	+	8 21	9 59	+	8 9	+	7 50	+	7 23	+	6 52
10 4	—	2 45	9 38	—	2 33	—	2 26	—	2 18	—	2 13
1 55m	—	19 53	1 31m	—	19 49	—	19 45	—	19 41	—	19 37
8 32	—	6 27	8 9	—	6 22	—	6 18	—	6 14	—	6 11

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
	h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.
1	1 45m.	10 25a.	10 18a.	10 11a.	9 49a.	9 42a.
2	2 37	11 22	11 14	11 7	10 45	10 38
3	3 31	. . .	. . .	11 58	11 37	11 30
4	4 25	0 12m	0 5m	. . .	. . .	. . .
S.	5 19m.	0 52m	0 45m	0 40m	0 21m	0 16m
6	6 11	1 25	1 20	1 15	0 59	0 56
7	7 1	1 52	1 49	1 45	1 33	1 31
8	7 50	2 15	2 13	2 11	2 4	2 3
9	8 38	2 37	2 36	2 36	2 34	2 35
10	9 28	3 0	3 0	3 2	3 5	3 7
11	10 20	3 25	3 27	3 30	3 37	3 42
S.	11 16m.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
13	0 16a.	8 19a.	8 12a.	8 6a.	7 47a.	7 42a.
14	1 19	9 37	9 30	9 23	9 1	8 54
15	2 24	10 43	10 35	10 28	10 6	9 59
16	3 26	11 34	11 27	11 20	11 0	10 51
17	4 24	. . .	. . .	. . .	11 45	11 40
18	5 16	0 14m	0 8m	0 2m	. . .	. . .
S.	6 3a.	0 44m	0 40m	0 36m	0 22m	0 18m
20	6 47	1 8	1 5	1 2	0 52	0 50
21	7 27	1 28	1 25	1 24	1 19	1 19
22	8 6	1 46	1 45	1 45	1 43	1 44
23	8 45	2 3	2 4	2 4	2 6	2 9
24	9 26	2 21	2 23	2 25	2 31	2 35
25	10 8	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
S.	10 53a.	6 9a.	6 4a.	5 59a.	5 43a.	5 40a.
27	11 41	7 14	7 8	7 2	6 43	6 39
28	8	8 17	8 10	8 3	7 42	7 36
29	0 32m.	9 16	9 8	9 1	8 39	8 32
30	1 26	10 8	10 1	9 54	9 32	9 25
31	2 21	10 51	10 44	10 38	10 19	10 12

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

St. Philip and James.

[Place, 1827.

5th. Bonaparte died, 1821. La

Rogation Sund. * D x' x' p v.

o D H.

Ascension Day. o stationary.

o D o. o q B g. * D p q.

Sunday after Ascension.

Virginia settled, 1607, O. S.

Cape Cod disc., 1602. o D q.

15th. Severe frost in U. S. 1834.

o q 2 k. [Cuvier d. 1832.

o q x n. * 15' N.

Pentecost. Whit Sunday.

19th. Dark day in N. E. 1780.

20th. Lafayette d. 1834, a. 77.

21st. o stationary. o D g, r o.

o D 4. o D 50 m.

Queen of England born, 1819.

o at great. W. elong. 24° 47'.

Trinity Sunday.

* D 638 Mayer, m m.

o stationary. o D h. g h o.

* D y f. 30th. Pope d. 1744.

o D r f. Corpus Christi. Fête

* D w f. [Dicu.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	2 17m.	9 37 a.	2 12m.	9 44 a.	2 9m.	9 50 a.	2 8m.	9 54 a.	2 9m.	9 55 a.
N. York,	2 29	9 26	2 26	9 31	2 23	9 37	2 22	9 40	2 23	9 41
Wash.	2 41	9 13	2 37	9 19	2 36	9 24	2 35	9 27	2 36	9 28
Charles.	3 13	8 41	3 10	8 46	3 10	8 50	3 10	8 52	3 11	8 53
N. Orl's.	3 24	8 30	3 22	8 34	3 22	8 38	3 23	8 40	3 23	8 41

Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Perigee, 9th day, 9h. M.

Apogee, 21st day, 7h. M.

Phases of the Moon.

Last Quarter, 4th day, 6h. 28.7m. A. | First Quarter, 18th day, 4h. 53.1m. A.
 New Moon, 11th " 9 33.9 M. | Full Moon, 26th " 6 51.9 A.

Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.

High water. M. time.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Charleston, &c.	
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	S.	4 26	7 29	4 31	7 24	4 36	7 18	4 53	7 1	5 0	6 56	1 34m	11 53a.	10 13a.			
2	Su.	4 24	7 29	4 30	7 24	4 36	7 19	4 53	7 1	4 59	6 55	2 13m	. . .	10 57a.			
3	M.	24	30	30	26	35	19	53	2	59	56	2 57	0 37m	11 53			
4	Tu.	23	31	29	26	35	20	53	2	59	56	3 53	1 32	. . .			
5	W.	23	32	29	26	35	20	52	3	59	57	4 46	2 26	0 46m			
6	Th.	23	33	29	27	34	21	52	3	59	57	5 51	3 31	1 51			
7	F.	22	33	28	28	34	21	52	4	59	56	6 56	4 36	2 56			
8	S.	22	34	28	28	34	22	52	4	59	56	8 3	5 43	4 3			
9	Su.	4 22	7 35	4 28	7 29	4 34	7 23	4 52	7 5	4 59	6 59	9 2m	6 42m	5 3m			
10	M.	22	35	28	29	34	23	52	5	59	59	10 0	7 40	6 6			
11	Tu.	22	36	28	30	34	24	52	6	59	7 0	10 58	8 38	6 56			
12	W.	22	37	28	30	34	25	52	6	59	0	11 53	9 33	7 53			
13	Th.	22	37	28	31	34	25	52	7	59	1	0 40a.	10 20	8 40			
14	F.	22	38	28	31	34	26	52	7	59	1	1 24	11 4	9 24			
15	S.	22	38	28	32	33	27	52	8	59	2	2 7	11 47	10 7			
16	Su.	4 22	7 38	4 29	7 32	4 33	7 27	4 52	7 8	4 59	7 2	2 55a.	0 36a.	10 55m			
17	M.	22	38	28	33	33	27	52	9	59	3	3 39	1 19	11 39			
18	Tu.	22	39	28	33	33	28	52	9	59	3	4 27	2 7	0 37a.			
19	W.	23	39	29	34	34	28	52	10	59	3	5 13	2 53	1 13			
20	Th.	23	39	29	34	34	28	52	10	59	4	6 5	3 45	2 5			
21	F.	23	39	29	34	34	28	52	10	59	4	7 3	4 43	3 3			
22	S.	23	39	29	34	34	29	52	11	59	4	8 3	5 43	4 3			
23	Su.	4 23	7 40	4 29	7 35	4 34	7 29	4 52	7 11	4 59	7 4	9 7a.	6 47a.	5 7a.			
24	M.	24	40	30	35	35	29	53	11	5 0	4	9 59	7 39	6 59			
25	Tu.	24	40	30	35	35	29	53	11	0	4	10 44	8 24	6 44			
26	W.	24	40	30	35	35	29	53	11	0	4	11 25	9 5	7 25			
27	Th.	25	40	30	35	35	29	53	11	0	4	. . .	9 45	8 5			
28	F.	25	40	31	35	35	29	54	11	1	5	0 5m	10 23	8 43			
29	S.	25	40	31	35	35	29	54	11	1	5	0 43	11 4	9 24			
30	Su.	4 25	7 40	4 31	7 35	4 35	7 29	4 54	7 11	5 1	7 5	1 24m	11 46a.	10 5a.			

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.
♂	10 24m	+14 6	10 25m	+17 9	10 54m	+20 16	11 20m	+22 57	11 53m	+24 34
♂	2 46a.	+24 15	2 52a.	+23 6	2 57a.	+21 37	3 1a.	+19 49	3 4a.	+17 45
♂	6 43	+5 6	6 28	+4 3	6 13	+2 55	5 59	+1 44	5 45	+0 29
♂	8 11a.	+22 30	7 49a.	+22 12	7 28a.	+21 48	7 8a.	+21 18	6 48a.	+20 44
♂	8 15	+6 8	7 52	+5 26	7 30	+4 41	7 9	+3 52	6 48	+3 0
♂	7 55	-2 10	7 32	-2 11	7 8	-2 14	6 45	-2 20	6 23	-2 29
♂	11 41	-19 31	11 16	-19 28	10 50	-19 24	10 25	-19 21	10 0	-19 18
♂	6 34m	-6 8	6 10m	-6 6	5 47m	-6 5	5 23m	-6 5	5 0m	-6 5

Days of Month.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.					
	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
1	h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.
S.	3 15m.	11 26a.	11 21a.	11 15a.	10 59a.	10 55a.
3	4 57	...	...	...	...	...
4	5 44	0 19m	0 16m	0 14m	0 6m	0 4m
5	6 32	0 42	0 41	0 40	0 36	0 36
6	7 20	1 4	1 4	1 5	1 6	1 8
7	8 9	1 26	1 28	1 30	1 35	1 39
8	9 1	1 50	1 54	1 57	2 7	2 13
S.	9 58m.	2 21m	2 26m	2 31m	2 46m	2 53m
10	10 59	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
11	0 3a.	8 22a.	8 14a.	8 7a.	7 45a.	7 38a.
12	1 7	9 22	9 15	9 8	8 47	8 40
13	2 9	10 8	10 2	9 56	9 37	9 22
14	3 5	10 43	10 38	10 33	10 18	10 14
15	3 55	11 9	11 6	11 2	10 50	10 48
S.	4 41a.	11 31a.	11 29a.	11 26a.	11 19a.	11 16a.
17	5 23	11 50	11 49	11 48	11 45	11 46
18	6 3	...	...	...	...	...
19	6 43	0 9m	0 9m	0 10m	0 10m	0 13m
20	7 23	0 28	0 29	0 31	0 35	0 40
21	8 4	0 47	0 50	0 52	1 0	1 6
22	8 48	1 8	1 12	1 16	1 27	1 34
S.	9 35a.	1 31m	1 36m	1 42m	1 57m	2 5m
24	10 26	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
25	11 20	7 9a.	7 1a.	6 54a.	6 32a.	6 25a.
26	♂	8 4	7 55	7 49	7 27	7 20
27	0 15m.	8 50	8 43	8 36	8 17	8 10
28	1 10	9 28	9 22	9 16	9 0	8 55
29	2 4	9 53	9 54	9 49	9 36	9 33
S.	2 54m.	10 23a.	10 20a.	10 17a.	10 8a.	10 6a.

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

* D 2449 Baily.

1st Sunday after Trinity.

Last transit of ♀ 1769.

♂ D H.

♂ stationary. Severe frost in
[U. S. 1816.]

2d Sunday after Trinity.

♂ D ♀.

♂ ♀ H.

♂ D ♀.

♂ ♂ β m.

3d Sunday after Trinity.

♂ ♂ ⊙. Bat. Bunker Hill, 1775.

♂ D ♂. Bat. of Waterloo, 1815.

* D 28 m. ♂ D ♀. [d. 1838.]

* D 68 m. ♂ D α m. Wm. IV.

Summer begins. * D 1617 Baily.

H stationary.

4th S. aft. Trin. * D 1, b, π m.

♂ D α m. St. John Baptist.

24th. ♂ D H.

[mouth, 1778.]

Sup. ♂ ♀ ⊙. Battle of Mon-

♂ ♀ ⊙. Madison died, 1836.

5th Sund. after Trin. * D 45 m.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Beginn.	Ends.	Beginn.	Ends.	Beginn.	Ends.	Beginn.	Ends.	Beginn.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	2 12m.	9 54 a.	2 10m.	9 49 a.	2 36m.	9 44 a.	2 36m.	9 37 a.	2 44m.	9 30 a.
N. York,	2 38	9 48	2 33	9 38	2 30	9 31	2 46	9 28	2 54	9 30
Wash.	2 29	9 37	2 44	9 34	2 51	9 19	2 56	9 14	3 5	9 7
Charles.	3 13	9 53	3 17	9 51	3 23	9 48	3 37	9 45	3 33	9 40
N. Ori's.	3 25	9 41	3 29	9 39	3 33	9 37	3 37	9 34	3 43	9 30

Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Perigee, 7th day, 0h. M.

Apogee, 19th day, 1h. M.

Phases of the Moon.

Last Quarter, 4th day, 0h. 6.1m. M. First Quarter, 18th day, 9h. 53.7m. M.
 New Moon, 10th " 5 53.3 A. Full Moon, 26th " 6 17.8 M.

Month.	Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.								High water. M. time.		
		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
		4 31	7 28	4 27	7 29	4 53	7 11	5 1	7 5	2 5m.	. . .	10 45.
		32	25	37	29	55	11	1	4	2 48	0 36m.	11 34
		33	25	38	29	56	11	1	4	3 34	1 14	. . .
		32	54	39	39	56	11	2	4	4 22	2 2	0 23m.
		33	24	39	39	57	11	2	4	5 8	2 48	1 8
		34	24	40	39	57	11	3	4	6 7	3 47	2 7
		4 55	7 34	4 40	7 35	4 59	7 11	5 4	7 4	7 30m.	5 31m.	2 38m.
		35	28	41	37	58	10	4	3	8 44	6 34	4 46
		36	28	42	37	4 59	10	5	3	9 56	7 38	5 38
		37	28	42	37	5 0	10	5	3	10 57	8 27	6 57
		38	22	43	36	0	10	6	3	11 48	9 29	7 49
		39	22	44	36	1	9	6	3	0 32a.	10 12	8 22
		39	21	45	35	1	8	7	3	1 12	10 53	9 12
		4 40	7 31	4 45	7 35	5 2	7 9	5 8	7 2	1 51a.	11 51m.	9 51m.
		41	30	46	34	5	8	8	2	2 29	0 58.	10 29
		42	29	47	34	8	8	9	1	3 8	0 45	11 5
		43	29	48	29	4	8	10	1	2 40	1 20	11 49
		44	29	49	23	4	7	10	1	4 18	1 56	0 15a.
		44	27	50	22	5	7	11	0	4 54	2 24	0 54
		45	27	50	21	5	6	11	7 8	5 45	3 25	1 41
		4 46	7 26	4 51	7 21	5 6	7 6	5 12	0 49	6 42a.	4 23a.	2 52a.
		47	23	52	20	7	6	12	59	8 12	5 53	4 18
		48	24	53	19	7	5	12	58	9 24	7 4	5 24
		49	23	53	18	8	4	13	57	10 31	8 1	6 31
		49	22	54	17	8	3	14	57	11 9	8 49	7 9
		50	22	54	17	9	3	14	56	11 58	9 23	7 43
		51	21	55	16	10	2	15	55	. . .	10 11	8 31
		4 59	7 20	4 56	7 15	5 11	7 1	5 16	5 55	0 51m.	10 40a.	9 10a.
		52	19	57	14	11	0	16	54	1 16	11 29	9 49
		54	18	58	14	12	7 0	17	54	1 49	. . .	10 29
		55	17	58	13	13	0 59	18	53	2 29	0 58m.	11 7

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.
	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "
♂	0 27a.	+24 20	0 46a.	+22 40	1 19a.	+19 56	1 36a.	+16 33	1 46a.	+12 54
♀	3 7	+15 23	3 8	+12 53	3 7	+10 14	3 6	+7 29	3 4	+4 41
♂	5 32	— 0 48	5 20	— 2 7	5 8	— 3 20	4 56	— 4 54	4 45	— 6 19
♂	6 4m.	+5 52	6 49m.	+6 16	6 32m.	+6 36	6 16m.	+6 49	6 59m.	+6 37
♂	6 1a.	— 2 40	5 39a.	— 2 53	5 17a.	— 3 8	4 56a.	— 3 25	4 35a.	— 3 43
♂	9 25	—19 16	9 10	—19 13	8 45	—19 11	8 21	—19 10	7 57	—19 9
♂	4 30m.	— 6 6	4 12m.	— 6 8	3 48m.	— 6 10	3 24m.	— 6 13	3 0m.	— 6 16

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
	h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.
1	3 43m.	10 47a.	10 46a.	10 44a.	10 39a.	10 39a.
2	4 30	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 7	11 9
3	5 17	11 29	11 31	11 32	11 35	11 39
4	6 4	11 53	11 56	11 59	. . .	. . .
5	6 54	. . .	. . .	. . .	0 7m	0 12m
6	7 48	0 21m	0 25m	0 30m	0 43	0 50
S.	8 46m.	0 56m	1 1m	1 7m	1 24m	1 32m
8	9 47	1 37	1 44	1 51	2 11	2 21
9	10 50	2 31	2 39	2 46	3 8	3 19
10	11 52	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
11	0 50a.	8 37a.	8 32a.	8 26a.	8 2a.	8 4a.
12	1 44	8 8	9 4	9 0	8 47	8 43
13	2 32	9 32	9 29	9 26	9 17	9 16
S.	3 17a.	9 53a.	9 51a.	9 49a.	9 45a.	9 45a.
15	3 59	10 12	10 12	10 11	10 11	10 12
16	4 39	10 30	10 31	10 32	10 35	10 38
17	5 19	10 49	10 51	10 53	11 0	11 5
18	5 59	11 9	11 13	11 16	11 27	11 33
19	6 42	11 32	11 37	11 42	11 56	. . .
20	7 28	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	0 3m
S.	8 17a.	0 0m	0 6m	0 12m	0 29m	0 35m
22	9 10	0 35	0 43	0 50	1 9	1 19
23	10 4	1 21	1 29	1 36	1 56	2 9
24	11 0	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
25	11 55	7 25a.	7 19a.	7 13a.	6 54a.	6 49a.
26	8	9 0	7 56	7 50	7 35	7 33
27	0 49m.	8 28	8 24	8 21	8 10	8 8
S.	1 39m	8 57a.	8 50a.	8 43a.	8 42a.	8 41a.
29	2 27	9 14	9 13	9 13	9 11	9 12
30	3 15	9 35	9 36	9 37	9 40	9 43
31	4 2	9 57	9 59	10 2	10 9	10 14

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

* ♃ ♄, 96 m * ♃ Uranus.

☐ ☉ ♃.

Earth farthest from the Sun.

Independence dec. 1776. [1830.

☐ ☉ ☉. ☉ ♀ α ♄. Algiers tak.

* ♃ ♄ & η ♄. * ♃ b, c, & d, 6th S. after Trin. [Pleiadum.

* ♃ 186 ♄. ☐ ♀ ☉.

Braddock defeated, 1775.

♂ ♃ ♄.

Bat. of Boyne, 1690, N. S.

14th. Hamilton d. 1804.

7th Sunday after Trinity.

14th. * ♃ 59 ♄. Oc. of ♀.

♂ ♃ Spica. ☉ ♃ ♂, ♃.

☉ ♂ ♃. ♂ 1° 27' S.

☉ ♃ α ♄, ♃. 8th S. after Trin.

23d. Gambart's Comet in Peri-Gibrah taken, 1704. [helion.

26th. Coleridge d. 1834.

* ♃ 27 ♄. ☉ ♄ α ♄.

* ♃ 42, 45 m.

9th Sunday after Trinity.

♀ gr. E. elon. 45° 42'. ☉ ♃ ♃.

* ♃ 60 ♄. 1st Masonic Lodge [established in U. S. 1733.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	2 55m.	9 17 a.	3 5m.	9 5 a.	3 15m.	8 53 a.	3 24m.	8 42 a.	3 34m.	8 30 a.
N. York,	3 4	9 8	3 14	8 56	3 23	8 45	3 32	8 34	3 40	8 24
Wash.	3 14	8 58	3 22	8 48	3 30	8 38	3 38	8 28	3 46	8 18
Charles.	3 39	8 33	3 45	8 25	3 50	8 18	3 56	8 10	4 2	8 2
N. Orl's.	3 48	8 24	3 54	8 16	3 59	8 9	4 4	8 2	4 8	7 56

Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Perigee, 1st day, 7h. M.

Perigee, 27th day, 7h. A.

Apogee, 15th " 9 A.

Phases of the Moon.

Last Quarter, 2d day, 4h. 40.8m. M.

Full Moon,

24th day, 4h. 29.5m. A.

New Moon, 9th " 4 10.5 M.

Last Quarter,

31st " 9 39.7 M.

First Quarter, 17th " 3 29.5 M.

Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.

High water. M. time.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Th.	4 52	7 20	4 56	7 16	5 0	7 12	5 13	6 58	5 19	6 53	3 7m	0 47m	11 48a.
2	F.	53	19	57	15	1	11	14	57	19	52	3 48	1 28	. . .
3	S.	54	18	58	14	1	10	14	56	20	51	4 34	2 14	0 24m
4	Su.	4 55	7 16	4 59	7 13	5 2	7 9	5 15	6 55	5 20	6 50	5 39m	3 19m	1 39m
5	M.	56	15	5 0	12	3	8	16	54	21	49	7 6	4 46	2 6
6	Tu.	57	14	1	11	4	7	16	53	21	48	8 40	6 20	4 40
7	W.	58	13	2	10	5	6	17	52	22	48	9 55	7 35	5 55
8	Th.	4 59	11	3	8	6	4	18	51	23	47	10 52	8 32	6 52
9	F.	5 0	10	4	7	7	3	18	50	23	46	11 39	9 19	7 39
10	S.	1	9	5	6	8	2	19	49	24	45	0 20a.	10 0	8 30
11	Su.	5 2	7 8	5 6	7 5	5 9	7 0	5 20	6 48	5 24	6 44	0 56a.	10 35m	8 56m
12	M.	3	7	7	3	10	6 59	20	47	25	43	1 26	11 6	9 26
13	Tu.	4	5	9	2	11	58	21	46	25	42	1 59	11 39	9 59
14	W.	5	4	9	7 0	12	57	22	45	26	42	2 27	0 7a.	10 27
15	Th.	6	2	10	6 59	13	55	23	44	27	41	2 55	0 35	10 55
16	F.	7	7 1	11	58	14	54	23	43	27	40	3 26	1 6	11 26
17	S.	8	6 59	12	57	15	53	24	42	28	39	4 8	1 48	0 58a.
18	Su.	5 9	6 58	5 13	6 55	5 16	6 52	5 24	6 41	5 28	6 38	4 54a.	2 34a.	0 54a.
19	M.	10	56	14	54	17	50	25	40	29	37	6 6	3 46	2 6
20	Tu.	11	55	15	53	18	49	26	39	29	36	7 35	5 15	3 35
21	W.	12	54	16	51	19	48	27	38	30	35	8 58	6 38	4 58
22	Th.	14	52	17	50	20	46	27	37	30	34	9 59	7 39	5 59
23	F.	15	51	18	49	21	45	28	36	31	33	10 48	8 28	6 48
24	S.	16	49	19	47	21	43	29	35	32	32	11 32	9 12	7 32
25	Su.	5 17	6 48	5 20	6 45	5 22	6 42	5 29	6 34	5 32	6 31	. . .	9 54a.	8 14a.
26	M.	18	46	21	43	23	41	30	33	33	30	0 14m	10 30	8 50
27	Tu.	19	44	22	41	24	39	31	32	34	29	0 50	11 5	9 26
28	W.	20	42	23	40	25	38	32	31	34	28	1 25	11 42	10 2
29	Th.	21	41	24	38	26	36	32	29	35	27	2 2	. . .	10 39
30	F.	22	39	25	36	27	34	33	28	35	26	2 39	0 19m	11 24
31	S.	23	37	26	34	28	33	34	26	36	24	3 24	1 4	. . .

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.
	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "
♂	1 50a.	+ 8 41	1 47a.	+ 8 34	1 37a.	+ 8 47	1 19a.	+ 1 16	0 49a.	+ 1 2
♀	2 59	+ 1 25	2 54	— 1 21	2 48	— 4 4	2 59	— 6 33	2 29	— 9
♂♂	4 23	— 7 59	4 23	— 9 25	4 12	— 10 50	4 3	— 12 14	3 54	— 13 3
♂♂♂	4 39m	+ 6 57	4 30m	+ 6 49	4 21m	+ 6 32	3 43m	+ 6 7	3 22m	+ 5 2
♂♂♂♂	4 11a.	— 4 7	3 51a.	— 4 29	3 31a.	— 4 52	3 11a.	— 5 16	2 51a.	— 5 4
♂♂♂♂♂	7 29	— 19 22	7 5	— 19 26	6 41	— 19 31	6 18	— 19 26	5 55	— 19 4
♂♂♂♂♂♂	2 32m	— 6 21	2 3m	— 6 25	1 44m	— 6 31	1 19m	— 6 36	0 53m	— 6 4

Days of Month.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.					
	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
		rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.
1	4 52m.	10 23a.	10 27a.	10 31a.	10 43a.	10 49a.
2	5 43	10 55	11 0	11 6	11 23	11 30
3	6 39	11 35	11 41	11 48	. . .	. . .
S.	7 38m.	. . .	. . .	. . .	0 7m	0 17m
5	8 29	0 23m	0 30m	0 36m	0 59	1 10
6	9 40	1 22	1 39	1 37	1 59	2 10
7	10 29	2 32	2 59	2 46	3 6	3 16
8	11 24	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
9	0 24a.	7 34a.	7 30a.	7 27a.	7 17a.	7 15a.
10	1 10	7 57	7 55	7 53	7 46	7 45
S.	1 53a.	8 16a.	8 15a.	8 14a.	8 12a.	8 13a.
12	2 34	8 34	8 34	8 35	8 36	8 39
13	3 14	9 52	9 54	9 55	9 1	9 5
14	3 54	9 11	9 14	9 17	9 27	9 23
15	4 36	9 23	9 27	9 41	9 55	10 1
16	5 21	9 59	10 4	10 10	10 27	10 25
17	6 8	10 31	10 38	10 44	11 4	11 14
S.	6 59a.	11 11a.	11 19a.	11 25a.	11 47a.	11 58a.
19	7 52	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
20	8 48	0 1m	0 9m	0 16m	0 23m	0 49m
21	9 43	1 2	1 9	1 16	1 37	1 48
22	10 27	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
23	11 29	6 28a.	6 24a.	6 20a.	6 7a.	6 4a.
24	8	6 53	6 50	6 48	6 40	6 38
S.	0 19m.	7 16a.	7 14a.	7 14a.	7 11a.	7 11a.
26	1 8	7 38	7 38	7 39	7 41	7 43
27	1 59	8 1	8 3	8 5	8 11	8 15
28	2 47	8 26	8 30	8 33	8 44	8 50
29	3 39	8 56	9 1	9 6	9 21	9 29
30	4 34	9 23	9 29	9 45	10 4	10 13
31	5 22	10 18	10 25	10 32	10 54	11 5

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

Lammas Day. Continent of Am
♂ ♀ β ♀. [discov. 1498, O. S
* ♀ 59 ♀. ♂ ♂ α ♀ ♂ 1° 45' N
10th Sunday after Trinity.

* ♀ c Aurigæ.
5th. ♀ at great. E. elon. 27° 20'
♂ ♀ μ ♀. ♀ 1° 27' N.
♂ stationary.

11th Sun. after Trin. ♂ ♀ ♀
♂ ♀ ♀.
* ♀ 40 ♀. ♂ ♀ ♀.
♂ ♀ Spica. ♂ ♀ ♂.
Scott b. 1771. Napoleon, 1769
Bat. Benning. '77. Camden, '80.
♂ ♀ ♀. 18th. ♀ stationary.
12th S. after Trin. ♂ ♀ α ♀.
18th. Delambre died, 1822.

* ♀ 58 ♀.
23d. ♂ ♀ μ ♀. * ♀ δ ♀.
24th. * ♀ 58 m. ♂ ♀ ♀ m.
St. Bar. 25th. ♂ ♀ ♀. * ♀ 96 m.
13th Sun. after Tr. St. James
25th. Herschel d. 1822.
☐ ☉ ♀. Bat. on L. Island, 1776
[Island, 1778
* ♀ 47, ♀ ♀. Battle on Rhode
Venus most brilliant as evening
[star

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	3 44m.	8 16 a.	3 51m.	8 4 a.	3 59m.	7 52 a.	4 7m.	7 40 a.	4 16m.	7 28 a.
N. York,	3 40	8 11	3 56	8 0	4 3	7 49	4 10	7 37	4 18	7 26
Wash.	3 54	8 6	4 0	7 56	4 7	7 45	4 14	7 34	4 21	7 23
Charles.	4 8	7 52	4 12	7 43	4 17	7 34	4 22	7 25	4 28	7 16
N. Orl's.	4 14	7 46	4 17	7 39	4 21	7 31	4 26	7 22	4 30	7 14

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 12th day, 3h. A.

Perigee, 24th day, 5h. A.

Phases of the Moon.

New Moon, 7th day, 5h. 13.0m. A. | Full Moon, 23d day, 2h. 1.7m. M.
 First Quarter, 15th " 8 51.4 A. | Last Quarter, 29th " 4 35.5 A.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Su.	5 24	6 36	5 27	6 33	5 29	6 31	5 35	6 25	5 37	6 23	4 16m	1 56m	0 16m
2	M.	26	35	28	32	30	30	35	24	37	22	5 30	3 10	1 30
3	Tu.	27	33	29	30	31	28	36	22	38	21	7 5	4 45	3 5
4	W.	28	31	30	29	32	27	37	21	38	19	8 40	6 20	4 40
5	Th.	29	30	31	27	33	25	37	20	39	18	9 49	7 29	5 49
6	F.	30	28	32	26	34	24	38	19	39	17	10 43	8 23	6 43
7	S.	31	26	33	24	35	23	39	18	40	16	11 26	9 5	7 26
8	Su.	5 32	6 26	5 34	6 23	5 35	6 21	5 39	6 16	5 40	6 15	0 22a.	9 43m	8 2m
9	M.	33	23	35	21	36	20	40	15	41	13	0 31	10 11	8 31
10	Tu.	34	21	36	19	37	18	40	14	42	12	0 57	10 37	8 57
11	W.	35	19	37	18	38	17	41	12	42	11	1 22	11 2	9 22
12	Th.	36	17	38	16	39	16	42	11	43	10	1 48	11 28	9 48
13	F.	37	16	39	14	40	13	42	9	43	8	2 17	11 57	10 17
14	S.	38	14	40	12	41	12	43	8	44	7	2 51	0 31a.	10 51
15	Su.	5 39	6 12	5 41	6 10	5 41	6 10	5 43	6 7	5 44	6 6	3 31a.	1 11a.	11 31m
16	M.	40	11	42	8	42	9	44	6	45	5	4 17	1 57	0 17a.
17	Tu.	41	9	42	7	43	7	45	5	45	4	5 27	3 7	1 27
18	W.	42	7	43	5	44	5	45	4	46	3	6 59	4 38	2 58
19	Th.	43	5	44	4	44	4	46	3	46	2	8 22	6 2	4 22
20	F.	44	4	45	2	45	2	47	1	47	1	9 30	7 10	5 30
21	S.	45	2	46	6 1	46	6 1	47	6 0	47	6 0	10 21	8 1	6 21
22	Su.	5 46	6 0	5 47	5 59	5 47	5 59	5 48	5 59	5 48	5 59	11 32a.	8 48a.	7 32a.
23	M.	47	5 58	48	57	48	57	48	57	48	57	11 44	9 24	7 44
24	Tu.	48	56	49	55	49	55	49	55	49	55	. . .	10 0	8 20
25	W.	49	54	50	53	50	53	50	54	50	54	0 20m	10 37	8 57
26	Th.	50	52	51	52	51	52	50	53	50	53	0 57	11 15	9 35
27	F.	51	40	52	50	52	51	51	51	51	51	1 35	. . .	10 23
28	S.	53	49	53	49	53	49	52	50	51	50	2 22	0 2m	11 10
29	Su.	5 54	5 47	5 54	5 47	5 54	5 47	5 52	5 48	5 52	5 49	3 10m	0 50m	. . .
30	M.	55	45	55	45	55	45	53	47	52	48	4 5	1 45	0 5m

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.
	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°
♈	0 08.	+ 4 3	11 20m	+ 7 22	10 53m	+ 9 32	10 49m	+ 9 22	10 58m	+ 6 54
♉	2 13	—11 26	1 56a.	—13 7	1 35a.	—14 19	1 8a.	—14 51	0 37a.	—14 34
♊	3 44	—15 12	3 36	—16 29	3 28	—17 43	3 21	—18 54	3 14	—20 0
♋	2 57m	+ 4 43	2 35m	+ 3 50	2 11m	+ 2 46	1 47m	+ 1 36	1 23m	+ 0 18
♌	2 28a.	— 6 12	2 9a.	— 6 38	1 50a.	— 7 6	1 31a.	— 7 34	1 12a.	— 8 2
♍	5 29	—19 22	5 6	—19 26	4 44	—19 30	4 22	—19 36	4 0	—19 41
♎	0 26m	— 6 47	0 2m	— 6 52	11 33	— 6 58	11 9	— 7 3	10 44	— 7 9

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
	h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.
S.	6 33m.	11 15a.	11 23a.	11 30a.	11 52a.	. . .
2	7 34	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	0 3m
3	8 33	0 22m	0 29m	0 36m	0 57m	1 8
4	9 28	1 33	1 39	1 45	2 3	2 12
5	10 19	2 47	2 52	2 56	3 11	3 17
6	11 5	3 57	4 1	4 4	4 14	4 20
7	11 48	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
S.	0 30a.	6 39a.	6 39a.	6 39a.	6 39a.	6 41a.
9	1 10	6 57	6 58	6 59	7 3	7 7
10	1 51	7 16	7 18	7 21	7 29	7 34
11	2 32	7 36	7 40	7 44	7 56	8 2
12	3 15	8 0	8 5	8 10	8 25	8 33
13	4 1	8 29	8 35	8 41	8 59	9 9
14	4 50	9 5	9 13	9 19	9 40	9 50
S.	5 42a.	9 51a.	9 59a.	10 6a.	10 26a.	10 38a.
16	6 35	10 45	10 53	11 0	11 22	11 32
17	7 30	11 49	11 56	. . .	. . .	. . .
18	8 24	. . .	. . .	0 3m	0 22m	0 32m
19	9 16	1 1m	1 6m	1 12	1 28	1 37
20	10 7	2 15	2 19	2 23	2 36	2 43
21	10 57	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
S.	11 46a.	5 40a.	5 40a.	5 39a.	5 38a.	5 39a.
23	♈	6 3	6 4	6 5	6 9	6 13
24	0 37m.	6 27	6 30	6 33	6 41	6 47
25	1 29	6 55	6 59	7 4	7 17	7 24
26	2 25	7 30	7 36	7 42	7 59	8 8
27	3 24	8 15	8 23	8 29	8 49	8 59
28	4 26	9 9	9 17	9 24	9 46	9 58
S.	5 29m.	10 14a.	10 21a.	10 28a.	10 50a.	11 1a.
30	6 28	11 24	11 31	11 37	11 56	. . .

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

14th Sund. after Trin. ☉ ♄ ☉.
Inf. ☉ ♄ ☉. * ♃ 47 ♀.

[at Philadelphia, 1774.

1st Congress (52 members) met
☉ ♃ ♄. [☉ ♄ ♄ ♄.

☉ ecl. invisible in U. S. ♄ ♄.

15th Sunday after Trinity.

Jewish y. 5600 begins. * ♃ 28m.

☉ ♃ Spica. ☉ ♃ ♄. ♄ ♃ ♄.

♄ stationary. ♄ stationary.

☉ ♃ ♄.

* ♃ 1m. ♄ stationary.

* ♃ 1m. ♄ ♃ ♄. ☉ ♃ ♄.

16th Sunday after Trinity.

♄ at great. W. elong. 17° 51'.

21st. Scott died, 1832, a. 62.

* ♃ 33, 42, 45 m.

* ♃ 81, 82, 90, 96 m, Uranus.

17th S. af. T. ☉ ♄ ♄ Oph. * 1S.

* ♃ 60, 62, 63 m. Autumn

[begins.

* ♃ μ, 47, a q.

* ♃ g, b, c, c, d, Ple. * ♃ η, 98.

* ♃ 1368. 29th. ☉ ♄ ♄.

18th S. after Tr. St. Michael.

29th. * ♃ 47m.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	4 23M.	7 17 A.	4 30M.	7 6 A.	4 37M.	6 55 A.	4 44M.	6 46 A.	4 50M.	6 38 A.
N. York,	4 26	7 15	4 33	7 4	4 38	6 54	4 44	6 46	4 50	6 38
Wash.	4 27	7 13	4 33	7 3	4 38	6 54	4 44	6 46	4 50	6 38
Charles.	4 32	7 8	4 36	7 0	4 40	6 52	4 45	6 45	4 49	6 39
N. Orl's.	4 34	7 6	4 37	6 58	4 41	6 51	4 45	6 45	4 48	6 39

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 10th day, 5h. M.

Perigee, 23d day, 2h. M.

Phases of the Moon.

New Moon, 7th day, 9h. 5.3m. M. Full Moon, 22d day, 11h. 23.8m. M.
 First Quarter, 15th " 1 16.6 A. Last Quarter, 29th " 2 52.1 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Tu.	5 56	6 43	5 56	6 43	5 56	6 43	5 54	6 45	5 53	6 46	5 29M.	3 20M.	1 29M.
2	W.	57	43	57	43	57	43	55	44	54	45	6 55	4 25	2 54
3	Th.	58	40	58	41	58	40	55	43	54	44	8 26	6 6	4 26
4	F.	5 59	39	5 59	39	5 59	39	56	42	55	43	9 36	7 16	5 26
5	S.	6 1	38	6 0	38	6 0	38	56	41	55	42	10 21	8 1	6 21
6	Su.	6 2	36	6 1	37	6 1	37	5 57	5 40	5 56	5 41	11 31M.	8 43M.	7 31M.
7	M.	3	34	2	35	2	35	58	38	57	39	11 32	9 12	7 32
8	Tu.	4	33	3	34	3	34	58	37	59	38	11 59	9 39	7 59
9	W.	5	31	4	32	4	32	5 59	36	58	37	0 23A.	10 3	8 23
10	Th.	6	29	5	31	5	31	6 0	35	5 59	36	6 48	10 28	8 48
11	F.	8	28	6	29	6	30	0	34	6 0	35	1 17	10 57	9 17
12	S.	9	26	7	28	7	29	1	33	0	34	1 50	11 30	9 30
13	Su.	6 10	5 24	6 8	5 26	6 8	5 27	6 2	5 32	6 1	5 33	2 23A.	0 32A.	10 32M.
14	M.	11	22	9	25	9	25	2	30	2	32	3 6	0 46	11 6
15	Tu.	12	20	10	23	10	24	3	29	2	31	3 51	1 31	11 31
16	W.	13	19	11	22	11	23	4	28	3	29	4 54	2 24	0 54A.
17	Th.	14	17	12	20	12	20	5	26	4	28	6 23	4 2	2 23
18	F.	15	16	13	18	13	19	6	25	4	27	7 51	5 31	3 51
19	S.	17	14	14	17	14	17	6	24	5	26	8 55	6 35	4 55
20	Su.	6 18	5 13	6 15	5 15	6 15	5 16	6 7	5 23	6 6	5 25	9 43A.	7 28A.	5 43M.
21	M.	19	11	16	14	16	16	8	22	6	24	10 31	8 11	6 31
22	Tu.	21	10	18	12	17	14	8	21	7	23	11 14	8 54	7 14
23	W.	22	8	19	11	18	13	9	20	8	22	11 54	9 34	7 54
24	Th.	23	7	20	10	19	12	10	19	8	21	. . .	10 16	8 26
25	F.	24	5	21	8	20	10	11	18	9	20	0 36M.	11 4	9 36
26	S.	25	4	22	7	21	9	11	17	10	19	1 24	11 59	10 19
27	Su.	6 27	5 2	6 24	5 5	6 22	5 7	6 12	5 16	6 10	5 18	2 10M.	. . .	11 52.
28	M.	28	1	25	4	23	5	13	15	11	17	3 0	0 40M.	11 43
29	Tu.	29	5 0	26	3	24	4	14	14	12	16	3 55	1 36	. . .
30	W.	31	4 59	27	1	25	3	14	13	12	15	5 2	2 42	1 52M.
31	Th.	32	57	28	0	26	2	15	12	13	15	6 25	4 8	2 25

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.
1	11 12m	+ 3 2	11 27m	— 1 27	11 42m	— 6 1	11 56m	—10 20	0 32a.	—14 18
2	0 32a.	—13 25	11 25	—11 33	10 52	— 9 17	10 21	— 7 7	9 56m	— 5 20
3	3 8	—21 1	3 32a.	—21 56	2 57a.	—23 44	2 52a.	—23 24	2 48a.	—23 57
4	0 56m	— 1 4	0 29m	— 2 27	0 2m	— 3 48	11 29a.	— 5 16	11 32a.	— 6 22
5	0 53a.	— 8 30	0 34a.	— 8 59	0 16a.	— 9 27	11 57m	— 9 55	11 38m	—10 23
6	3 38	—19 47	3 17	—19 53	2 55	—19 59	2 34a.	—20 6	2 13a.	—20 13
7	10 20	— 7 14	9 56	— 7 19	9 31	— 7 23	9 7	— 7 26	8 43	— 7 29

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
	h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.
1	7 24m.	...	...	...	...	0 5m
2	8 16	0 36m	0 41m	0 47m	1 2m	1 10
3	9 3	1 47	1 50	1 55	2 7	2 13
4	9 47	2 55	2 57	3 0	3 8	3 13
5	10 28	3 59	4 0	4 1	4 5	4 8
S.	11 8m.	5 2m	5 2m	5 0m	5 0m	5 0m
7	11 49	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
8	0 20a.	5 41a.	5 45a.	5 48a.	5 58a.	6 4a.
9	1 12	6 4	6 9	6 13	6 27	6 34
10	1 57	6 31	6 37	6 43	7 0	7 8
11	2 45	7 4	7 11	7 17	7 37	7 47
12	3 35	7 46	7 53	8 1	8 22	8 33
S.	4 27a.	8 37a.	8 45a.	8 52a.	9 14a.	9 25a.
14	5 20	9 35	9 43	9 50	10 11	10 22
15	6 13	10 42	10 48	10 54	11 12	11 22
16	7 4	11 52	11 57	...	...	...
17	7 54	...	...	0 2m.	0 17m	0 24m
18	8 43	1 5m	1 9m	1 12	1 23	1 29
19	9 31	2 20	2 22	2 24	2 30	2 34
S.	10 21a.	3 36m	3 36m	3 37m	3 38m	3 41m
21	11 13	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
22	8	4 52a.	4 56a.	4 59a.	5 11a.	5 17a.
23	0 8m.	5 25	5 30	5 36	5 51	5 59
24	1 8	6 6	6 13	6 19	6 38	6 48
25	2 10	6 59	7 6	7 13	7 35	7 46
26	3 15	8 2	8 9	8 17	8 39	8 49
S.	4 19m.	9 13a.	9 20a.	9 26a.	9 46a.	9 55a.
28	5 19	10 27	10 32	10 37	10 54	11 2
29	6 13	11 38	11 42	11 46	11 59	...
30	7 2	...	...	...	...	0 6m
31	7 46	0 47m	0 49m	0 53m	1 2m	1 7

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

Removal of the public deposits
[from Bank U. States, 1833.]

Battle of Germantown, 1777.

Inf. $\odot \oslash \odot$.

19th S. after Tr. $\odot \oslash \oslash$, \oslash

$\odot \oslash \oslash$.

Battle before Savannah, 1779.

$\odot \oslash \alpha \oslash$. $\odot \oslash \oslash$. $\odot \oslash \oslash$.

$\oslash \odot \oslash$. Intensity of light 4.053.

20th S. a. T. $\ast \oslash \gamma^1 \oslash$. $\odot \oslash \oslash$.

$\ast \oslash \tau \oslash$. 13th. Canova d. 1822.

Sup. $\odot \oslash \odot$.

$\ast \oslash \delta \oslash$. Burgoyne sur. 1777.

$\odot \oslash \oslash$. Cornwallis sur. 1781.

21st Sund. after Trin. $\odot \oslash \oslash$.

20th. America discovered, 1492,

$\odot \oslash \odot$. [N. S.]

$\ast \oslash 64$, $g \oslash$.

$\ast \oslash x \oslash$. \oslash stationary.

$\odot \oslash \beta \oslash$. Philadelphia settled,

[1682.]

22d Sunday after Trinity.

$\ast \oslash \gamma \oslash$.

$\delta \oslash \alpha \oslash$. St. Simon and St.

[Jude.]

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	4 56M.	6 30 A.	5 5M.	6 23 A.	5 12M.	6 19 A.	5 17M.	6 14 A.	5 20M.	6 12 A.
N. York,	4 57	6 31	5 4	6 24	5 10	6 19	5 15	6 16	5 21	6 13
Wash.	4 57	6 31	5 3	6 25	5 8	6 21	5 13	6 13	5 19	6 13
Charles.	4 54	6 34	4 50	6 29	5 3	6 25	5 7	6 23	5 12	6 23
N. Or'l's.	4 53	6 35	4 55	6 31	5 1	6 25	5 5	6 25	5 9	6 25

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 6th day, 10h. M.

Perigee, 20th day, 2h. A.

Phases of the Moon.

New Moon, 6th day, 3h. 3.3m. M. | Full Moon, 20th day, 9h. 5.1m. A.
 First Quarter, 14th " 4 4.7 M. | Last Quarter, 27th " 5 17.3 A.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. T.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	F.	6 23	4 55	6 29	4 59	6 27	5 1	6 16	5 11	6 14	5 14	7 49M.	5 29M.	3 43
2	S.	24	54	30	58	28	5 0	17	10	15	13	8 59	6 29	4 19
3	Su.	6 25	4 53	6 31	4 57	6 29	4 59	6 18	5 9	6 16	5 12	9 46M.	7 26M.	5 42
4	M.	26	51	32	56	30	58	19	8	17	11	10 23	8 3	5 23
5	Tu.	28	50	34	54	31	57	20	8	17	11	10 53	8 32	6 13
6	W.	29	49	35	53	32	56	21	7	18	10	11 24	9 4	7 24
7	Th.	40	48	36	51	33	55	22	6	19	9	11 53	9 23	7 37
8	F.	42	46	38	50	35	54	23	5	20	9	0 24A.	10 4	8 24
9	S.	43	45	39	49	36	53	24	4	20	8	0 55	10 26	8 54
10	Su.	6 44	4 44	6 40	4 49	6 37	4 52	6 25	5 3	6 21	5 8	1 32A.	11 12M.	9 23
11	M.	46	43	42	47	39	51	26	3	22	7	2 7	11 47	10 7
12	Tu.	47	42	43	46	40	50	27	2	23	6	2 49	0 29A.	10 46
13	W.	48	41	44	45	41	49	28	1	24	6	3 37	1 17	11 37
14	Th.	50	40	46	44	42	48	29	1	25	5	4 38	2 18	0 23A.
15	F.	51	39	47	43	43	47	30	5 0	26	4	5 50	3 30	1 57
16	S.	52	38	48	42	44	46	31	4 59	26	4	7 3	4 43	3 1
17	Su.	6 53	4 37	6 49	4 41	6 45	4 46	6 32	4 59	6 27	5 3	8 52.	5 46A.	4 51
18	M.	54	36	50	40	46	45	33	58	28	2	9 5	6 46	5 5
19	Tu.	55	35	51	39	47	44	34	57	29	1	9 53	7 33	5 53
20	W.	57	35	53	39	48	44	35	57	29	1	10 44	8 24	6 44
21	Th.	58	34	54	38	49	43	36	56	30	1	11 35	9 15	7 35
22	F.	6 59	33	55	37	50	42	37	55	31	1	. . .	10 4	8 24
23	S.	7 0	32	56	36	51	42	38	55	32	0	0 24M.	10 56	9 16
24	Su.	7 2	4 32	6 57	4 36	6 52	4 41	6 38	4 55	6 33	5 0	1 16M.	11 43A.	10 34
25	M.	3	31	58	35	53	41	39	55	34	0	2 3	. . .	10 49
26	Tu.	4	30	6 59	34	54	41	40	55	34	0	2 49	0 29M.	11 45
27	W.	5	30	7 0	34	55	41	41	55	35	0	3 45	1 25	. . .
28	Th.	6	29	1	33	56	40	42	55	36	0	4 41	2 21	0 41M.
29	F.	8	29	3	33	57	40	43	55	37	0	5 43	3 23	1 43
30	S.	9	29	4	33	58	40	44	55	38	0	6 49	4 29	2 49

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.
h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°
0 32a.	—18 21	0 36a.	—21 14	0 50a.	—23 30	1 3a.	—25 2	1 16a.	—26 46
9 33m.	—4 5	9 18m.	—3 43	9 7m.	—3 54	8 59m.	—4 25	8 58m.	—5 39
2 43a.	—24 22	2 39a.	—24 37	2 36a.	—24 40	2 31a.	—24 34	2 28a.	—24 19
10 31a.	—7 25	10 5a.	—8 6	9 40a.	—8 32	9 10a.	—8 45	8 52a.	—8 47
11 16m.	—10 56	10 59m.	—11 22	10 39m.	—11 48	10 30m.	—12 14	10 27m.	—12 38
1 45a.	—20 20	1 23a.	—20 27	1 7a.	—20 33	0 46a.	—20 40	0 26a.	—20 46
8 15	—7 33	7 51	—7 34	7 27	—7 36	7 4	—7 36	6 40	—7 36

Moon rises or sets. Mean time.

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
	h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.
1	8 28m.	1 52m.	1 53m.	1 56m.	2 0m.	2 4m.
2	9 8	2 56	2 56	2 57	2 57	3 0
S.	9 49m.	3 59m.	3 58m.	3 57m.	3 53m.	3 56m.
4	10 28	5 0	4 58	4 56	4 48	4 48
5	11 10	6 3	6 59	6 58	6 44	6 42
6	11 54	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
7	0 41a.	5 62.	5 13a.	5 19a.	5 28a.	5 47a.
8	1 31	5 44	5 51	5 58	6 19	6 30
9	2 22	6 31	6 38	6 46	7 8	7 19
S.	3 16a.	7 28a.	7 36a.	7 42a.	8 3a.	8 14a.
11	4 7	8 31	8 38	8 44	9 3	9 12
12	4 57	9 38	9 44	9 49	10 5	10 13
13	5 46	10 48	10 52	10 56	11 8	11 15
14	6 34	...	...	...	...	...
15	7 21	0 0m.	0 2m.	0 5m.	0 13m.	0 18m.
16	8 8	1 13	1 14	1 16	1 19	1 22
S.	8 57a.	2 28m.	2 36m.	2 27m.	2 26m.	2 27m.
18	9 49	3 44	3 42	3 40	3 34	3 34
19	10 46	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
20	11 48	3 55a.	4 1a.	4 7a.	4 24a.	4 33a.
21	8	4 42	4 49	4 56	5 16	5 26
22	0 34m.	5 41	5 49	5 56	6 18	6 28
23	9 0	6 53	7 1	7 7	7 28	7 38
S.	3 4m.	8 9a.	8 15a.	8 21a.	8 39a.	8 48a.
25	4 3	9 24	9 29	9 33	9 48	9 55
26	4 56	10 36	10 40	10 43	10 58	10 59
27	5 43	11 43	11 46	11 48	11 58	11 57
28	6 27	...	...	...	...	...
29	7 7	0 48m.	0 49m.	0 49m.	0 51m.	0 53m.
30	7 47	1 51	1 50	1 50	1 47	1 48

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

All Saints.

♂ ♀.

23d Sunday after Trinity.

♂ ♀.

♂ ♀. ♂ ♀ a m.

♂ ♀ h. [1832, a. 56.

♂ ♀ ♂. 10th. Spurzheim died,
24th Sunday after Trinity.

Venus most brilliant as morning

* ♀ 17 v. [star.

[aged 96.

* ♀ 42, 57 m. Carroll d. 1832,

* ♀ 81, 82 m. * ♀ Uranus.

♂ ♀ h.

25th Sun. after Tr. * ♀ 60, 62,

[♂ ♀.

* ♀ μ, 47, & γ. ♀ stationary.

* ♀ 9, η γ, * ♀ b, c, d, f, g,

[Pleiadum.

* ♀ 136 γ. ♀ stationary.

25th. N. York evacuated, 1783.

26th Sun. after Trin. ♂ ♀ ☉.

* ♀ 83 ☉.

* ♀ Regulus.

* ♀ 59 ♀,

30th. St. Andrew.

♂ at greatest E. elong. 21° 16'.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	5 29m.	6 9 a.	5 35m.	6 9 a.	5 40m.	6 8 a.	5 43m.	6 10 a.	5 46m.	6 14 a.
N. York,	5 27	6 11	5 33	6 11	5 37	6 11	5 41	6 13	5 44	6 15
Wash.	5 25	6 13	5 30	6 14	5 34	6 14	5 38	6 16	5 41	6 19
Charles.	5 17	6 21	5 22	6 22	5 26	6 23	5 29	6 25	5 33	6 28
N. Orl's.	5 13	6 25	5 18	6 26	5 22	6 27	5 25	6 29	5 28	6 33

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 3d day, 1h. A.

Apogee, 31st day, 3h. M.

Perigee, 19th " 0 M.

Phases of the Moon.

New Moon, 5th day, 9h. 52.6m. A. Full Moon, 20th day, 7h. 36.4m. M.
 First Quarter, 13th " 4 40.3 A. Last Quarter, 27th " 11 37.3 M.
 New Moon, January, 1840, 4th day, 4h. 12.1m. A.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Su.	7 10	4 29	7 5	4 34	6 59	4 40	6 44	4 55	6 38	5 0	7 54m	5 24m	3 54m
2	M.	11	29	6	34	7 0	39	45	55	39	0	8 50	6 30	4 50
3	Tu.	12	29	7	34	1	39	45	55	40	0	9 34	7 14	5 34
4	W.	13	29	8	33	2	39	46	55	41	0	10 16	7 56	6 16
5	Th.	14	28	9	33	3	38	47	55	41	0	10 56	8 36	6 56
6	F.	15	28	10	33	4	38	48	55	42	0	11 32	9 12	7 32
7	S.	16	28	11	33	5	38	48	55	43	0	0 9a.	9 49	8 9
8	Su.	7 17	4 28	7 12	4 33	7 6	4 38	6 49	4 55	6 44	5 0	0 42a.	10 22m	8 42m
9	M.	18	28	13	33	7	38	50	55	45	1	1 18	10 58	9 18
10	Tu.	19	28	14	33	8	38	51	55	46	1	1 55	11 36	9 55
11	W.	20	28	15	33	9	38	52	55	47	1	2 36	0 16a.	10 36
12	Th.	21	28	16	33	10	39	52	55	47	1	3 23	1 3	11 23
13	F.	21	28	16	33	10	39	53	55	48	2	4 16	1 56	0 16a.
14	S.	22	28	17	34	11	39	54	55	49	2	5 9	2 49	1 9
15	Su.	7 23	4 28	7 17	4 34	7 12	4 39	6 54	4 56	6 49	5 2	6 11a.	3 51a.	2 11a.
16	M.	24	28	18	34	12	39	55	57	50	2	7 14	4 54	3 14
17	Tu.	24	29	18	34	13	40	55	57	50	3	8 24	5 4	4 24
18	W.	25	29	19	35	13	40	56	57	51	3	9 29	7 9	5 29
19	Th.	25	29	19	35	14	40	56	58	51	3	10 32	8 12	6 32
20	F.	26	30	20	36	14	40	57	58	52	4	11 26	9 6	7 26
21	S.	26	30	20	36	14	41	57	58	52	4	. . .	9 58	8 18
22	Su.	7 27	4 31	7 21	4 37	7 16	4 41	6 58	4 59	6 53	5 4	0 18m	10 46a.	9 6a.
23	M.	27	31	21	37	16	42	58	4 59	53	5	1 6	11 31	9 51
24	Tu.	28	32	22	38	16	43	59	5 0	54	5	1 51	. . .	10 37
25	W.	28	32	22	38	16	43	6 59	0	54	6	2 37	0 17m	11 18
26	Th.	29	33	23	39	17	44	7 0	1	55	6	3 18	0 58	. . .
27	F.	29	34	23	39	17	45	0	2	55	7	4 4	1 44	0 4m
28	S.	29	34	24	40	18	45	1	2	56	8	4 45	2 25	0 45
29	Su.	7 29	4 35	7 24	4 40	7 18	4 46	7 1	5 3	6 56	5 9	5 31m	3 11m	1 31m
30	M.	30	36	25	41	19	47	2	4	57	10	6 29	4 9	2 29
31	Tu.	30	37	25	42	19	48	2	5	57	10	7 38	5 18	3 38

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	Sou. & . h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "
♈	1 21a.	—25 38	1 15a.	—24 41	0 44a.	—23 4	11 50m	—21 8	11 0m	—19 56
♉	8 49m	—7 1	8 46m	—8 36	8 48m	—10 20	8 45	—12 7	8 46	—13 54
♊	2 24a.	—23 53	2 21a.	—23 17	2 17a.	—23 32	2 13a.	—21 38	2 9a.	—20 35
♋	8 30a.	—8 35	8 9a.	—8 15	7 49a.	—7 45	7 30a.	—7 6	7 12a.	—6 22
♌	9 43m	—13 2	9 24m	—13 25	9 5m	—13 47	8 45m	—14 7	8 26m	—14 26
♍	0 5a.	—20 53	11 44	—20 56	11 24	—21 3	11 3	—21 8	10 42	—21 13
♎	6 17	—7 24	5 53a.	—7 33	5 30a.	—7 30	5 7a.	—7 28	4 44a.	—7 23

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c. rises. h. m.	N. York, &c. rises. h. m.	Washington, &c. rises. h. m.	Charleston, &c. rises. h. m.	N. Orleans, &c. rises. h. m.
S.	8 27m.	3 53m	3 51m	2 49m	2 43m	2 43m
2	9 9	3 55	3 53	3 49	3 39	3 39
3	9 52	4 59	4 54	4 50	4 37	4 34
4	10 29	6 3	5 58	5 53	5 35	5 30
5	11 27	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
6	0 13a.	4 29a.	4 37a.	4 44a.	5 5a.	5 16a.
7	1 11	5 23	5 30	5 37	5 59	6 10
S.	2 3a.	6 24a.	6 30a.	6 37a.	6 56a.	7 6a.
9	2 54	7 30	7 35	7 41	7 58	8 8
10	3 43	8 29	8 43	8 47	9 1	9 8
11	4 30	9 49	9 53	9 55	10 4	10 9
12	5 16	10 59	11 1	11 3	11 7	11 11
13	6 1	...	...	...	...	...
14	6 47	0 10m	0 10m	0 11m	0 11m	0 13m
S.	7 36a.	1 22m	1 21m	1 20m	1 16m	1 16m
16	8 29	2 35	2 35	2 33	2 23	2 23
17	9 27	3 59	3 55	3 51	3 37	3 34
18	10 30	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
19	11 36	3 19a.	3 26a.	3 33a.	3 55a.	4 5a.
20	♈	4 25	4 32	4 39	5 1	5 12
21	0 42m.	5 39	5 46	5 52	6 12	6 21
S.	1 44m.	6 58a.	7 4a.	7 9a.	7 25a.	7 33a.
23	2 42	8 16	8 20	8 24	8 36	8 42
24	3 34	9 27	9 30	9 32	9 40	9 44
25	4 20	10 35	10 36	10 37	10 40	10 43
26	5 3	11 39	11 39	11 38	11 38	11 39
27	5 44	...	...	...	...	...
28	6 24	0 42m	0 41m	0 39m	0 34m	0 34m
S.	7 6m.	1 45m	1 42m	1 39m	1 30m	1 29m
30	7 48	2 48	2 44	2 40	2 27	2 24
31	8 34	3 54	3 49	3 43	3 27	3 23

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

♈ ♀. Advent Sunday.
♈ ♀. Beginning of [1st Session of 26th Congress.
5th. Pres. Van Buren b. 1782.
♈ ♀. ♈ ♀.
♈ ♀.
♈ ♂. 2d Sunday in Advent.
♀ stationary.
* ♈, 33 m.
* ♈ 73, 78 m. 13th. ♈ ♀.
16th. Severe cold in Boston, '35.
Washington died, 1799, a. 68.
3d Sunday in Advent.
♀ at great. W. elong. 46° 50'.
16th. Tea dest. in Boston, 1773.
Inf. ♈ ♀. 16th. Great fire in N.
* ♈ 1368. ♈ ♀ ♀. [York, '35.
17th. Bolivar died, 1830.
* ♈ ♀. Winter begins. St.
4th Sun. in Advent. [Thomas.
22d. Landing at Plymouth, 1620.
* ♈ ♀, 49 ♀.
Christmas Day. [1776.
St. Stephen. Battle of Trenton,
* ♈ ♀. St. John.
Innocents.
1st Sunday after Christmas.
♈ ♀.
♈ ♀. Earth nearest the Sun.

ECLIPSES OF THE SUN.

In the year 1839, there will be but two Eclipses, both of which will, of course, be of the Sun. Neither of them will be visible in the United States.

I. Friday March 15th. The Sun totally eclipsed.

Beginning of the General Eclipse, or the Moon's Penumbra first touches the Earth at 6h. 26.2m. M. (Mean Time at Washington), in Lat. $31^{\circ} 17'$ South. Long. $82^{\circ} 38'$ West.

The Total and Central Eclipse begins, or the shadow of the Moon first touches the Earth at 7h. 22.0m. M., in Lat. $32^{\circ} 25'$ South. Long. $96^{\circ} 37'$ West.

The Sun centrally and totally eclipsed, or the meridian at 9h. 1.9m. M., in Lat. $5^{\circ} 59'$ South. Long. $30^{\circ} 13'$ West.

End of the Central Eclipse, or the shadow of the Moon leaves the Earth at 10h. 48.4m. M., in Lat. $25^{\circ} 55'$ North. Long. $32^{\circ} 6'$ East.

The Penumbra of the Moon leaves the Earth, or the General Eclipse ends at 11h. 44.1m. M., in Lat. $27^{\circ} 3'$ North. Long. $18^{\circ} 5'$ East.

This Eclipse will be visible to the greater part of South America and Africa, to a large part of Europe, and of the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. The line of the total Eclipse passes over the centre of South America and of Africa, and the narrowest part of the Atlantic Ocean.

II. Saturday, Sept. 7th. The Sun annularly eclipsed.

The Moon's Penumbra first touches the Earth, or the General Eclipse begins at 2h. 16.0m. A. (Mean Time at Washington), in Lat. $33^{\circ} 15'$ North. Long. $154^{\circ} 29'$ East.

The centre of the Moon's Penumbra first touches the Earth, or the Central Eclipse begins, at 3h. 20.8m. A., in $35^{\circ} 58'$ North. Long. $138^{\circ} 11'$ East.

The Sun centrally eclipsed on the Meridian, at 5h. 6.3m. A., in Lat. $14^{\circ} 49'$ North. Long. $154^{\circ} 8'$ West.

The centre of the Penumbra leaves the Earth, or the central eclipse ends, at 7h. 8.2m. A., in Lat. $20^{\circ} 50'$ South, and Long. $96^{\circ} 55'$ West.

The Moon's Penumbra last touches the Earth, or the General Eclipse ends, at 8h. 13.1m. A., in Lat. $23^{\circ} 34'$ South. Long. $113^{\circ} 29'$ West.

This Eclipse will be visible throughout the North, and in a large part of the South, Pacific Ocean, in the eastern part of Russian Asia, in the Islands of Japan, and in the extreme western part of North America. The line of the annular Eclipse begins on the Island of Nippon, and thence passes nearly across the Pacific Ocean, so that the Eclipse will not be annular in either continent of Asia or America.

OCCULTATIONS IN 1839.

The following table contains a list of those conjunctions of the Moon with planets and stars of not less than the sixth magnitude, which *may* prove to be Occultations in some part of the United States, also the mean time (at Washington) of the true conjunctions in longitude, reckoned according to the manner of astronomers from noon to noon, and the difference of the latitudes of the Moon and stars at the time of conjunction.

The most interesting Occultations during the year, in the United States, will be those of Venus, July 13th; of Uranus, July 1st, September 21st, and November 15th; of Regulus, November 25th, and of the Pleiades, January 23d, July 6th, September 26th, and November 20th. It is hoped they will be carefully observed.

. Those marked with an asterisk will also be Occultations in some part of Europe.

		Conju. in Long.	Star's Name.	Star N. or S.	Star's Mag.			Conju. in Long.	Star's Name.	Star N. or S.	Star's Mag.			
		h. m.						h. m.						
Jan.	1	6 53	43γ ☾	—50	5	Mar.	13	17 36	70 ♉	—68	6			
	*10	15 38	1b ♍	—61	5		16	6 27	71. ♉	—45	4			
		16 26	2A' ♍	—26	5		18	7 30	47 ♑	—30	6			
		16 51	3A' ♍	—18	6			8 16	48. ♑	+ 1	5			
		19 3	6π ♍	—54	3.4		22	11 21	47 Π	—37	6			
	18	6 11	83 h' ♉	—25	6		23	8 7	2 ω' ☾	+ 9	6			
	21	5 57	102 π ♉	—32	6		27	17 56	84 τ Ω	—64	4			
	*22	6 4	27ψ ♑	—43	6		30	13 14	68 i ♍	—52	5			
	23	10 18	9 γ	—39	6		31	15 27	1617 Bai.	—55	6			
		13 43	b Pleiad.	—17	4.5		April	1	12 25	1690 Bai.	—11	6		
	13 45	g "	— 7	5.6	2	14 41		1 b ♍	—44	5				
	13 59	e "	+ 2	5		15 39		2 A' ♍	— 9	5				
	14 11	c "	— 6	5		18 23		6 π ♍	—39	3.4				
	14 13	d "	—32	5	9	15 43		50 ♉	—40	6				
	14 42	25 η γ	—25	3	15	8 38		9 γ	—50	6				
*24	4 50	59 χ γ	—46	6	19	7 38		76 c Π	—14	6				
25	16 39	136 C γ	—55	4.5	20	9 50		43 γ ☾	—46	5				
*26	9 9	49c Auri.	—14	6	*26	9 39		50 ♍	—39	6				
	27	13 16	76 c Π	—12	6	May		5	14 43	25 χ' ♍	—62	5.6		
	28	15 25	43 γ ☾	—46	5			15 27	27 χ' ♍	—33	6			
Feb.	*30	10 4	34 Ω	—21	6			17 50	28 φ ♍	—63	6			
	*3	13 39	50 ♍	—44	6		11	17 27	27 ψ ♑	—54	6			
	20	10 13	59 χ γ	—55	6		27	8 17	630 May.	—20	6			
	22	14 56	49c Auri.	—22	6			10 32	m ♍	—32	6			
	*23	5 47	47 Π	—36	6		29	13 21	γ' ♄	—69	5			
	24	11 16	19 λ ☾	+ 1	6		30	15 27	40 τ ♄	—24	4			
	26	17 20	34 Ω	—20	6		31	12 10	58 ω ♄	—68	6			
	28	14 20	89 H Ω	— 6	6		June	1	11 20	2449 Bai.	—69	6		
March	6	15 58	m ♍	—23	6	8		14 19	47 ♑	—30	6			
	8	18 23	γ' ♄	—51	5	16		8 16	47 e Ω	—73	4			
	10	16 54	60 α ♄	—50	5.6	19		7 58	28 ♍	—56	6			

		Conju. in Long.	Star's Name.	Star N. or S.	Star's Mag.			Conju. in Long.	Star's Name.	Star N. or Mag.	
		h. m.						h. m.			
June	20	8 40	68 i m	—34	5	Sept.	25	16 30	47 q	—57	6
	21	10 53	1617 Bail.	—44	6			17 15	48 e q	—25	5
	23	9 45	1 b m	—47	5		26	7 48	9 g	—73	6
		13 23	6 π m	—42	3.4		*	11 1 b	Pleiad.	—45	4.5
		15 16	630 May.	—15	6		*	11 3 g	"	—38	5.6
July	*30	11 5	42 D m	—57	6	Oct.	*	11 17 e	"	—29	5
	*1	14 11	90 q m	—44	5		*	11 29 c	"	—36	5
		16 46	Uranus.	—37				11 30 d	"	—62	5
		16 50	96 m	—32	6			11 56 η 8		—56	3
	6	13 31	9 g	—57	6		28	11 42	136 C 8	—59	4.5
		16 52	b Pleiad.	—34	4.5		29	17 59	47 π	—16	6
		16 54	g "	—24	5.6			13 4 45 γ' ξ		—65	5
		17 7 e	"	—15	5			14 7 40 40 τ ξ		—26	4
		17 19 c	"	—23	5			17 7 53 49 δ v		—27	3.4
		17 20 d	"	—48	5			23 13 22 64 g q		+ 7	5.6
		17 41	25 η 8	—41	3			24 10 12 59 x 8		—62	6
	8	17 10	136 C 8	—50	4.5			28 15 0 43 γ ☾		—5	5
	13	17 4	47 e Ω	—61	4	Nov.	12	11 14 17 v		—20	6
	*14	21 32	Venus.	—8			14	6 25 42 m		—45	6
	26	9 50	27 x ³ v	—62	6			13 25 57 σ m		—21	5
	27	12 15	33 i m	—18	4.5		*15	4 24 81 m		—37	6
		17 0 42 m		—26	6		*	5 10 82 m		—18	6
		17.33 45 D m		—64	6		*	6 6 Uranus.		—44	
	28	14 22	81 m	—18	6		17	6 47 60 ξ		—52	6
	30	17 10	60 ξ	—38	6		*	7 28 62 ξ		—29	6
		17 52	62 ξ	—15	6		*	7 49 63 δ ξ		—16	5
Aug.	3	13 34	59 x 8	—64	6		*19	8 0 34 μ q		—16	6
	5	16 25	49 c Aur.	—5	6		13 50 47 q		—52	6	
	13	7 13	40 ψ m	—56	5.6		14 34 48 e q		—21	5	
	21	10 51	58 m ξ	—73	6	20	4 32 9 g		—63	6	
	23	11 54	49 δ v	—24	3.4	*	7 37 b Pleiad.		—39	4.5	
	*24	8 25	58 m	—25	6	*	7 39 g "		—29	5.6	
	*25	6 33	96 m	—44	6	*	7 51 e "		—20	5	
	*29	9 9	47 q	—58	6	*	8 2 c "		—28	5	
	*10	6 48 e q		—26	5		8 4 d "		—54	5	
	Sept.	*2	12 35	47 π	—17	6	*	8 28 η 8		—48	3
9		7 45	28 m	—30	6		9 5 f Pleiad.		—57	5	
13		9 38	1 b m	—25	5		9 7 h "		—62	5.6	
14		6 28	τ m	—51	3.4	*22	5 37 136 C 8		—40	4.5	
*20		6 54	33 i m	—18	4.5	25	15 10 83 ☾		—24	6	
		11 33	42 m	—28	6	26	15 17 Regulus		—47	1	
		12 5 45 D m		—66	6	27	18 10 59 c Ω		—13	5.6	
*21		8 24	81 m	—20	6	Dec.	11	7 37 33 i m		—52	4.5
		9 9	82 m	—1	6		12	7 13 73 i m		—21	4
		12 18	Uranus.	—38				8 19 78 m		—12	6
		14 2 90 q m		—58	5		19	16 50 136 C 8		—36	4.5
		16 30	96 m	—45	6		*21	9 41 77 x π		—39	4
23		9 0	60 ξ	—44	6		24	12 5 47 e Ω		—17	4
*		9 40	62 ξ	—22	6		*	13 29 49 Ω		—37	6
*10		0 63 δ ξ		—7	5		27	16 47 40 ψ m		—28	5.6
*25		10 28	34 μ q	—20	6						

ECLIPSES OF THE SATELLITES OF JUPITER IN 1839,

Visible throughout or in some part of the United States, in Mean Time for the Meridian of Greenwich, reckoned, according to the manner of astronomers, from noon to noon.

	d.	h.	m.	s.		Sat.		d.	h.	m.	s.		Sat.
Jan.	4	23	53	49	Im.	1	April	26	20	4	31	Em.	3
"	6	18	22	12		1	"	26	13	52	54		1
"	7	20	7	55		2	May	1	15	46	42		2
"	13	20	15	34		1	"	1	21	18	30		1
"	14	22	41	6		2	"	2	21	27	54	Im.	3
"	20	22	8	54		1	"	3	15	47	5	Em.	1
"	22	16	40	36	Em.	3	"	8	18	23	12		2
"	28	0	2	16	Im.	1	"	10	17	41	21		1
"	29	17	52	39		3	"	12	12	9	54		1
"	29	18	30	34		1	"	17	19	35	40		1
"	29	20	37	12	Em.	3	"	19	14	4	16		1
Feb.	1	17	4	31	Im.	2	"	26	12	54	40		2
"	5	20	23	56		1	"	26	15	58	40		1
"	5	21	50	9		3	"	31	13	23	50	Im.	3
"	6	0	33	53	Em.	3	"	31	15	54	58	Em.	3
"	8	19	38	9	Im.	2	June	2	15	31	40		2
"	12	22	17	20		1	"	2	17	53	8		1
"	14	16	45	44		1	"	7	17	23	10	Im.	3
"	15	22	12	0		2	"	9	18	8	48	Em.	2
"	20	0	10	47		1	"	11	14	16	18		1
"	21	18	39	11		1	"	16	18	23	32	Im.	2
"	26	14	3	18		2	"	18	16	10	51	Em.	1
"	28	20	32	41		1	"	25	18	5	25		1
March	2	15	1	2		1	"	27	12	34	3		1
"	5	16	37	43		2	"	27	12	42	27		2
"	6	13	41	44		3	July	4	12	57	53	Im.	2
"	6	16	22	16	Em.	3	"	4	14	28	39	Em.	1
"	7	22	26	15	Im.	1	"	4	15	19	44		2
"	9	16	54	38		1	"	11	15	35	23	Im.	2
"	12	19	12	26		2	"	11	16	23	15	Em.	1
"	13	17	39	19		3	"	13	13	18	22	Im.	3
"	16	18	48	18		1	"	13	15	45	2	Em.	3
"	18	13	16	46		1	"	20	12	46	28		1
"	19	21	47	22		2	"	27	14	41	1		1
"	20	21	37	11		3	"	29	12	29	24		2
"	23	11	4	41		2	"	29	12	29	24		2
"	23	20	42	3		1	Aug.	5	15	6	24		2
"	25	15	10	33		1	"	12	12	58	45		1
"	30	13	40	1		2	"	19	14	53	15		1
"	30	22	35	54		1	"	25	13	11	54	Im.	3
April	1	17	4	25		1	"	30	12	15	17	Em.	2
"	3	8	24	28		1	Sept.	4	13	10	43		1
"	6	18	40	28	Em.	2	"	20	11	28	1		1
"	8	21	7	50		1	Oct.	22	0	48	33	Im.	1
"	10	15	36	17		1	Dec.	1	22	4	11	Em.	3
"	11	12	9	2		3	"	3	23	6	37	Im.	2
"	13	21	16	7		2	"	7	22	0	42		1
"	17	17	30	16		1	"	9	0	48	29		3
"	18	16	7	1		3	"	11	0	40	5		2
"	19	11	58	48		1	"	17	21	4	21		1
"	24	13	10	27		2	"	24	22	57	56		1
"	24	19	24	20		1							

EPHEMERIS OF GAMBART'S COMET,

About the Time of the Perihelion Passage in the Year 1839.

At Greenwich Mean Midnight.

Date.	Apparent Right Ascension.			Apparent Declination.	Logarithm of the Distance from the		Meridian Passage.
					Earth.	Sun.	
1839.	h.	m.	s.	°			h. m.
April 29	1	38	36	N. 16	0.3959	0.1803	23 9.2
May 3	1	50	37	17	0.3879	0.1682	23 5.5
7	2	3	8	18	0.3798	0.1558	23 2.3
11	2	16	11	18	0.3717	0.1430	22 59.7
15	2	29	47	19	0.3635	0.1300	22 57.5
19	2	43	59	20	0.3553	0.1167	22 56.1
23	2	58	47	21	0.3472	0.1031	22 55.2
27	3	14	11	21	0.3392	0.0893	22 54.9
31	3	30	15	22	0.3314	0.0753	22 55.2
June 4	3	46	58	22	0.3238	0.0613	22 56.3
8	4	4	19	22	0.3165	0.0472	22 57.9
12	4	22	18	23	0.3096	0.0333	23 0.2
16	4	40	52	23	0.3031	0.0196	23 3.1
20	4	59	59	23	0.2971	0.0064	23 6.4
24	5	19	34	23	0.2916	9.9937	23 10.3
28	5	39	33	22	0.2869	9.9820	23 14.5
July 2	5	59	51	22	0.2828	9.9713	23 19.1
6	6	20	20	21	0.2795	9.9621	23 23.8
10	6	40	56	20	0.2770	9.9545	23 28.6
14	7	1	31	19	0.2752	9.9487	23 33.4
18	7	21	59	18	0.2743	9.9451	23 38.1
22	7	42	15	17	0.2742	9.9437	23 42.6
26	8	2	13	15	0.2750	9.9445	23 46.8
30	8	21	48	14	0.2766	9.9476	23 50.5
Aug. 3	8	40	58	12	0.2790	9.9528	23 53.9
7	8	59	39	11	0.2822	9.9600	23 56.7
11	9	17	51	9	0.2861	9.9689	23 59.1
15	9	35	31	7	0.2906	9.9792	0 0.5
19	9	52	40	6	0.2958	9.9907	0 2.0
23	10	9	16	4	0.3015	0.0031	0 2.9
27	10	25	21	2	0.3077	0.0162	0 3.3
31	10	40	56	1	0.3144	0.0298	0 3.2
Sept. 4	10	56	1	S. 0	0.3214	0.0437	0 2.5
8	11	10	37	2	0.3286	0.0577	0 1.4
12	11	24	45	3	0.3361	0.0718	23 59.3
16	11	38	28	5	0.3437	0.0858	23 57.2
20	11	51	45	6	0.3514	0.0996	23 54.7
24	12	4	39	7	0.3591	0.1132	23 51.8
28	12	17	10	8	0.3668	0.1266	23 48.5
Oct. 2	12	29	20	10	0.3744	0.1397	23 44.8
6	12	41	11	11	0.3819	0.1526	23 40.9
10	15	52	42	12	0.3892	0.1651	23 36.6
14	13	3	56	13	0.3964	0.1773	23 32.0
18	13	14	51	14	0.4033	0.1891	23 27.1
22	13	25	30	15	0.4100	0.2007	23 22.0
26	13	35	53	16	0.4164	0.2119	23 16.6
30	13	46	1	16	0.4226	0.2229	23 10.9
Nov. 3	13	55	56	S. 17	0.4284	0.2335	23 5.0

The above Ephemeris of Gambart's Comet was deduced from the following Elements of its Orbit, computed by Professor Santini of Padua, (*Astronomische Nachrichten*, Vol. XII., p. 114.) Perihelion passage, 1839, July 23d, .0391. Mean Time at Padua.

Logarithm of Semi-Axis Major,	. . . . .	0.5483436
Angle of Eccentricity,	. . . . .	48 43 17
Inclination of the Orbit,	. . . . .	13 12 24
Longitude of the Node,	. . . . .	110 6 16
Longitude of the Perihelion,	. . . . .	248 13 19
Mean Daily Siderial Motion,	. . . . .	553''.9384
Motion Direct.		

Position and Magnitude of the Rings of Saturn, according to Bessel and Struve, for every fortieth day in the year.

Th. M.		a.	b.	p.	l.	l'.
M. T. at Washington.						
1839.	January 1	34.75	+15.12	+3 55.0	+25 47.8	+25 16.5
	February 10	36.53	16.04	4 21.2	26 2.8	25 27.9
	March 22	39.01	17.13	4 30.0	26 2 5	25 38.6
	May 1	41.12	17.95	4 19.6	25 52.8	25 48.7
	June 10	41.53	17.98	3 57.9	25 39.0	25 57.8
	July 20	39.97	17.22	3 41.0	25 31.3	26 6.4
	August 29	37.49	16.24	3 41.7	25 40.8	26 14.2
	October 8	35.32	15.53	4 1.4	26 5 2	26 21.0
	November 17	34.14	15.24	4 33.2	26 30.4	26 27.3
	December 27	34.21	15.38	5 7.3	26 43.6	26 32.7

- a denotes the semitransverse axis of the rings.
- b " " semiconjugate axis of the rings, positive when their northern surface is visible, negative when their southern.
- p " " inclination of the northern semiconjugate axis of the rings to the circle of declination; + when East, — when West.
- l " " angle of elevation of the Earth above the plane of the rings, as seen from Saturn; + when North, — when South.
- l' " " elevation of the Sun above the plane of the rings as seen from Saturn; + when North, — when South.

*. It has been recently discovered, that Saturn is not placed exactly in the centre of the rings. This singular circumstance was for some time considered an optical illusion, caused by the shadow of the planet on the rings; but Professor Struve has ascertained, with the celebrated Dorpat telescope, that the rings are actually eccentric. The eccentricity is, however, too small to be perceived by any other than the very best and most powerful telescopes.

A Table, showing the Mean Time (at Washington) of the greatest Libration of the Moon's apparent Disc.

1839.	d.	h.	m.		1839.	d.	h.	m.		1839.	d.	h.	m.	
Jan.	12	23	53	NE.	May	17	14	26	NW.	Sept.	18	8	53	NE.
	27	7	17	NW.	June	1	22	32	NE.		30	21	9	NW.
Feb.	9	19	20	NE.		14	16	55	NW.	Oct.	16	14	21	NE.
	22	14	11	NW.		28	12	3	NE.		28	18	11	NW.
Mar.	9	23	24	NE.	July	12	11	39	NW.	Nov.	13	21	35	NE.
	22	4	56	NW.		25	0	55	NE.		26	0	16	NW.
April	7	5	29	NE.	Aug.	8	15	47	NW.	Dec.	11	23	30	NE.
	19	8	42	NW.		21	10	19	NE.		24	7	24	NW.
May	5	8	4	NE.	Sept.	3	23	49	NW.					

“ The Moon's Libration is here supposed to take place in the plane of her orbit; and by the time of the greatest Libration of her apparent Disc is to be understood the instant at which, to an observer at the centre of the Earth, the variation of the Disc from its mean state has attained its maximum. The right-hand column indicates the quadrant of the Moon's Disc in which the Libration takes place, and in which the greatest change of the Moon's surface will become visible.”

A Table, showing the illuminated Portion of the Discs of Venus and Mars.

The numbers in this table are the versed sines of that portion of the Discs, which, to an observer on the Earth, will appear to be illuminated; the apparent diameter of the planets at the time being considered 1.0.

To a spectator on the Earth, Mars appears most brilliant when nearest the Earth, that is, when in opposition to the Sun; but Venus when her elongation is about 45° and she is approaching or receding from, her inferior conjunction. She will, therefore, this year appear most brilliant, in the evening about the 30th of August, and in the morning about the 11th of November, about which times she may be seen by the naked eye without much difficulty, amidst the brightest sunshine.

The opposition of Mars will happen this year on the 12th of March.

1839.		Venus.	Mars.	1839.		Venus.	Mars.
January	15	0.994	0.924	July	15	0.554	0.883
February	14	0.973	0.972	August	15	0.377	0.894
March	15	0.936	0.999	September	15	0.120	0.911
April	15	0.876	0.953	October	15	0.031	0.928
May	15	0.794	0.904	November	15	0.299	0.946
June	15	0.685	0.883	December	15	0.496	0.962

*LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN THE UNITED STATES, &c., WITH THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The Longitudes are reckoned from Greenwich.

The Capitals (Seats of Government) of the States and Territories are designated by Italic Letters.

The *Latitude* of those places, which are marked with a *, has been determined by the Editor, from actual observations, recently made by himself, and may be relied on within a few seconds. The *Latitude* of the places marked with a † has recently been ascertained by others, and communicated for publication.

The *Longitude* of the places marked with a * was computed by the Editor from the observations on the Annular Eclipse of the Sun in February, 1831, after correction for the errors of the Moon's place, as given by the tables of Damoiseau. The *Longitude* of those marked with a † was determined by the Editor, by chronometers, by comparing the place in question with Washington, the University of Virginia, Philadelphia, or Boston; the position of which is supposed to be correctly ascertained.

The Latitude and Longitude of very many of the places in the following table, where no recent observations have been made, are to be considered only as rough approximations.

		Latitude North.	Longitude, West,		Dist. from Wash'n.
			in degrees.	in time.	
				h. m. s.	miles.
<i>Albany</i> (Capitol),	N. Y.	*42 39 3	73 44 49	4 54 59.3	376
Alexandria,	D. C.	38 49	77 4	5 8 16	6
Amherst (Col. Chapel),	Mass.	*42 22 13	†73 31 36	†4 50 6.4	383
<i>Annapolis</i> ,	Md.	39 58 35	76 33	5 6 12	37
Auburn,	N. Y.	42 55	76 28	5 5 52	339
Augusta,	Ga.	33 28	81 54	5 27 36	580
<i>Augusta</i> (State House),	Me.	*44 18 43	69 50	4 39 20	505
Baltimore (Bat. Mon't),	Md.	*39 17 13	†76 37 50	†5 6 31.3	38
Bangor (Court House),	Me.	*44 47 50	68 47	4 35 8	661
Barnstable (New C. H.),	Mass.	*41 42 7	†70 18 35	†4 41 14.4	406
Batavia,	N. Y.	42 59	78 13	5 12 52	370
Beaufort (Arsenal),	S. C.	*32 25 57	†80 41 23	†5 22 45.6	629
<i>Boston</i> (State House),	Mass.	*42 21 22.7	71 4 9	4 44 16.6	422
Bridgeport, (Bapt. Ch.)	Conn.	41 10 30	73 11 46	4 52 47	284
Bristol (Episcopal Ch.),	R. I.	*41 40 3	†71 17 19	†4 45 9.3	409
Brooklyn (Navy Yard),	N. Y.	40 41 50	*73 59 30	*4.55 58	227
Brunswick (College),	Me.	43 53 0	69 55 1	4 39 40.1	558
Buffalo,	N. Y.	42 53	78 55	5 15 40	376
Cambridge (1st Con. Ch.),	Ms.	*42 22 21.3	†71 7 38	†4 44 30.5	431
Camden,	S. C.	34 17	80 33	5 23 12	457
Canandaigua,	N. Y.	42 54	77 17	5 9 8	336
Cape Cod (Light House),	Mass.	*42 2 22	†70 4 9	†4 40 16.5	507

* See the remarks on this table in the Preliminary Observations.

	Latitude North.	Longitude, West, in degrees.	Longitude, West, in time.	Dist. from Wash'n.
	° ' "	° ' "	h. m. s.	miles.
Charleston (St. Mich's Ch.) S.C.	*32 46 33	†79 37 27	†5 19 49.8	544
Charlestown (Navy Y'd), Mass.	42 22	71 3 23	4 44 14.2	432
Chicago, Il.	42 0	87 35	5 50 2	768
Cincinnati (Fort Wash.), Ohio,	†39 5 54	84 27	5 37 48	497
Columbia, S. C.	33 57	81 7	5 24 28	588
Columbus, Ohio,	39 47	83 3	5 22 12	396
Concord (State House), N. H.	*43 12 29	71 29	4 45 56	474
Dedham (1st Cong. Ch.), Mass.	*42 14 52	†71 10 49	†4 44 42.3	422
Detroit, Mich.	42 24	82 58	5 21 52	528
Dorchester (Ast. Obs.), Mass.	†42 19 18	*71 4 19	*4 44 17.2	422
Dover, Del.	39 10	75 30	5 2 0	174
Dover, N. H.	43 13	70 54	4 43 36	490
Easton (Court House), Md.	*38 46 10	76 8	5 4 32	80
Eastport, Me.	44 54	66 56	4 27 44	778
Edenton, N. C.	36 0	77 7	5 28 28	264
Exeter, N. H.	42 58	70 55	4 43 40	474
Frankfort, Ky.	38 14	84 40	5 28 40	561
Fredericksburg, Va.	38 34	77 38	5 10 32	36
Frederickton, N. B.	46 3	66 45	4 27 0	
Frederickstown, Md.	39 24	77 18	5 9 12	43
Georgetown, S. C.	33 21	79 17	5 17 8	482
Gloucester (Univ. Ch.), Mass.	*42 36 44	†70 40 19	†4 42 41.3	462
Greenfield (2d Con. Ch.), Mass.	*42 35 16	†72 36 32	†4 50 26	386
Hagerstown, Md.	39 37	77 35	5 10 20	68
Halifax, N. S.	†44 39 20	*63 36 40	*4 14 26.7	936
Hallowell, Me.	44 17	69 50	4 39 30	588
Harrisburg, Pa.	40 16	76 50	5 7 20	116
Hartford (State House), Conn.	*41 45 59	†72 40 45	†4 50 43	235
Holmes's Hole (Windmill), Ms.	*41 27 15	†70 36 38	†4 42 26.5	457
Hudson, N. Y.	42 14	73 46	4 55 4	245
Huntsville, Ala.	34 36	86 57	5 47 48	726
Indianapolis, Ind.	39 55	86 5	5 44 20	572
Jackson, M'pi.	32 23	90 8	6 0 32	1625
Jefferson, M'ri.	38 35	92 8	6 8 32	980
Key West, Fa.	†24 33 30	81 52 30	5 27 30	
Kingston, U. C.	44 8	76 40	5 6 40	456
Knoxville, Tenn.	36 59	83 54	5 35 26	516
Lancaster, Pa.	40 2 36	76 20 33	5 5 22.2	109
Lexington, Ky.	38 6	84 18	5 37 12	524
Little Rock, Ark.	34 40	22 12	6 8 48	1068
Lockport, N. Y.	43 11	78 46	5 15 4	408
Louisville, Ky.	38 3	85 30	5 42 0	580
Lowell (St. Ann's Ch.), Mass.	*42 38 48	†71 18 57	†4 45 15.8	428
Lynchburg, Va.	37 36	79 22	5 17 28	198
Lynn, Mass.	42 28	70 57	4 43 48	441
Marblehead, Mass.	42 38	70 52	4 43 28	450
Middletown, Conn.	41 34	72 59	4 50 26	326
Milledgeville, Ga.	33 7	83 20	5 33 20	642
Mobile, Ala.	30 48	88 11	5 52 44	1933
Montpelier, Vt.	44 17	72 26	4 50 24	824
Monomoy Point light, Mass.	*41 33 31	†70 0 5	†4 40 0.4	500

		Latitude North.	Longitude, West,		Dist. from Wash'n.
			in degrees.	in time.	
		° ' "	° ' "	h. m. s.	miles.
Montreal,	L. C.	45 31	73 35	4 54 20	601
Nantucket (S'th Tower), Mass.		*41 16 56	†70 6 12	†4 40 24.8	490
Nashville (University), Tenn.		†36 9 38	*86 49 3	*5 47 16.2	714
Natchez (Castle), . . .	M'pi.	31 34	91 24 42	6 5 38.8	1146
Newark,	N. J.	40 45	74 10	4 56 40	216
New Bedford (Mar's' Ch.) Mass.		*41 38 7	†70 55 49	†4 43 43.3	439
Newbern,	N. C.	35 20	77 3	5 8 20	337
Newburg,	N. Y.	41 31	74 1	4 56 4	282
Newburyport, (2d Pres. C.), Ms.		*42 43 32	†70 52 47	†4 43 31.1	466
Newcastle,	Del.	39 40	75 23	5 2 8	103
New Haven (College), Conn.		†41 17 58	72 57 46	4 51 51.1	301
New London,	Conn.	41 22	72 9	4 48 26	354
New Orleans (City Hall), La.		†29 57 46	*90 6 49	*6 0 27.3	1208
Newport, (State House), R. I.		†41 28 20	71 21 14	4 45 24.9	403
New York (City Hall), N. Y.		40 42 40	*74 1 8	*4 56 4.6	226
Norfolk, (Farmer's Bank), Va.		*36 50 50	†76 18 47	†5 5 15.1	217
Northampton (1st C. Ch.) Mass.		*42 19 8	*†72 38 21	*†4 50 33.4	376
Norwich,	Conn.	41 33	72 7	4 48 28	362
Pensacola,	Fa.	30 28	87 12	5 48 48	1050
Petersburg,	Va.	37 13 54	77 20	5 9 20	144
Philadelphia (Ind'ce H.), Pa.		*39 56 59	*75 10 59	*5 0 43.9	136
Pittsburgh,	Pa.	40 32	80 2	5 20 8	223
Pittsfield (1st Con. Ch.), Mass.		*42 26 55	†73 16 5	†4 53 4.3	380
Plattsburgh,	N. Y.	44 42	73 26	4 53 44	539
Plymouth (Court H.), Mass.		*41 57 28	†70 40 28	†4 42 41.9	439
Portland (Town H.), . .	Me.	*43 39 26	70 20 30	4 41 22	542
Portsmouth (Unit. Ch.), N. H.		*43 4 35	†70 45 50	†4 43 3.3	491
Poughkeepsie,	N. Y.	41 41	73 55	4 56 40	301
Princeton,	N. J.	40 22	74 35	4 56 20	177
Providence (Univ. Hall), R. I.		*41 49 32	†71 24 48	†4 45 39.2	394
Quebec, (Citadel), . .	L. C.	†46 49 12	71 16	4 45 4	781
Raleigh,	N. C.	35 47	78 48	5 15 12	286
Richmond, (Capitol), Va.		*37 32 17	†77 26 28	†5 9 49.9	122
Rochester (R'r House), N. Y.		*43 8 17	77 51	5 11 24	361
Sable (Cape),	Fa.	24 50	81 15	5 25 0	
Sackett's Harbour, . .	N. Y.	43 55	76 57	5 3 48	407
Saco,	Me.	43 31	70 26	4 41 44	528
St. Augustine,	Fa.	29 48 30	81 35	5 26 20	841
St. Louis,	M'ri.	38 36	89 36	5 58 24	856
Salem, (E. I. M. Hall), Mass.		*42 31 19	†70 53 57	†4 43 35.8	446
Sandwich (1st Con. Ch.) Mass.		*41 45 31	†70 30 27	†4 42 2	466
Savannah (Exchange), Ga.		*32 4 56	†81 7 9	†5 24 28.6	662
Schenectady,	N. Y.	42 48	73 55	4 55 40	391
Springfield,	Il.	39 48	89 33	5 58 12	801
Springfield (Court H.), Mass.		*42 6 1	†72 35 47	†4 50 23.2	357
Stratford,	Conn.	†41 11 7	73 8 45	4 52 35	287
Tallahassee,	Fa.	30 28	84 36	5 38 24	896
Taunton (Trin. Con. Ch.) Mass.		*41 54 8	†71 6 6	†4 44 24.3	415
Toronto or York, . . .	U. C.	43 33	79 20	5 17 20	500
Trenton,	N. J.	40 14	74 39	4 58 36	166
Troy,	N. Y.	42 44	73 40	4 54 40	383

		Latitude North.	Longitude, West,		Dist. from Wash'n.
			in degrees.	in time.	
		° ' "	° ' "	h. m. s.	miles.
<i>Tuscaloosa</i> ,	Ala.	33 12 "	87 42 "	5 50 48	528
University of Virginia,	Va.	† 38 2 3	* 78 31 29	* 5 14 5.9	124
Utica (Dutch Church),	N. Y.	* 43 6 49	75 13	5 0 32	288
Vandalia,	Il.	38 50	89 2	5 55 8	731
Vevay,	Ind.	38 45	84 50	5 39 56	555
Vincennes,	Ind.	38 43	87 25	5 49 40	608
WASHINGTON (Capitol),	D. C.	* 38 52 54	* 77 1 48	* 5 9 7.2	
Washington,	M'pi.	31 36	91 20	6 5 20	1168
Wheeling,	Va.	40 7	80 42	5 22 48	254
Williamstown (Con. Ch.)	Mass.	* 42 42 51	† 73 13 20	† 4 52 53.3	486
Wilmington,	Del.	39 41	75 28	5 1 52	105
Wilmington,	N. C.	34 11	78 10	5 12 40	416
Worcester (Ant. Hall),	Mass.	* 42 16 13	† 71 48 10	† 4 47 12.7	384
York,	Me.	43 10 0	70 40	4 42 40	500
York,	Pa.	39 58	76 40	5 5 40	87

INCREASE OF SIDEREAL TIME IN MEAN SOLAR HOURS, &c.

Hours.	Increase.	Min.	Incr.	Min.	Incr.	Sec.	Incr.	Sec.	Incr.
	m. sec.		sec.		sec.		sec.		sec.
1	0 9.567	1	0.164	31	5.093	1	0.003	31	0.006
2	19.713	2	329	32	257	2	006	32	006
3	29.569	3	493	33	421	3	008	33	009
4	39.426	4	657	34	585	4	011	34	009
5	49.283	5	821	35	750	5	014	35	006
6	59.139	6	986	36	914	6	016	36	009
7	1 8.995	7	1.150	37	6.078	7	019	37	101
8	18.852	8	314	38	242	8	022	38	104
9	28.708	9	479	39	407	9	025	39	107
10	38.565	10	643	40	571	10	027	40	110
11	48.421	11	807	41	735	11	030	41	112
12	58.279	12	971	42	900	12	033	42	115
13	2 8.134	13	2.136	43	7.064	13	036	43	119
14	17.991	14	300	44	228	14	038	44	121
15	27.847	15	464	45	392	15	041	45	125
16	37.704	16	629	46	557	16	044	46	126
17	47.560	17	793	47	721	17	047	47	129
18	57.417	18	957	48	885	18	049	48	131
19	3 7.273	19	3.121	49	8.050	19	052	49	134
20	17.130	20	286	50	214	20	055	50	137
21	26.986	21	450	51	378	21	058	51	140
22	36.842	22	614	52	542	22	060	52	142
23	46.699	23	778	53	707	23	063	53	145
24	56.555	24	943	54	871	24	066	54	148
Daily accelera- tion of a star in passing the meridian. m. sec. 3 55.9085		25	4.107	55	9.035	25	069	55	151
		26	271	56	192	26	071	56	153
		27	435	57	354	27	074	57	156
		28	600	58	528	28	077	58	159
		29	764	59	692	29	079	59	162
		30	928	60	857	30	082	60	164

At mean noon at Greenwich.

JANUARY.				FEBRUARY.			
D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.		D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.	
1	16 17.30	1 10.81	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 1st, 23° 27' & 45.56''; 11th, 45.67''; 21st, 45.93''; 31st, 46.07''. Horizontal Parallax. 1st, 8.72''; 11th, 8.73''; 21st, 8.71''; 31st, 8.70''.	2	16 14.70	1 7.92	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 10th, 23° 27' & 46.10''; 20th, 46.31''. Horizontal Parallax. 10th, 8.69''; 20th, 8.67''.
3	17.29	10.71		4	14.38	7.69	
5	17.28	10.61		6	14.06	7.46	
7	17.19	10.49		8	13.69	7.23	
9	17.12	10.35		10	13.33	7.01	
11	17.02	10.19		12	12.95	6.80	
13	16.91	10.03		14	12.56	6.59	
15	16.78	9.86		16	12.16	6.39	
17	16.62	9.66		18	11.78	6.18	
19	16.44	9.46		20	11.29	5.98	
21	16.25	9.26		22	10.84	5.79	
23	16.04	9.06		24	10.38	5.61	
25	15.81	8.83		26	9.91	5.44	
27	15.56	8.60		28	9.43	5.28	
29	15.29	8.38		30	8.94	5.13	
31	15.00	8.16					
D.	Declination South.	Equat. of T. to be added to Appar. Time. m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. s.	D.	Declination South.	Equat. of T. to be added to Appar. Time. m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.
1	23 2 59.7	3 43.22	18 41 48.61	1	17 12 29.2	13 52.34	20 44 1.00
2	22 57 56.8	4 11.44	45 45.17	2	16 55 22.1	14 0.02	47 58.45
3	22 52 27.4	4 39.33	49 41.78	3	16 37 57.2	14 6.89	51 55.01
4	22 46 30.8	5 6.86	53 38.39	4	16 20 14.9	14 12.96	55 51.56
5	22 40 7.1	5 34.01	57 34.84	5	16 2 15.6	14 18.23	59 48.11
6	22 33 16.4	6 0.73	19 1 31.40	6	15 43 59.6	14 22.71	21 3 44.66
7	22 25 59.0	6 27.01	5 27.95	7	15 25 27.4	14 26.39	7 41.22
8	22 18 15.0	6 52.92	9 24.50	8	15 6 39.4	14 29.28	11 37.78
9	22 10 4.7	7 18.12	13 21.06	9	14 47 36.1	14 31.40	15 34.24
10	22 1 26.2	7 42.91	17 17.62	10	14 28 17.8	14 32.74	19 30.90
11	21 52 25.9	8 7.15	19 21 14.18	11	14 8 44.9	14 33.31	21 23 27.46
12	21 42 58.0	8 30.82	25 10.74	12	13 48 58.0	14 33.11	27 24.02
13	21 33 4.8	8 53.89	29 7.30	13	13 28 57.4	14 32.14	31 20.58
14	21 22 46.6	9 16.31	33 3.87	14	13 8 43.7	14 30.42	35 17.13
15	21 12 3.7	9 39.09	37 0.43	15	12 48 17.1	14 27.96	39 13.68
16	21 0 56.3	9 59.20	40 56.99	16	12 27 38.3	14 24.76	43 10.23
17	20 49 24.9	10 19.61	44 53.55	17	12 6 47.5	14 20.83	47 6.78
18	20 37 29.8	10 39.31	48 50.10	18	11 45 45.3	14 16.17	51 3.23
19	20 25 11.3	10 58.25	52 46.66	19	11 24 32.0	14 10.79	54 59.89
20	20 12 29.8	11 16.45	56 43.21	20	11 3 8.1	14 4.74	58 56.44
21	19 59 25.5	11 33.88	20 0 39.76	21	10 41 34.1	13 57.99	22 2 53.00
22	19 45 59.0	11 50.53	4 36.31	22	10 19 50.3	13 50.57	6 49.56
23	19 32 10.5	12 6.37	8 32.87	23	9 57 57.2	13 42.50	10 46.12
24	19 18 0.4	12 21.42	12 29.43	24	9 35 55.2	13 33.79	14 42.68
25	19 3 29.1	12 35.65	16 25.99	25	9 13 44.5	13 24.48	18 39.24
26	18 48 37.1	12 49.07	20 22.55	26	8 51 25.8	13 14.57	22 35.79
27	18 23 24.7	13 1.65	24 19.12	27	8 28 59.4	13 4.06	26 32.35
28	18 17 52.2	13 13.43	28 16.68	28	8 6 25.5	12 53.01	30 29.90
29	18 2 0.0	13 24.38	32 12.24	29	7 43 44.5	12 41.42	34 25.45
30	17 45 48.5	13 34.51	36 8.80				
31	17 29 18.1	13 43.84	40 5.35				

At mean noon at Greenwich.

MARCH.				APRIL.			
D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. Horizontal Parallax. 2d, 23° 27' & 46.56"; 12th, 46.52"; 22d, 46.46". 3d, 8.65"; 12th, 8.63"; 22d, 8.60".	D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. gm. sec.	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. Horizontal Parallax. 1st, 23° 27' & 40.51"; 11th, 46.44"; 21st, 46.19". 1st, 8.69"; 11th, 8.63"; 21st, 8.63".
2	16 8.94	1 5.18		1	16 0.89	1 4.24	
4	8.45	4.99		3	0.34	4.28	
6	7.94	4.86		5	15 59.79	4.33	
8	7.43	4.75		7	59.24	4.39	
10	6.91	4.64		9	59.69	4.45	
12	6.38	4.54		11	58.14	4.53	
14	5.84	4.46		13	57.60	4.63	
16	5.30	4.39		15	57.07	4.71	
18	4.76	4.33		17	56.55	4.82	
20	4.22	4.28		19	56.03	4.93	
22	3.67	4.24		21	55.51	5.05	
24	3.11	4.23		23	55.00	5.19	
26	2.56	4.21		25	54.49	5.32	
28	2.00	4.21		27	53.99	5.46	
30	1.45	4.22		29	53.51	5.61	
32	0.89	4.24		31	53.04	5.76	
D.	Declination South.	Equat. of T. to be added to Appar. Time. m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.	D.	Declination North.	Equat. of T. add to App. till 16th. m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.
1	7 43 44.5	12 41.42	22 34 26.45	1	4 23 16.0	4 5.29	0 36 38.00
2	7 20 56.9	12 29.33	38 22.00	2	4 46 23.8	3 46.97	40 35 13
3	6 59 3.0	12 16.74	42 18.65	3	5 9 23.7	3 23.77	44 31.71
4	6 36 3.1	12 3.63	46 15.10	4	5 32 22.9	3 10.74	43 23.27
5	6 11 57.7	11 50.18	50 11.65	5	5 55 14.8	2 52.83	52 21.53
6	5 48 47.0	11 36.24	54 8.20	6	6 17 59.7	2 35.21	56 21.39
7	5 25 31.6	11 21.99	58 4.76	7	6 40 38.8	2 17.76	1 0 17.34
8	5 2 11.6	11 7.18	23 2 1.32	8	7 3 11.2	2 0.52	4 14.39
9	4 38 47.3	10 52.10	6 57.89	9	7 25 36.6	1 43.54	8 11.06
10	4 15 19.5	19 36.65	9 54.44	10	7 47 54.5	1 26.82	12 7.62
11	3 51 48.6	10 20.89	23 13 50.99	11	8 10 4.6	1 10.38	1 16 4.18
12	3 28 14.5	10 4.80	17 47.55	12	8 32 6.6	0 54.22	20 0.71
13	3 4 38.1	9 49.43	21 44.10	13	8 54 0.0	0 38 37	23 37.25
14	2 40 59.5	9 31.77	25 40.66	14	9 15 44.6	0 22.83	27 53.51
15	2 17 19.3	9 14.86	29 37.20	15	9 37 20.0	+0 7 64	31 50.26
16	1 53 37.8	8 57.70	33 33.75	16	9 59 45.8	-0 7.23	35 46.32
17	1 29 55.3	8 40.32	37 30.30	17	10 20 1.6	0 21.73	39 43.47
18	1 6 12.4	8 22.73	41 26.85	18	10 41 7.2	0 35.88	43 40.04
19	0 42 29.2	8 4.94	45 23.40	19	11 2 3.1	0 49.65	47 36.00
20	0 18 46.4	7 46.98	49 19.96	20	11 22 46.1	1 3.03	51 33.18
21	North.			21	11 43 18.7	1 16.00	1 55 29.71
22	0 4 55.8	7 28.86	23 53 16.52	22	12 3 39.6	1 28.56	59 28.27
23	0 28 37.0	7 10.61	57 13.08	23	12 23 48.5	1 40.70	2 3 22.83
24	0 52 13.8	6 52.24	0 1 9.64	24	12 43 45.2	1 52.39	7 19.57
25	1 15 54.9	6 33.79	5 6.19	25	13 3 29.3	2 3.63	11 15.93
26	1 39 30.8	6 15.25	9 2.75	26	13 23 0.4	2 14.41	15 12.47
27	2 3 4.3	5 56.66	12 59.30	27	13 42 13.4	2 24.70	19 9.03
28	2 26 35.1	5 39.04	16 55.85	28	14 1 22.9	2 34.51	23 5.58
29	2 50 2.7	5 19.41	20 52.40	29	14 20 13.6	2 43.79	27 2.13
30	3 13 26.9	5 0.80	24 48 95	30	14 38 50.3	2 52.55	30 58.69
31	3 36 47.5	4 42.22	28 45.50	31	14 57 12.6	3 0.78	34 55.25

At mean noon at Greenwich.

MAY.				JUNE.			
D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.		D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.	
1	15 63.04	1 6.76	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 1st, 23° 27' & 45.93"; 11th, 45.85"; 21st, 45.68"; 31st, 45.35". Horizontal Parallax. 1st, 8.51"; 11th, 8.49"; 21st, 8.47"; 31st, 8.46".	2	16 47.05	1 8.17	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 10th, 23° 27' & 45.26"; 20th, 45.32"; 30th, 45.25"; Horizontal Parallax. 10th, 8.45"; 20th, 8.44"; 30th, 8.44".
3	62.57	6.92		4	46.79	8.27	
5	62.11	6.08		6	46.56	8.36	
7	51.67	6.24		8	46.36	8.45	
9	51.23	6.41		10	46.16	8.52	
11	50.81	6.57		12	45.96	8.58	
13	50.40	6.73		14	45.79	8.63	
15	50.00	6.90		16	45.63	8.67	
17	49.63	7.06		18	45.50	8.69	
19	49.26	7.21		20	45.39	8.70	
21	48.89	7.37		22	45.29	8.70	
23	48.55	7.52		24	45.20	8.68	
25	48.22	7.66		26	45.13	8.66	
27	47.90	7.80		28	45.09	8.61	
29	47.60	7.93		30	45.06	8.56	
31	47.32	8.06		32	45.06	8.49	
D.	Declination North.	Equat. of T. to be subtr. fr. Appar. Time. m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.	D.	Declination North.	Equat. of T. subtr. fr. App. till 16th. m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.
1	14 57 12.6	3 0.78	2 34 55.26	1	22 0 27.6	2 33.22	4 37 8.64
2	15 15 20.2	3 8.47	38 51.81	2	22 8 36.3	2 29.36	41 5.10
3	15 33 12.9	3 15.59	42 49.37	3	22 16 22.0	2 20.06	45 1.66
4	15 50 50.3	3 22.16	46 44.93	4	22 23 44.5	2 10.40	48 58.21
5	16 8 12.1	3 28.15	50 41.49	5	22 30 43.5	2 0.33	52 54.76
6	16 25 19.0	3 33.57	54 38.05	6	22 37 19.0	1 49.92	56 51.32
7	16 42 7.7	3 38.39	58 34.60	7	22 43 30.8	1 39.16	5 0 47.67
8	16 58 40.9	3 42.61	3 2 31.16	8	22 49 18.6	1 28.07	4 44.42
9	17 14 57.1	3 46.30	6 27.71	9	22 54 42.4	1 16.70	8 40.98
10	17 30 56.1	3 49.36	10 24.26	10	22 59 42.0	1 5 04	12 37.54
11	17 46 37.7	3 51.84	3 14 20.81	11	23 4 17.6	0 53.13	5 16 34.11
12	18 2 1.4	3 53.72	18 17.36	12	23 8 28.6	0 41.00	20 30.67
13	18 17 7.1	3 55.03	22 13.92	13	23 12 15.1	0 28.68	24 27.24
14	18 31 54.3	3 55.76	26 10.48	14	23 15 37.1	0 16.19	28 23.80
15	18 46 22.8	3 55.93	30 7.04	15	23 18 34.6	0 3.54	32 20.36
16	19 0 32.2	3 55.53	34 3.61	16	23 21 7.3	+0 9.21	36 16.92
17	19 14 22.4	3 54.57	38 0.17	17	23 23 15.3	0 22.06	40 13.47
18	19 27 53.0	3 53.06	41 56.73	18	23 24 58.6	0 34.96	44 10.03
19	19 41 3.7	3 51.01	45 53.29	19	23 26 16.9	0 47.92	48 6.59
20	19 53 54.2	3 48.41	49 49.84	20	23 27 10.6	1 0.89	52 3.13
21	20 6 24.4	3 45.31	3 53 46.40	21	23 27 39.3	1 13.84	5 56 59.69
22	20 18 33.9	3 41.63	57 42.95	22	23 27 43.3	1 26.77	59 56.26
23	20 30 22.6	3 37.53	4 1 39.50	23	23 27 22.6	1 39.67	6 3 52.80
24	20 41 50.2	3 32.86	5 36.05	24	23 26 37.1	1 52.49	7 49.36
25	20 52 56.6	3 27.71	9 32.61	25	23 25 26.9	2 5.21	11 45.93
26	21 3 41.3	3 22.05	13 29.16	26	23 23 52.0	2 17.83	15 42.49
27	21 14 4.4	3 15.91	17 25.72	27	23 21 52.5	2 30.32	19 39.06
28	21 24 5.6	3 9.30	21 22.29	28	23 19 28.5	2 42.66	23 35.62
29	21 33 44.7	3 2.21	25 18.85	29	23 16 39.9	2 54.83	27 32.18
30	21 43 1.5	2 54.66	29 15.41	30	23 13 26.9	3 6.63	31 28.74
31	21 51 56.9	2 46.65	33 11.97	31	23 9 49.4	3 18.62	35 25.30

At mean noon at Greenwich.

JULY.				AUGUST.			
D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.		D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.	
2	15 45.04	1 8.49	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 10th, 23° 27' & 45.21"; 20th, 45.38"; 30th, 45.61". Horizontal Parallax. 10th, 8.44"; 20th, 8.44"; 30th, 8.45."	1	15 46.98	1 6.45	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 9th, 23° 27' & 45.68"; 19th, 45.73"; 29th, 45.98". Horizontal Parallax. 9th, 8.46"; 19th, 8.46"; 29th, 8.50."
4	45.05	8.42		3	47.25	6.28	
6	45.07	8.33		5	47.54	6.10	
8	45.12	8.23		7	47.83	5.93	
10	45.18	8.12		9	48.14	5.76	
12	45.26	8.00		11	48.46	5.60	
14	45.35	7.87		13	48.80	5.44	
16	45.46	7.73		15	49.16	5.29	
18	45.59	7.58		17	49.53	5.12	
20	45.74	7.43		19	49.91	4.98	
22	45.91	7.27		21	50.30	4.84	
24	46.09	7.11		23	50.70	4.70	
26	46.29	6.95		25	51.12	4.58	
28	46.50	6.79		27	51.55	4.46	
30	46.73	6.62		29	51.99	4.35	
32	46.98	6.45		31	52.44	4.25	
D.	Declination North.	Equat. of T. to be added to Appar. Time. m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.	D.	Declination North.	Equat. of T. to be added to Appar. Time. m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.
1	23 9 49.4	3 19.62	6 35 25 30	1	18 9 33.1	6 1.16	8 37 34.57
2	23 5 47.6	3 30.19	39 21.85	2	17 54 25.8	5 57.69	41 33.13
3	23 1 21.7	3 41.63	43 18.40	3	17 39 0.8	5 53.64	45 31.69
4	22 56 31.5	3 52.59	47 14.96	4	17 23 18.4	5 49.01	49 28.25
5	22 51 17.3	4 3.37	51 11.31	5	17 7 19.0	5 43.79	53 24.81
6	22 45 39.2	4 13.85	55 8.07	6	16 51 2.8	5 37.99	57 21.37
7	22 39 37.3	4 24.02	59 4.63	7	16 34 30.2	5 31.61	9 1 17.93
8	22 33 11.7	4 33.83	7 3 1.19	8	16 17 41.5	5 24.65	5 14.49
9	22 26 22.7	4 43.27	6 57.76	9	16 0 36.9	5 17.10	9 11.03
10	22 19 10.4	4 52.33	10 54.32	10	15 43 16.9	5 9.98	13 7.69
11	22 11 38.0	5 0.97	7 14 50.88	11	15 26 41.6	5 0.28	9 17 4.16
12	22 3 36.6	5 9.19	18 47.44	12	15 7 51.5	4 51.01	21 0.71
13	21 55 15.4	5 16.95	22 44.00	13	14 49 46.9	4 41.17	24 57.26
14	21 46 31.7	5 24.22	26 40.66	14	14 31 28.2	4 30.76	28 53.81
15	21 37 26.7	5 31.01	30 37.11	15	14 12 55.6	4 19.79	32 50.36
16	21 27 57.5	5 37.30	34 33.66	16	13 54 9.5	4 8.97	36 46.92
17	21 18 7.4	5 43.06	38 30.22	17	13 35 10.2	3 56.22	40 43.47
18	21 7 55.6	5 48.28	42 26.77	18	13 15 56.0	3 43.62	44 40.03
19	20 57 22.4	5 52.95	46 23.33	19	12 56 23.4	3 30.51	48 36.59
20	20 46 28.1	5 57.06	50 19.88	20	12 36 56.5	3 16.89	52 33.15
21	20 35 12.8	6 0.62	7 54 16.44	21	12 17 7.7	3 2.77	9 56 23.71
22	20 23 36.8	6 3.60	58 13.00	22	11 57 7.3	2 48.18	10 0 26.27
23	20 11 40.4	6 6.98	8 2 9.57	23	11 36 55.5	2 33.13	4 22.88
24	19 59 23.7	6 7.80	6 6.13	24	11 16 32.9	2 17.63	8 19.39
25	19 46 47.1	6 9.02	10 2.69	25	10 55 59.4	2 1.70	12 15.93
26	19 33 50.9	6 9.57	13 59.25	26	10 35 15.6	1 45.37	16 12.48
27	19 20 35.1	6 9.72	17 55.81	27	10 14 21.6	1 28.64	20 9.08
28	19 7 0.3	6 9.18	21 52.37	28	9 53 17.7	1 11.54	24 5.56
29	18 53 6.3	6 8.05	25 48.92	29	9 33 4.2	0 54.06	28 2.13
30	18 38 53.6	6 6.34	29 45.47	30	9 10 41.5	0 26.29	31 58.69
31	18 24 22.5	6 4.03	33 42.02	31	8 49 9.5	0 18.17	35 55.24

At mean noon at Greenwich.

SEPTEMBER.				OCTOBER.			
D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. Horizontal Parallax. 8th, 23° 27' & 46.11"; 18th, 45.99"; 28th, 45.94". 8th, 8.53"; 18th, 8.54"; 28th, 8.57".	D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. Horizontal Parallax. 8th, 23° 27' & 45.98"; 18th, 45.81"; 28th, 45.51". 8th, 8.59"; 18th, 8.63"; 28th, 8.64".
2	15 52.91	1 4.16		2	16 0.74	1 4.16	
4	53.39	4.09		4	1.30	4.26	
6	53.87	4.03		6	1.86	4.36	
8	54.36	3.96		8	2.41	4.48	
10	54.86	3.91		10	2.96	4.61	
12	55.37	3.87		12	3.52	4.73	
14	55.88	3.85		14	4.07	4.90	
16	56.40	3.83		16	4.62	5.06	
18	56.93	3.83		18	5.16	5.23	
20	57.47	3.84		20	5.70	5.41	
22	58.01	3.86		22	6.23	5.60	
24	58.56	3.90		24	6.76	5.80	
26	59.09	3.94		26	7.28	6.00	
28	16 59.64	4.00		28	7.80	6.21	
30	16 0.19	4.07		30	8.31	6.43	
32	0.74	4.16		32	8.81	6.66	
D.	Declination North.	Equat. of T. to be subtr. fr. Ap. Time. m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.	D.	Declination South.	Equat. of T. to be subtr. fr. Ap. Time. m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.
1	8 27 29.5	0 0.24	10 39 31.80	1	3 1 24.2	10 10.81	12 38 8.43
2	8 5 40.9	0 18.96	43 48.36	2	3 24 44.3	10 29.82	42 4.99
3	7 43 44.3	0 37.92	47 44.92	3	3 48 2.2	10 48.82	46 1.64
4	7 21 40.0	0 57.16	51 41.48	4	4 11 17.5	11 6.83	49 53.09
5	6 59 28.4	1 16.62	55 38.04	5	4 24 30.0	11 24.83	53 54.64
6	6 37 9.9	1 36.31	59 34.89	6	4 57 39.2	11 42.82	57 51.19
7	6 14 44.9	1 56.22	11 3 31.14	7	5 20 44.6	11 59.76	13 1 47.74
8	5 52 13.3	2 16.32	7 27.69	8	5 43 46.0	12 16.60	5 44.29
9	5 29 26.2	2 36.69	11 24.24	9	6 6 43.0	12 33.03	9 40.84
10	5 6 53.4	2 57.04	15 20.79	10	6 29 35.0	12 49.02	13 37.39
11	4 44 5.4	3 17.63	11 19 17.34	11	6 52 21.8	13 4.66	13 17 33.96
12	4 21 12.6	3 38.25	23 13.89	12	7 15 3.0	13 19.61	21 30.51
13	3 58 15.2	3 59.19	27 10.44	13	7 37 38.1	13 34.19	25 27.07
14	3 35 13.9	4 20.18	31 7.00	14	8 0 6.7	13 48.27	29 23.63
15	3 12 8.7	4 41.15	35 3.56	15	8 22 28.6	14 1.83	33 20.19
16	2 49 0.0	5 2.24	39 0.12	16	8 44 43.2	14 14.86	37 16.74
17	2 26 49.2	5 23.36	43 56.67	17	9 6 50.2	14 27.34	41 13.20
18	2 2 33.7	5 44.50	48 53.23	18	9 28 49.3	14 39.28	45 9.65
19	1 39 16.7	6 5.66	53 49.79	19	9 50 40.1	14 50.54	49 6.40
20	1 16 57.6	6 26.76	58 46.34	20	10 12 22.1	15 1.24	53 2.96
21	0 52 36.7	6 47.84	53 42.90	21	10 33 55.1	15 11.31	13 56 59.50
22	0 29 14.2	7 8.84	12 3 39.44	22	10 55 18.6	15 20.74	14 0 56.06
23	0 5 50.6	7 29.75	6 35.99	23	11 16 32.4	15 29.48	4 52.60
south.				24	11 37 36.1	15 37.55	8 49.16
24	0 17 33.9	7 50.64	12 10 32.64	25	11 58 29.3	15 44.91	12 45.72
25	0 40 59.0	8 11.20	14 29.09	26	12 19 11.5	15 51.55	16 42.28
26	1 4 24.5	8 31.68	16 26.64	27	12 39 42.4	15 57.45	20 38.84
27	1 27 49.8	8 51.98	22 22.20	28	13 0 1.8	16 2.59	24 35.40
28	1 51 14.8	9 12.06	26 18.75	29	13 20 9.0	16 6.97	28 31.96
29	2 14 39.1	9 31.91	30 15.31	30	13 40 3.7	16 10.56	32 28.51
30	2 38 2.4	9 51.50	34 11.87	31	13 59 46.5	16 13.26	36 25.07
31	3 1 24.2	10 10.91	38 8.43				

At mean noon at Greenwich.

NOVEMBER.				DECEMBER.			
D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. Horizontal Parallax. 7th, 23° 27' & 45.31''; 17th, 45.21''; 27th, 44.96''. 7th, 8.66''; 17th, 8.68''; 27th, 8.70''.	D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. Horizontal Parallax. 7th, 23° 27' & 44.67''; 17th, 44.68''; 27th, 44.70''; 37th, 44.60''. 7th, 8.71''; 17th, 8.73''; 27th, 8.75''; 37th, 8.73''.
1	16 8.81	1 6.66		1	16 14.92	1 9.89	
3	9.31	6.88		3	15.21	10.16	
5	9.79	7.11		5	15.49	10.32	
7	10.26	7.34		7	15.75	10.46	
9	10.72	7.56		9	15.98	10.60	
11	11.17	7.81		11	16.19	10.70	
13	11.61	8.06		13	16.39	10.80	
15	12.04	8.29		15	16.57	10.97	
17	12.45	8.53		17	16.73	10.93	
19	12.85	8.75		19	16.87	10.98	
21	13.24	8.97		21	16.99	11.00	
23	13.61	9.19		23	17.10	11.01	
25	13.96	9.40		25	17.18	11.00	
27	14.30	9.61		27	17.23	10.97	
29	14.62	9.80		29	17.27	10.93	
31	14.92	9.98		31	17.29	10.86	
D.	Declination South.	Equat. of T. to be subtr. fr. Ap. Time. m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.	D.	Declination South.	Equat. of T. subtr. fr. App. till 25th. m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.
1	14 19 13.9	16 15.34	14 40 21.62	1	21 46 9.0	10 53.10	16 36 22.31
2	14 38 28.6	16 16.52	44 18.17	2	21 55 26.2	10 30.32	42 34.57
3	14 57 29.1	16 16.88	48 14.72	3	22 4 18.2	10 6.93	46 31.43
4	15 16 14.9	16 16.41	52 11.27	4	22 12 44.6	9 42.81	50 27.98
5	15 34 45.8	16 15.11	56 7.82	5	22 20 44.9	9 18.17	54 24.35
6	15 53 1.1	16 12.99	15 0 4.38	6	22 28 19.3	8 52.93	58 21.11
7	16 11 0.5	16 10.03	4 0.94	7	22 35 27.3	8 27.21	17 2 17.67
8	16 28 43.6	16 6.23	7 57.49	8	22 42 8.7	8 0.98	6 14.24
9	16 46 10.0	16 1.60	11 54.06	9	22 48 23.4	7 34.27	10 10.80
10	17 3 19.2	16 56.12	15 50.62	10	22 54 11.0	7 7.13	14 7.26
11	17 20 10.9	15 49.82	15 19 47.18	11	23 59 31.4	6 39.59	17 18 3.22
12	17 36 44.5	15 42.68	23 43.74	12	23 4 24.5	6 11.68	22 0.43
13	17 52 59.7	15 34.71	27 40.30	13	23 8 50.0	5 43.43	26 57.03
14	18 8 56.1	15 26.90	31 36.85	14	23 12 47.9	5 14.87	29 53.56
15	18 24 33.4	15 16.23	35 33.41	15	23 16 18.0	4 46.66	33 50.14
16	18 39 51.1	15 5.83	39 29.96	16	23 19 20.1	4 16.96	37 46.69
17	18 54 49.8	14 54.56	43 26.51	17	23 21 54.3	3 47.68	41 43.23
18	19 9 26.3	14 42.46	47 23.06	18	23 24 0.5	3 18.21	45 39.51
19	19 23 43.1	14 29.55	51 19.62	19	23 25 38.6	2 48.56	49 36.37
20	19 37 38.9	14 15.82	55 16.17	20	23 26 48.6	2 18.93	53 32.94
21	19 51 13.4	14 1.28	16 59 12.73	21	23 27 30.2	1 48.98	17 57 29.50
22	20 4 26.2	13 45.94	16 3 9.30	22	23 27 43.8	1 19.08	18 1 26.07
23	20 17 17.0	13 29.79	7 5.86	23	23 27 29.0	0 49.14	5 22.63
24	20 29 45.4	13 12.86	11 2.42	24	23 26 46.0	0 19.18	9 19.18
25	20 41 51.0	12 55.15	14 58.99	25	23 25 34.7	+0 10.73	12 15.74
26	20 53 23.6	12 36.65	18 55.54	26	23 23 55.1	0 40.66	17 12.30
27	21 4 52.8	12 17.40	22 52.10	27	23 21 47.3	1 10.36	21 9.86
28	21 15 48.3	11 57.40	26 48.63	28	23 19 11.3	1 40.01	25 5.40
29	21 26 19.7	11 36.57	30 45.21	29	23 16 7.1	2 9.49	29 1.96
30	21 36 26.7	11 15.23	34 41.76	30	23 12 34.9	2 28.80	32 58.51
31	21 46 9.0	10 53.10	38 38.31	31	23 9 34.7	3 7.87	36 55.07

True Apparent Places of 35 of the Principal Fixed Stars, for every tenth day of the year. (Continued.)

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

	α Andromeda.		β Ceti.		α Ursa Minoris.		α Arietis.		α Ceti.	
	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. South.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.
	h. m. sec.	° ' "	h. m. sec.	° ' "	h. m. sec.	° ' "	h. m. sec.	° ' "	h. m. sec.	° ' "
1839.	0	28	0 35	18	1	58	1	58	2	53
Jan. 1,	0 4.13	12 16.5	30.56	51 80.9	1 38.95	27 25.4	6.93	41 64.9	53.00	27 21.2
11,	4.00	14.6	30.44	81.3	31.08	26.0	6.82	64.6	52.91	20.5
21,	3.88	18.4	30.33	81.4	23.20	26.9	6.70	64.2	52.81	19.9
31,	3.77	12.0	30.23	81.3	15.59	25.3	6.56	63.5	52.68	19.4
Feb. 10,	3.69	10.5	30.13	80.9	8.52	24.0	6.42	62.8	52.55	19.0
20,	3.53	9.0	30.06	80.2	2.28	23.2	6.29	61.9	52.41	18.7
Mar. 2,	3.60	7.4	30.01	79.2	0 57.12	19.9	6.17	61.1	52.27	18.4
12,	3.60	6.0	29.99	78.0	53.22	17.3	6.07	60.2	52.16	18.4
22,	3.65	4.7	30.00	76.6	50.71	14.3	6.00	59.4	52.04	18.5
April 1,	3.76	3.5	30.06	74.7	49.70	11.3	5.98	58.7	51.97	18.7
11,	3.91	2.8	30.15	72.8	50.34	8.0	5.99	58.1	51.93	19.2
21,	4.10	2.4	30.29	70.6	52.48	5.1	6.06	57.7	51.93	19.9
May 1,	4.33	2.3	30.47	68.4	55.99	2.5	6.18	57.5	51.98	20.8
11,	4.60	2.7	30.69	66.0	1 0.79	27 0.1	6.36	57.6	52.09	21.9
21,	4.90	3.4	30.95	63.6	6.62	26 58.2	6.56	58.0	52.23	23.2
31,	5.23	4.5	31.23	61.1	13.34	56.9	6.81	58.7	52.41	24.7
June 10,	5.58	6.0	31.54	58.7	20.77	55.9	7.09	59.6	52.63	26.3
20,	5.93	7.8	31.87	56.4	28.63	55.5	7.41	60.8	52.89	29.0
30,	6.28	9.9	32.20	54.3	36.75	55.7	7.74	62.2	53.17	29.9
July 10,	6.63	12.2	32.53	52.4	44.89	56.4	8.08	63.8	53.47	31.6
20,	6.96	14.6	32.86	50.8	52.87	57.6	8.42	65.5	53.76	33.4
30,	7.26	17.1	33.17	49.5	2 0.52	26 59.5	8.76	67.4	54.10	36.1
Aug. 9,	7.51	19.7	33.45	48.5	7.64	27 1.6	9.09	69.2	54.41	36.7
19,	7.74	22.3	33.70	47.9	14.12	4.3	9.40	71.1	54.71	38.1
29,	7.93	24.8	33.92	47.6	19.80	7.4	9.68	73.0	55.01	39.3
Sept. 8,	8.08	27.2	34.10	47.7	24.87	10.7	9.94	74.7	55.28	40.2
18,	8.19	29.5	34.24	48.1	28.33	14.3	10.17	76.4	55.53	40.9
28,	8.25	31.5	34.34	48.6	31.03	18.1	10.36	77.9	55.76	41.4
Oct. 8,	8.28	33.4	34.40	49.7	32.53	21.9	10.53	79.3	55.96	41.6
18,	8.28	35.0	34.43	50.8	32.82	25.8	10.66	80.5	56.13	41.5
28,	8.24	36.4	34.43	52.0	31.92	29.6	10.76	81.6	56.27	41.3
Nov. 7,	8.18	37.4	34.39	53.3	29.73	33.3	10.92	82.4	56.39	40.8
17,	8.10	38.2	34.33	54.6	26.30	36.7	10.86	83.1	56.47	40.3
27,	8.00	38.6	34.26	55.9	21.79	39.8	10.86	83.6	56.53	39.6
Dec. 7,	7.88	38.9	34.16	57.0	16.17	42.4	10.84	84.0	56.54	38.9
17,	7.75	38.6	34.06	57.9	9.67	44.5	10.79	84.1	56.54	38.1
27,	7.62	38.1	33.94	58.6	2.48	46.1	10.71	84.1	56.50	37.4
37,	7.50	37.3	33.82	59.2	1 54.79	47.2	10.61	83.9	56.43	36.7

True Apparent Places of 35 of the Principal Fixed Stars, for every tenth day of the year. (Continued.)

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

	α Tauri.		α Aurigæ.		β Orionis.		β Tauri.		δ Orionis.	
	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. South.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. South.
	h. m. 4 26 sec.	° 16 "	h. m. 5 4 sec.	° 45 "	h. m. 5 6 sec.	° 8 "	h. m. 5 16 sec.	° 28 "	h. m. 5 23 sec.	° 0 "
1839.										
Jan. 1,	42.51	10 58.6	49.96	49 51.3	49.54	23 28.1	8.02	28 5.1	46.45	25 19.5
11,	42.49	58.3	49.97	52.7	49.53	29.6	8.04	5.5	46.46	20.5
21,	42.48	59.1	49.91	53.9	49.49	30.9	8 61	5.9	46.44	21.5
31,	42.33	57.9	49.80	54.9	49.40	32.1	8.54	6.2	46.37	22.1
Feb. 10,	42.21	57.6	49.63	55.7	49.29	33.0	8.43	6.5	46.37	23.1
20,	42.06	57.4	49.43	56.2	49.14	33.6	8.29	6.6	46.13	23.7
Mar. 2,	41.90	57.1	49.21	56.4	48.97	34.0	8.11	6.7	47.98	24.1
12,	41.73	56.9	48.97	56.3	48.90	34.1	7.98	6.6	47.92	24.3
22,	41.58	56.7	48.73	55.9	48 63	34.0	7.75	6.4	47.85	24.3
April 1,	41.44	56.5	48.52	55.2	48.47	33.6	7.58	6.1	47.49	24.6
11,	41.34	56.3	48.33	54.3	48.33	33.0	7.43	5.7	47.35	23.7
21,	41.26	56.3	48.19	53.2	48.23	32.2	7.31	5.2	47.34	23.3
May 1,	41.23	56.3	48.10	51.9	48.15	31.1	7.24	4.7	47.16	22.4
11,	41.25	56.5	48.06	50.6	48.11	29.8	7.21	4.3	47.12	21.5
21,	41.31	56.7	48.08	49.2	48.12	29.3	7.22	3 8	47.12	20.5
31,	41.42	57.2	48.17	47.9	48.17	26.6	7.29	3.4	47.16	19.3
June 10,	41.58	57.8	48.34	46.5	48.27	24.6	7.41	3.1	47.24	18.4
20,	41.78	59.6	48.55	45.4	46.41	22.7	7.59	2.9	47.35	16.4
30,	42.01	59.4	48.81	44.4	46.59	20.7	7.79	2.8	47.55	14.9
July 10,	42.37	60.3	49.11	43.6	46.79	18.8	8.04	2.8	47.75	13.4
20,	42.56	61.3	49.46	43.0	49.03	16.9	8.31	2.9	47.97	11.9
30,	42.86	62.3	49.84	42.6	49.28	15.2	8.61	3.2	48.22	10.5
Aug. 9,	43.17	63.4	50.23	42.3	49.56	13.7	8.98	3.4	48.49	8.7
19,	43.49	64.3	50.55	42.3	49.85	12.4	9.27	3.9	48.75	6.1
29,	43.81	65.2	51.07	42.5	50.14	11.4	9.61	4.1	49.07	7.3
Sept. 8,	44.13	66.0	51.50	42.8	50.44	10.7	9.95	4.5	49.37	6.5
18,	44.43	66.7	51.93	43.4	50.73	10.4	10.30	4.9	49.66	6.3
28,	44.73	67.2	52.35	44.1	51.02	10.4	10.64	5.3	49.96	6.3
Oct. 8,	45.01	67.6	52.75	44.9	51.30	10.9	10.97	5.7	50.25	6.4
18,	45.27	67.9	53.14	45.9	51.57	11.5	11.29	6.0	50.53	7.1
28,	45.52	68.0	53.51	47.0	51.82	12.7	11.60	6.3	50.79	7.9
Nov. 7,	45.73	68.0	53.84	48.2	52.05	14.1	11.88	6.7	51.03	8.0
17,	45.93	67.9	54.14	49.5	52.25	15.6	12.13	7.0	51.25	10.5
27,	46.08	67.7	54.39	50.9	52.42	17.4	12.36	7.3	51.45	11.5
Dec. 7,	46.19	67.5	54.60	52.4	52.56	19.1	12.54	7.7	51.61	12.0
17,	46.28	67.3	54.75	53.9	52.68	20.9	12.69	8.1	51.74	14.3
27,	46.31	67.0	54.86	55.3	52.72	22.7	12.79	8.5	51.82	15.7
37,	46.31	66.8	54.88	56.7	52.73	24.3	12.84	8.9	51.85	17.0

True Apparent Places of 35 of the Principal Fixed Stars, for every tenth day of the year. (Continued.)

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

	α Orionis.			α Canis Majoris.			α^2 Geminorum.			α Canis Minoris.			β Geminorum.		
	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. South.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.
	h. m.	s.		h. m.	s.		h. m.	s.		h. m.	s.		h. m.	s.	
1839.	5 46	7		6 38	16		7 24	32		7 30	8		7 36	28	
	sec.	"		sec.	"		sec.	"		sec.	"		sec.	"	
Jan. 1,	28.84	22	28.7	4.54	29	53.4	20.98	14	10.7	53.79	37	63.5	29.07	24	37.8
11,	28.89		29.9	4.61		55.7	21.14		11.1	53.93		63.2	29.24		37.9
21,	28.93		32.1	4.63		57.9	21.25		11.7	54.02		61.1	29.36		38.2
31,	28.94		31.6	4.60		59.8	21.30		12.4	54.06		60.2	29.42		38.7
Feb. 10,	28.75		31.1	4.53		61.4	21.29		13.1	54.05		59.4	29.42		39.2
20,	28.63		30.7	4.41		62.8	21.23		13.8	54.00		58.8	29.37		39.8
Mar. 2,	28.49		30.4	4.37		63.8	21.12		14.6	53.91		58.4	29.28		40.5
12,	28.33		30.3	4.10		64.5	20.98		15.3	53.79		58.2	29.14		41.1
22,	28.16		30.3	3.92		64.9	20.81		15.9	53.66		58.0	28.99		41.6
April 1,	28.00		30.3	3.74		65.0	20.63		16.3	53.49		58.1	28.81		42.0
11,	27.85		30.5	3.56		64.7	20.44		16.5	53.24		58.2	28.64		42.3
21,	27.74		30.7	3.40		64.2	20.27		16.6	53.16		58.4	28.47		42.5
May 1,	27.64		31.1	3.26		63.3	20.12		16.5	53.05		58.7	28.32		42.5
11,	27.59		31.6	3.15		62.2	19.99		16.3	52.94		59.2	28.20		42.5
21,	27.58		32.2	3.07		60.8	19.90		15.9	52.86		59.6	28.16		42.3
31,	27.51		33.0	3.04		59.3	19.86		15.5	52.91		60.2	28.04		42.0
June 10,	27.39		33.8	3.04		57.5	19.84		14.9	52.79		60.9	28.02		41.6
20,	27.30		34.6	3.08		55.6	19.87		14.2	52.81		61.6	28.04		41.1
30,	26.95		35.8	3.16		53.6	19.95		13.5	52.66		62.3	28.11		40.6
July 10,	26.14		36.8	3.29		51.3	20.06		12.7	52.95		63.0	28.21		40.1
20,	26.36		37.9	3.44		49.3	20.22		11.9	53.06		63.8	28.36		39.4
30,	26.60		38.9	3.63		47.4	20.42		11.1	53.22		64.5	28.53		38.8
Aug. 9,	26.86		39.8	3.84		45.7	20.65		10.3	53.41		65.1	28.73		38.1
19,	26.14		39.6	4.07		44.1	20.90		9.5	53.62		65.5	28.97		37.4
29,	26.43		31.2	4.33		42.9	21.18		8.6	53.85		65.8	29.23		36.7
Sept. 8,	26.73		31.7	4.60		42.1	21.49		7.8	54.10		65.6	29.51		35.9
18,	30.03		31.9	4.89		41.7	21.81		6.9	54.36		65.8	29.81		35.1
28,	30.34		31.9	5.19		41.7	22.15		6.1	54.63		65.5	30.13		34.2
Oct. 8,	30.64		31.7	5.49		42.1	22.50		5.3	54.93		64.8	30.47		33.3
18,	30.93		31.3	5.79		43.0	22.87		4.5	55.25		64.0	30.81		32.4
28,	31.22		30.7	6.09		44.2	23.23		3.7	55.56		62.9	31.17		31.5
Nov. 7,	31.48		29.9	6.37		45.9	23.60		3.1	55.87		61.7	31.53		30.7
17,	31.73		29.0	6.64		47.9	23.96		2.5	56.18		60.2	31.88		29.9
27,	31.96		28.0	6.89		50.1	24.30		2.1	56.47		58.7	32.21		29.3
Dec. 7,	32.13		26.9	7.10		52.5	24.61		1.9	56.74		57.2	32.52		28.8
17,	32.29		25.9	7.20		55.0	24.90		1.9	56.99		55.6	32.81		28.4
27,	32.40		24.9	7.43		57.5	25.14		2.0	57.19		54.1	33.06		28.3
37,	32.47		24.0	7.52		59.8	25.34		2.3	57.36		52.8	33.25		28.3

True Apparent Places of 35 of the Principal Fixed Stars, for every tenth day of the year. (Continued.)

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

	α Hydra.			α Leonis.			α Ursa Majoris.			β Leonis.			α Virgo.		
	Right Asc.		Dec. South.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. South.
	h. m.	sec.	°	h. m.	sec.	°	h. m.	sec.	°	h. m.	sec.	°	h. m.	sec.	°
1839.	9	19	7	9	59	12	10	53	62	11	40	16	12	16	13
Jan. 1,	41.66	67	43.0	48.78	44	66.1	46.63	36	53.6	51.32	27	74.6	42.95	19	6.
11,	41.69		46.2	40.06		64.7	47.19		53.8	51.55		72.6	42.98		1.
21,	42.08		48.4	49.29		68.6	47.59		54.7	51.89		71.6	42.63		12.5
31,	42.23		50.4	49.49		62.7	48.12		56.1	52.12		70.6	42.52		12.
Feb. 10,	42.31		52.2	49.63		62.0	48.46		57.9	52.36		69.7	42.26		12.
20,	42.36		53.7	49.72		61.6	48.71		60.0	52.56		69.2	42.51		12.
Mar. 2,	42.36		55.0	49.77		61.5	48.86		62.5	52.70		69.1	42.72		12.6
12,	42.30		56.1	49.76		61.6	48.92		65.0	52.81		69.2	42.93		12.
22,	42.23		56.9	49.72		61.8	48.88		67.6	52.86		69.7	42.89		21.3
April 1,	42.12		57.4	49.66		62.2	48.77		70.1	52.89		70.2	42.92		21.3
11,	42.06		57.7	49.56		62.7	48.56		72.4	52.87		71.1	42.31		21.3
21,	41.87		57.9	49.46		63.2	48.32		74.4	52.82		72.0	42.57		21.3
May 1,	41.74		57.7	49.32		63.7	48.06		76.1	52.77		72.9	42.69		21.3
11,	41.61		57.4	49.21		64.3	47.73		77.4	52.69		73.8	42.41		21.3
21,	41.49		56.9	49.10		64.8	47.39		78.2	52.60		74.6	42.39		21.6
31,	41.39		56.2	48.99		65.3	47.06		78.6	52.51		75.4	42.26		21.4
June 10,	41.31		55.4	48.90		65.7	46.73		78.6	52.41		76.1	42.31		21.1
20,	41.24		54.5	48.82		66.0	46.42		77.9	52.31		76.6	42.24		21.5
30,	41.21		53.6	48.79		66.2	46.16		76.8	52.22		77.0	42.16		21.1
July 10,	41.20		52.3	48.76		66.4	45.92		75.2	52.12		77.2	42.07		20.2
20,	41.21		51.2	48.76		66.5	45.73		72.4	52.06		77.4	42.97		20.2
30,	41.26		50.1	48.77		66.6	45.56		71.1	51.99		77.2	42.87		15.7
Aug. 9,	41.22		49.0	48.81		66.3	45.49		69.6	51.94		77.0	42.76		15.1
19,	41.43		47.9	48.87		66.0	45.46		65.6	51.91		76.6	42.66		15.5
29,	41.56		47.1	48.96		65.4	45.48		62.6	51.91		76.8	42.56		13.8
Sept. 8,	41.71		46.6	49.11		64.8	45.56		59.0	51.98		74.6	42.22		17.5
18,	41.90		46.3	49.27		63.9	45.74		56.7	51.98		72.7	42.45		17.2
28,	42.12		46.3	49.46		62.9	45.97		52.2	52.07		72.2	42.47		17.9
Oct. 8,	42.26		46.6	49.66		61.8	46.27		48.9	52.20		70.7	42.50		17.9
18,	42.63		47.2	49.94		60.1	46.62		45.7	52.26		68.9	42.46		17.2
28,	42.93		48.2	50.22		58.6	47.06		42.6	52.56		66.9	42.76		17.2
Nov. 7,	43.24		49.7	50.52		56.7	47.55		39.6	52.62		64.7	42.67		16.2
17,	43.56		51.4	50.86		54.8	48.09		37.2	52.16		62.6	42.66		15.7
27,	43.89		53.4	51.19		52.9	48.66		35.2	52.41		60.1	42.32		21.0
Dec. 7,	44.21		55.5	51.52		51.0	49.26		32.7	52.74		57.9	42.62		22.2
17,	44.53		57.6	51.87		49.1	49.82		32.6	52.09		55.6	42.94		24.4
27,	44.80		59.1	52.19		47.4	50.49		32.0	52.42		52.6	42.99		26.4
37,	45.06		62.4	52.46		45.9	51.06		32.1	52.77		51.7	42.62		22.4

True Apparent Places of 35 of the Principal Fixed Stars, for every tenth day of the year. (Continued.)

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

	α Bootis.			α^2 Libra.			β Ursa Minoris.			β Libra.			α Coronae Borealis.		
	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. South.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. South.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.
	h. m.	sec.	°	h. m.	sec.	°	h. m.	sec.	°	h. m.	sec.	°	h. m.	sec.	°
1839.	14 8		20	14 41		15	14 51		74	15 8		8	15 27		27
Jan. 1,	18.94	0	73.8	58.27	23	5.8	13.73	49	25.8	20.38	47	7.2	51.56	15	24.6
11,	19.29		71.5	58.71		7.4	14.51		23.4	20.70		8.9	51.57		23.0
21,	19.60		69.4	59.06		9.1	15.35		21.7	21.03		10.6	52.19		19.7
31,	19.94		67.8	59.39		10.8	16.24		20.6	21.26		12.3	52.32		17.8
Feb. 10,	20.25		66.6	59.72		12.5	17.14		20.1	21.59		13.8	52.96		16.3
20,	20.56		65.8	60.04		14.0	18.01		20.3	22.00		15.2	53.19		15.4
Mar. 2,	20.82		65.4	60.33		15.5	18.83		21.2	22.30		16.3	53.51		15.0
12,	21.06		65.5	60.60		16.7	19.57		22.7	22.56		17.3	53.81		15.0
22,	21.26		66.0	60.84		17.8	20.31		24.7	22.83		18.0	54.08		15.6
April 1,	21.44		66.8	61.06		18.7	20.73		27.2	23.06		18.5	54.32		16.6
11,	21.56		67.9	61.23		19.5	21.10		30.0	23.25		18.8	54.53		18.1
21,	21.56		69.3	61.38		20.0	21.35		33.0	23.42		19.9	54.71		19.8
May 1,	21.73		70.7	61.50		20.4	21.44		36.1	23.57		18.9	54.85		21.8
11,	21.76		72.3	61.59		20.7	21.39		39.2	23.58		18.7	54.96		23.9
21,	21.77		73.8	61.66		20.8	21.30		42.2	23.77		18.4	55.04		26.1
31,	21.75		75.3	61.70		20.9	20.89		45.0	23.92		18.0	55.08		29.3
June 10,	21.70		76.7	61.70		20.8	20.46		47.4	23.86		17.6	55.09		30.4
20,	21.64		78.0	61.69		20.7	19.92		49.5	23.86		17.2	55.06		32.4
30,	21.55		79.0	61.64		20.5	19.30		51.2	23.82		16.7	55.01		34.1
July 10,	21.44		79.9	61.57		20.2	18.61		52.3	23.77		16.2	54.92		36.6
20,	21.33		80.5	61.48		19.8	17.86		53.0	23.69		15.7	54.80		36.9
30,	21.20		80.8	61.37		19.5	17.07		53.2	23.60		15.3	54.66		37.8
Aug. 9,	21.06		80.8	61.25		19.0	16.27		52.8	23.47		14.9	54.51		38.4
19,	20.92		80.6	61.12		18.5	15.46		51.9	23.34		14.5	54.33		38.6
29,	20.79		80.1	60.99		18.0	14.68		50.5	23.21		14.1	54.16		38.5
Sept. 8,	20.68		79.2	60.87		17.5	13.94		48.6	23.07		13.9	53.98		38.0
18,	20.57		78.1	60.76		17.1	13.25		46.3	22.96		13.7	53.81		37.2
28,	20.50		76.7	60.68		16.7	12.64		43.6	22.86		13.6	53.66		35.9
Oct. 8,	20.46		75.0	60.63		16.4	12.12		40.4	22.78		13.7	53.53		34.3
18,	20.46		73.0	60.51		16.3	11.72		37.0	22.74		13.9	53.45		32.4
28,	20.52		70.6	60.55		16.4	11.44		32.3	22.75		14.3	53.40		30.2
Nov. 7,	20.62		68.1	60.74		16.6	11.31		29.1	22.81		14.9	53.40		27.7
17,	20.77		65.6	60.89		17.2	11.34		25.3	22.91		15.8	53.46		24.7
27,	20.96		62.7	61.07		17.9	11.52		21.4	22.07		16.8	53.57		21.8
Dec. 7,	21.20		60.0	61.30		18.9	11.86		17.8	22.27		18.1	53.73		18.8
17,	21.48		57.2	61.58		20.1	12.34		14.3	22.52		19.5	53.95		15.9
27,	21.79		54.6	61.88		21.5	12.96		11.3	22.80		21.1	54.21		12.8
37,	22.12		52.1	62.21		23.1	13.58		8.7	24.11		22.8	54.49		10.1

True Apparent Places of 35 of the Principal Fixed Stars, for every tenth day of the year. (Continued.)

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

	β^1 Scorpionis.			α Scorpionis.			α Herculis.			α Ophiuchi.			α Lyrae.		
	Right Asc.		Dec. South.	Right Asc.		Dec. South.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.
	h. m.	sec.	°	h. m.	sec.	°	h. m.	sec.	°	h. m.	sec.	°	h. m.	sec.	°
1839.	16 56		19	16 19		26	17 7		14	17 27		12	18 31		26
Jan. 1,	4.10	21	33.2	31.55	4	8.9	17.36	34	33.9	26.54	40	49.9	27.43	37	63.7
11,	4.40		34.2	31.56		9.4	17.59		31.6	26.75		47.7	27.54		68.6
21,	4.73		35.3	32.19		10.1	17.84		29.4	26.99		45.6	27.72		51.6
31,	5.07		36.6	32.53		11.0	18.12		27.4	27.25		43.7	27.93		54.9
Feb. 10,	5.41		37.7	32.59		11.9	18.41		25.8	27.54		42.1	28.19		52.1
20,	5.75		38.9	33.24		12.8	18.72		24.5	27.83		40.8	28.47		50.2
Mar. 2,	6.08		40.0	33.59		13.7	19.02		23.6	28.13		39.9	28.75		48.7
12,	6.39		41.0	33.92		14.6	19.33		23.1	28.43		39.4	29.12		47.7
22,	6.68		41.9	34.24		15.6	19.62		23.1	28.73		39.3	29.45		47.1
April 1,	6.96		42.5	34.55		16.3	19.91		23.5	29.02		39.6	29.79		47.5
11,	7.21		43.2	34.83		17.0	20.18		24.3	29.31		40.4	30.13		46.2
21,	7.43		43.6	35.09		17.6	20.44		25.4	29.57		41.5	30.46		45.6
May 1,	7.63		44.0	35.32		18.2	20.67		26.9	29.52		42.8	30.77		51.4
11,	7.80		44.3	35.52		18.8	20.88		28.6	30.04		44.5	31.07		52.6
21,	7.95		44.5	35.70		19.3	21.06		30.4	30.24		46.2	31.33		54.7
31,	8.06		44.6	35.84		19.7	21.21		32.4	30.41		48.1	31.55		58.6
June 10,	8.14		44.7	35.94		20.1	21.32		34.3	30.54		50.1	31.74		62.8
20,	8.18		44.7	36.01		20.5	21.40		36.3	30.64		52.0	31.88		66.1
30,	8.19		44.7	36.04		20.9	21.44		38.1	30.71		53.9	31.98		68.1
July 10,	8.16		44.6	36.03		21.1	21.45		39.9	30.73		55.6	32.03		71.1
20,	8.10		44.5	35.98		21.3	21.42		41.4	30.71		57.2	32.02		74.9
30,	8.01		44.3	35.90		21.4	21.35		42.8	30.66		58.6	31.97		76.6
Aug. 9,	7.90		44.1	35.79		21.4	21.24		43.9	30.57		59.8	31.88		78.9
19,	7.76		43.9	35.65		21.3	21.11		44.8	30.45		60.7	31.72		80.2
29,	7.62		43.5	35.50		21.1	20.96		45.3	30.31		61.4	31.54		82.6
Sept. 8,	7.46		43.2	35.33		20.8	20.70		45.7	30.16		61.9	31.32		83.9
18,	7.32		42.8	35.17		20.4	20.62		45.7	29.97		61.9	31.08		84.7
28,	7.18		42.4	35.02		19.9	20.44		45.4	29.80		61.6	30.83		85.1
Oct. 8,	7.07		42.1	34.88		19.4	20.28		44.8	29.63		61.3	30.58		85.0
18,	6.99		41.7	34.79		18.9	20.14		43.9	29.48		60.6	30.34		84.4
28,	6.96		41.5	34.73		18.3	20.03		42.8	29.36		59.6	30.11		83.4
Nov. 7,	6.97		41.4	34.72		17.9	19.96		41.3	29.28		58.3	29.92		81.9
17,	7.03		41.5	34.76		17.5	19.93		39.6	29.23		56.8	29.76		80.0
27,	7.16		41.6	34.86		17.2	19.94		37.6	29.23		55.0	29.64		77.8
Dec. 7,	7.33		42.2	35.02		17.2	20.01		35.5	29.27		53.0	29.57		75.2
17,	7.55		42.8	35.23		17.3	20.14		33.0	29.36		50.8	29.57		72.2
27,	7.81		43.7	35.48		17.6	20.30		30.6	29.53		48.5	29.60		69.3
37,	8.10		44.6	35.77		18.0	20.50		28.2	29.72		46.2	29.71		66.6

True Apparent Places of 35 of the Principal Fixed Stars, for every tenth day of the year. (Continued.)

Epoch—The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

	α Aquila.			α Cygni.			α Aquarii.			α Piscis Australis.			α Pegasi.		
	Right Asc.	Dec. North.		Right Asc.	Dec. North.		Right Asc.	Dec. South.		Right Asc.	Dec. South.		Right Asc.	Dec. North.	
	h. m. s.			h. m. s.			h. m. s.			h. m. s.			h. m. s.		
1839.	19 42 8			20 36 44			21 57 1			22 48 30			23 56 14		
	sec.			sec.			sec.			sec.			sec.		
Jan. 1,	54.38 26 43.2			54.75 42 28.2			30.03 5 61.2			44.01 28 36.8			44.08 20 28.7		
11,	54.46 41.6			54.70 25.4			29.99 61.9			43.92 36.3			43.99 27.6		
21,	54.59 39.9			54.71 22.5			29.98 62.6			43.87 35.6			43.93 26.4		
31,	54.73 38.4			54.77 19.3			30.01 63.2			43.84 34.5			43.89 25.2		
Feb. 10,	54.91 37.0			54.89 16.5			30.05 63.6			43.84 33.3			43.87 24.0		
20,	55.12 35.9			55.05 13.8			30.14 64.1			43.87 31.8			43.89 22.9		
Mar. 2,	55.35 34.1			55.25 11.5			30.26 64.2			43.94 30.1			43.93 21.9		
12,	55.61 32.6			55.51 9.6			30.40 64.1			44.05 28.0			44.02 21.1		
22,	55.88 31.5			55.79 8.2			30.58 63.8			44.19 26.9			44.14 20.6		
April 1,	56.16 30.7			56.12 7.3			30.79 63.1			44.33 25.7			44.30 20.4		
11,	56.45 29.3			56.47 7.0			31.03 62.2			44.60 21.4			44.49 20.5		
21,	56.77 28.2			56.84 7.2			31.29 61.1			44.85 19.1			44.72 21.0		
May 1,	57.07 27.6			57.21 8.1			31.59 59.6			45.14 16.7			44.96 21.9		
11,	57.37 26.1			57.59 9.5			31.83 58.0			45.46 14.5			45.27 23.0		
21,	57.66 24.9			57.96 11.4			32.20 56.2			45.80 12.3			45.58 24.5		
31,	57.94 22.8			58.31 13.8			32.52 54.3			46.15 10.2			45.90 26.3		
June 10,	58.19 20.9			58.63 16.5			32.84 52.3			46.50 8.4			46.23 28.3		
20,	58.41 19.0			58.92 19.5			33.14 50.3			46.87 6.8			46.56 30.3		
30,	58.60 17.0			59.16 22.7			33.43 48.3			47.22 5.5			46.87 32.8		
July 10,	58.75 15.0			59.36 26.1			33.70 46.5			47.55 4.5			47.17 35.1		
20,	58.86 12.9			59.50 29.5			33.98 44.8			47.86 3.9			47.44 37.5		
30,	58.93 10.7			59.69 32.8			34.12 43.1			48.12 3.6			47.67 39.8		
Aug. 9,	59.05 8.3			59.61 36.0			34.27 41.7			48.35 3.6			47.88 42.1		
19,	59.03 6.7			59.59 39.1			34.38 40.5			48.53 4.0			48.04 44.1		
29,	59.57 5.8			59.51 42.0			34.45 39.6			48.66 4.6			48.16 46.1		
Sept. 8,	59.77 5.0			59.38 44.5			34.47 38.8			48.74 5.6			48.24 47.8		
18,	59.64 4.4			59.21 46.7			34.45 38.3			48.78 6.7			48.27 49.2		
28,	59.50 4.0			59.00 48.6			34.40 38.0			48.77 7.9			48.27 50.5		
Oct. 8,	59.34 3.0			58.76 50.0			34.32 37.8			48.71 9.3			48.24 51.5		
18,	59.18 2.9			58.51 50.9			34.22 37.8			48.63 10.6			48.16 52.3		
28,	59.02 2.6			58.26 51.4			34.10 38.0			48.52 11.9			48.09 52.8		
Nov. 7,	57.88 2.1			58.00 51.3			33.98 38.4			48.39 13.0			47.99 53.0		
17,	57.76 1.3			57.76 50.8			33.86 38.8			48.24 14.0			47.88 53.0		
27,	57.67 0.3			57.54 49.7			33.74 39.3			48.09 14.5			47.77 52.7		
Dec. 7,	57.61 0.1			57.34 48.2			33.63 40.0			47.96 15.4			47.66 52.3		
17,	57.59 0.7			57.19 46.3			33.54 40.6			47.83 16.6			47.54 51.6		
27,	57.60 1.2			57.06 44.0			33.47 41.3			47.71 18.5			47.44 50.8		
37,	57.67 1.6			57.01 41.4			33.43 42.1			47.62 19.2			47.35 49.7		

Dr. Young's Refractions, the Barometer being at 30 inches, and the internal Thermometer at 50, or the external at 47, degrees; with the corrections for + one inch in the barometer, and for — one degree in the thermometer of Fahrenheit. From page 19 of Vol. 1st of Pearson's Practical Astronomy.

App. Alt.	Ref. B. 30° Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° Fa.	App. Alt.	Ref. B. 30° Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° Fa.	App. Alt.	Ref. B. 30° Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° Fa.	App. Alt.	Ref. B. 30° Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° Fa.
0. 0	33.51	74	8,1	3. 0	14.35	30	2,3	8. 0	6.35	13,3	,85	14. 0	3.40,9	7,70	,469
5	32.53	71	7,6	5	14.19	29	2,2	10	6.28	13,1	,83	10	3.47,1	7,61	,464
10	31.58	68	7,3	10	14. 4	29	2,2	20	6.21	12,8	,82	20	3.44,4	7,53	,458
15	31. 8	67	7,0	15	13.50	28	2,1	30	6.14	12,6	,80	30	3.41,8	7,43	,453
20	30.13	65	6,7	20	13.35	28	2,1	40	6. 7	12,3	,79	40	3.39,2	7,34	,448
25	29.24	63	6,4	25	13.21	27	2,0	50	6. 0	12,1	,77	50	3.36,7	7,26	,444
30	28.37	61	6,1	30	13. 7	27	2,0	9. 0	5.54	11,9	,76	15. 0	3.34,3	7,18	,439
35	27.51	59	5,9	35	12.53	26	2,0	10	5.47	11,7	,74	30	3.27,3	6,96	,434
40	27. 6	58	5,6	40	12.41	26	1,9	20	5.41	11,6	,73	16. 0	3.20,6	6,73	,411
45	26.24	56	5,4	45	12.28	25	1,9	30	5.36	11,3	,72	30	3.14,4	6,51	,399
50	25.43	55	5,1	50	12.16	25	1,9	40	5.30	11,1	,71	17. 0	3. 8,5	6,31	,386
55	25. 3	53	4,9	55	12. 3	25	1,8	50	5.25	11,0	,70	30	3. 2,9	6,12	,374
1. 0	24.25	52	4,7	4. 0	11.52	24,1	1,70	10. 0	5.20	10,8	,69	18. 0	2.57,6	5,94	,362
5	23.48	50	4,6	10	11.30	23,4	1,64	10	5.15	10,6	,67	19	2.47,7	5,81	,340
10	23.13	49	4,5	20	11.10	22,7	1,58	20	5.10	10,4	,65	20	2.38,7	5,31	,322
15	22.40	48	4,4	30	10.50	22,0	1,53	30	5. 5	10,2	,64	21	2.30,5	5,04	,306
20	22. 8	46	4,2	40	10.32	21,3	1,48	40	5. 0	10,1	,63	22	2.23,2	4,79	,290
25	21.37	45	4,0	50	10.15	20,7	1,43	50	4.55	9,9	,62	23	2.16,5	4,57	,276
30	21. 7	44	3,9	5. 0	9.58	20,1	1,38	11. 0	4.51	9,8	,60	24	2.10,1	4,35	,264
35	20.38	43	3,8	10	9.42	19,6	1,34	10	4.47	9,6	,59	25	2. 4,2	4,16	,252
40	20.10	42	3,6	20	9.27	19,1	1,30	20	4.43	9,5	,58	26	1.58,8	3,97	,241
45	19.43	40	3,5	30	9.11	18,6	1,26	30	4.39	9,4	,57	27	1.53,8	3,81	,230
50	19.17	39	3,4	40	8.58	18,1	1,22	40	4.35	9,2	,56	28	1.49,1	3,65	,219
55	18.52	39	3,3	50	8.45	17,6	1,19	50	4.31	9,1	,55	29	1.44,7	3,50	,209
2. 0	18.29	38	3,2	6. 0	8.32	17,2	1,15	12. 0	4.28,1	9,00	,556	30	1.40,5	3,36	,201
5	18. 5	37	3,1	10	8.20	16,8	1,11	10	4.24,4	8,86	,548	31	1.36,6	3,23	,193
10	17.43	36	3,0	20	8. 9	16,4	1,09	20	4.20,8	8,74	,541	32	1.33,0	3,11	,186
15	17.21	36	2,9	30	7.58	16,0	1,06	30	4.17,3	8,63	,533	33	1.29,5	2,99	,179
20	17. 0	35	2,8	40	7.47	15,7	1,03	40	4.13,9	8,51	,524	34	1.26,1	2,88	,173
25	16.40	34	2,8	50	7.37	15,3	1,00	50	4.10,7	8,41	,517	35	1.23,0	2,78	,167
30	16.21	33	2,7	7. 0	7.27	15,0	,98	13. 0	4. 7,5	8,30	,509	36	1.20,0	2,68	,161
35	16. 2	33	2,7	10	7.17	14,6	,96	10	4. 4,4	8,20	,503	37	1.17,1	2,56	,155
40	15.43	32	2,6	20	7. 8	14,3	,93	20	4. 1,4	8,10	,496	38	1.14,4	2,49	,149
45	15.25	32	2,5	30	6.59	14,1	,91	30	3.58,4	8,00	,490	39	1.11,8	2,40	,144
50	15. 8	31	2,4	40	6.51	13,8	,89	40	3.55,5	7,89	,482	40	1. 9,3	2,32	,139
55	14.51	30	2,3	50	6.43	13,5	,87	50	3.52,6	7,79	,476	41	1. 6,9	2,24	,134

The Table of Refractions, continued.

The correction for an increase of altitude of one inch in the barometer, or for a depression of one degree in the thermometer, is to be *added* to the tabular refraction; but when the barometer is lower than 30 inches, or the thermometer higher than 47 degrees, the correction becomes *subtractive*.

When great accuracy is required, 0,003 inch should be deducted from the observed height of the barometer, for each degree that the thermometer near it, is above 50 degrees, and the same quantity added, for an equal depression.

A Table of the Sun's Parallax in Altitude.

Sun's Alt.	Sun's Horizontal Parallax.					Sun's Alt.	Sun's Horizontal Parallax.				
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	"	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8
0	8.40	8.50	8.60	8.70	8.80	45	8.94	6.01	6.08	6.15	6.23
5	8.37	8.47	8.57	8.67	8.77	50	8.40	5.46	5.53	5.59	5.66
10	8.37	8.37	8.47	8.57	8.67	55	4.82	4.88	4.93	4.99	5.05
15	8.11	8.21	8.31	8.40	8.50	60	4.30	4.35	4.40	4.45	4.49
20	7.69	7.79	8.08	8.18	8.27	65	3.65	3.69	3.73	3.78	3.79
25	7.51	7.70	7.79	7.88	7.98	70	2.87	2.91	2.94	2.98	2.99
30	7.28	7.38	7.45	7.53	7.62	75	2.17	2.20	2.23	2.25	2.28
35	6.98	6.98	7.04	7.13	7.21	80	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.51	1.53
40	6.44	6.51	6.59	6.66	6.74	85	0.73	0.74	0.75	0.76	0.77
45	5.94	6.01	6.08	6.15	6.23	90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Logarithm for converting Sidereal into Mean Solar Time + 9.9988126

" " " Mean Solar into Sidereal Time + 0.0011874

A second of time, at the Equator contains 1521 feet.

THE
AMERICAN ALMANAC.

PART II.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

I. THE CALENDAR.

THE JULIAN AND THE GREGORIAN YEAR, OR OLD AND NEW STYLE ; — TIME OF COMMENCING THE YEAR.

[In the 1st volume of the American Almanac there is an article on the Calendar, to which the reader is referred for information on some topics which are not treated of here.]

THE *Julian Year*, so named from Julius Cæsar, dates from B. C. 46, commencing on the 1st of January ; and it consisted of 365 days and 6 hours ; three years in four having 365 days, and the other (bissextile or leap year) 366 days.

Modern chronologists have used the Julian year, it being a measure of time extremely simple and nearly correct ; and to this standard they refer all the known events that have happened from the beginning of the world.

The Julian year, however, is imperfect ; for as the time in which the sun performs his annual revolution is not quite 365 days and 6 hours, but 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and $45\frac{1}{2}$ seconds ; the civil year must, therefore, have exceeded the solar or astronomical year by 11 minutes, $14\frac{1}{2}$ seconds, which in the space of about 130 years, amounted to a whole day ; nearly equivalent to the gain of 3 days in every interval of 400 years.

The *Gregorian Year*, so named from Pope Gregory XIII., by whom it was introduced in 1582, is the Julian year corrected by this rule ; — that whereas, on the former footing, every hundredth year is bissextile, on the new footing every four-hundredth year only is bissextile ; the others, viz. the first, second, and third hundredth years, being common years. Thus, by sinking 3 days in 400 years, being the error of about 1 day in 130 ; and consequently by making the years 1700, 1800, and 1900 to be common years, and the year 2000 bissextile or leap year, the error arising from the odd time is properly corrected.

Sosigenes, a mathematician of Alexandria, in Egypt, who assisted Julius Cæsar in reforming the Calendar, had observed the vernal equinox on the 25th of March. At the Council of Nice, held in 325, it was fixed on the 21st of March ; and from that time to the year 1582,

when the next reformation was effected, the error which had been gradually accumulating, then amounted to about 10 days, so that the vernal equinox happened on the 11th of March, instead of the 21st, as it ought to have done, if the Julian account had agreed with the course of the sun. To correct the error, 10 days were taken from the month of October of the year 1582, and by this means the equinox was brought back to the 21st of March, as it had been settled by the Council of Nice.

Pope Gregory ordered all the ecclesiastics under his jurisdiction to conform to the new mode of reckoning time, called *New Style*, and he exhorted the Christian princes to adopt it in their dominions. Accordingly it was introduced into all Catholic countries; but the Protestant States at that time refused it. In Spain, Portugal, and part of Italy, it was received on the same day as at Rome; in France, in December of the same year (when the 10th was reckoned the 20th of the month); and in the Catholic States of Germany, in 1583. In the Protestant States of Germany, the New Style was adopted in 1700; in Great Britain, in 1752; and in Denmark and Sweden, in 1753. Russia only, of all the Christian States of Europe, still retains the *Old Style*.

The change from the *Julian* or *Old Style* to the *Gregorian* or *New Style*, was established in England by act of Parliament, passed in 1752; and was, at the same time, introduced into the English colonies in America. It was then enacted, that the year should commence on the 1st of January instead of the 25th of March; and that in the year 1752, the days should be numbered as usual until September 2, when the day following should be accounted the 14th of September, omitting 11 days. The Gregorian principle of dropping one day in every hundredth year, except the 4th hundredth, was also enacted.

Nearly all the nations of the Christian world now *commence* their year on the 1st of January; but in England till the introduction of the New Style in 1752, the *civil* or *legal* year commenced on the day of the Annunciation, i. e. the 25th of March, though the *historical* year then began, as in most other European countries, on the day of Circumcision, i. e. the 1st of January. This difference caused great practical inconvenience, and January, February, and part of March, sometimes bore two dates, as we often find in old records, as 1711 - 12. This practice often leads to chronological mistakes; for instance, it is popularly said in England, "The Revolution of 1688," that great event happening in February of the year 1688, according to the then mode of computation; but if the year were held to begin as it does now, on the 1st of January, it would be "The Revolution of 1689." This difference of time in commencing the year often causes embarrassment in America, as well as in England, with regard to dates. In the English American colonies the legal year, before 1752, commenced on the 25th of March, as it did in England. Washington, for instance, was born on the 11th of Febru-

ary, 1731, according to the mode of reckoning in use at the time ; but on the 22d, 1732, according to the New Style. To prevent mistakes, both modes of dating are sometimes used, as February $\frac{11}{2}$, 173 $\frac{1}{2}$, or February 11 - 22, 1731 - 2.

The English antiquary, Stowe, observes, that William the Conqueror having been crowned on the 1st of January, that henceforth became the first year for historians, &c.; though in all civil affairs, they retained the ancient manner of accounting, which began on the 25th of March.

The Catholic Church, and also the Church of England, as to their solemn service, begin the year on the first Sunday in Advent, which is always that next to St. Andrew's day, or the 30th of November.

The Jews, as most other nations of the East, had a civil year, which commenced with the new moon in September; and an ecclesiastical year, which commenced from the new moon in March.

The French year, during the reigns of the Merovingian race, began on the 1st of March; under the Carolingians, on Christmas-day, and under the Capetians, on Easter-day (varying from the 22d of March to the 25th of April); — but Charles IX. ordained, in 1564, that it should in future begin on the 1st of January. But during the Republic, established in 1792, the year was made to commence at the autumnal equinox, September 22.

The Mahometans begin the year at the vernal equinox, or the minute when the sun enters Aries; the Chinese, and most of the nations of India with the first moon in March; the Bramins with the first moon in April.

II. EXPECTATION OF LIFE, OR LAW OF MORTALITY.

In the volume of the American Almanac for 1835, there are a series of Life-Annuity Tables, and Tables showing the Expectation of Life, &c., in the United States. We here insert some tables of similar character relating to England and Prussia.

ENGLAND.

The following table from McCulloch's "Statistical Account of the British Empire," is an abridged form from tables calculated by Mr. Finlaison, and shows a striking improvement in the value of life in England. The 1st division of the table gives the expectation of life, as deduced from the ages of the subscribers to the Million Tontine of 1695; the 2d, the expectation of life among the government annuitants, in the interval between 1785 and 1825; and the 3d, the expectation of life for the whole population, as deduced from the deaths and ages recorded in the parish registers from 1813 to 1830; distinguishing, in all cases, between

male and female life. Those on whom the estimates of the first two divisions of the table are founded, being annuitants, and generally therefore in decidedly comfortable circumstances, must be regarded as picked lives; whereas the last embraces all sorts. Now it appears from this table, that the probable life of a male annuitant, 20 years of age, in 1695, was 29.34 years; while, in 1830, the probable life of a male of the same age, taken indiscriminately from the mass of the population, was 39.65 years; — exceeding that of the former by more than ten years! The improvement in female life has been equally great; but, for obvious reasons, it is not so great when we compare females taken from the mass of the people with female annuitants.

This wonderful improvement must, no doubt, be ascribed to a variety of causes; partly to the drainage of bogs and marshes, by which agues and marsh fevers have been entirely banished from many districts; partly to improvements in the diet, dress, lodgings, and other accommodations of the mass of the people; partly to the greater prevalence of cleanliness; partly, and since 1800, chiefly, perhaps, to the discoveries in medical science, and the extirpation of the small-pox.

1. Statement of the Expectation of Life in England and Wales at every 5th Year of Age, deduced from the Ages of the Subscribers to the Million Tontine of 1695; the Annuitants from 1785 to 1825; and the Deaths in the Parish Registers from 1813 to 1830.

Age.	Million Tontine of 1695.			Annuitants. 1785 - 1825.			Parish Registers. 1813 - 1830.		
	Expectation. Males.	Difference.	Expectation. Fem.	Expectation. Males.	Difference.	Expectation. Fem.	Expectation. Males.	Difference.	Expectation. Fem.
Under 1 year	37.61			50.16	5.35	55.51	39.96	3.94	43.90
1	38.49	5.36	43.85	50.13	5.46	55.59	47.78	2.36	50.14
5	39.03	3.41	42.44	48.93	5.30	54.23	49.80	1.49	51.29
10	35.71	4.72	40.43	45.57	5.48	51.05	46.83	1.12	47.95
15	32.05	5.27	37.32	41.76	5.43	47.19	43.08	1.00	44.08
20	29.34	4.91	34.25	38.39	5.60	43.99	39.65	1.03	40.68
25	27.96	3.71	31.67	35.90	4.91	40.81	36.55	1.09	37.64
30	26.27	2.71	28.98	33.17	4.40	37.57	33.34	1.29	34.63
35	24.12	2.20	26.32	30.17	4.14	34.31	30.03	1.48	31.51
40	21.74	1.91	23.65	27.02	4.10	31.12	26.75	1.63	28.38
45	19.15	1.47	20.62	23.75	4.06	27.81	23.48	1.66	25.14
50	16.86	.92	17.78	20.30	4.05	24.35	20.31	1.52	21.83
55	14.52	.94	15.46	17.15	3.64	20.79	17.19	1.32	18.51
60	11.65	1.60	13.25	14.39	2.93	17.32	14.20	1.08	15.28
65	9.30	.83	10.23	11.63	2.37	14.00	11.43	.80	12.23
70	7.19	.60	7.79	9.22	1.77	10.99	8.94	.73	9.67
75	5.61	.05	5.56	7.12	1.34	8.46	6.78	.55	7.33
80	4.92	1.13	3.79	4.94	1.56	6.50	5.05	.41	5.46
85	3.58	.22	3.80	3.12	1.72	4.84	3.85	.37	4.22
90	2.01	.53	2.54	1.95	.88	2.83	3.42	.28	3.70
95	1.18	.46	1.64	1.18	.37	1.55	3.06	.16	3.22
100	0.00		0.00	0	.50	.50	2.78	.06	2.72
Sums of ages,	370.68		411.37	465.79		535.80	474.30		495.70

2. *An Account of the Ages of 3,938,496 Persons buried in England and Wales (of whom 1,996,196 Males, 1,942,301 Females) during 18 Years, 1813-1830; according to Mr. Finlaison.*

PRUSSIA.

The census of the population of Prussia is taken every three years; and an accurate register of births and deaths has been kept since 1820, from which important facts have been deduced relating to the laws of population and mortality, and the expectation of life. The following statement exhibits the number of births and deaths in Prussia during 15 years, from 1820 to 1834 inclusive.

Births,	{ Males, . 3,906,544 }	Total, . 7,593,017
	{ Females, . 3,686,473 }	
Deaths,	{ Males, . 2,814,742 }	Total, . 5,457,209
	{ Females, . 2,642,467 }	

Excess of births, 2,135,808

In the three years, 1820-1-2, the annual average of deaths was 1 in 38; the births, 1 to 23 living; and, in the three years 1832-3-4, the deaths were 1 in 31; the births, 1 to 26 living.

In each 1,000 deaths 515.7 are males, and 484.2 females. Of these, there die, before the completion of their

	Males.	Females.	Total.
3d year	216.3	181.6	397.9
7th "	37.1	36.1	73.2
14th "	21.2	20.7	41.9
25th "	27.2	23.5	50.7
45th "	51.5	58.5	110.0
60th "	56.6	53.2	109.8
80th "	86.9	90.7	177.6
After 80th year	18.5	19.2	37.7

3. *Table exhibiting the total number of Persons who died in the Prussian States in 15 Years, from 1820 to 1834, with the Scale of Ages, as officially registered.*

[From the Tables of M. Hoffman.]

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Born dead,	147,705	109,363	257,068
Died in the first year,	715,284	581,540	1,296,824
" " 2d and 3d year,	317,934	300,630	618,564
" " 4th and 5th year,	129,390	125,919	255,309
" " 6th and 7th year,	73,331	70,970	144,301
" " 8th to the 10th year,	65,161	62,932	128,093
" " 11th to the 14th year,	50,559	50,460	101,019
" " 15th to the 20th year,	67,880	64,449	132,329
" " 21st to the 25th year,	81,096	64,184	145,280
" " 26th to the 30th year,	67,494	72,989	140,483
" " 31st to the 35th year,	64,714	77,224	141,938
" " 36th to the 40th year,	68,725	83,167	151,892
" " 41st to the 45th year,	80,497	86,343	166,840
" " 46th to the 50th year,	91,213	85,129	176,342
" " 51st to the 55th year,	104,898	97,987	202,885
" " 56th to the 60th year,	113,184	107,556	220,740
" " 61st to the 65th year,	135,108	140,052	275,160
" " 66th to the 70th year,	125,620	130,840	256,460
" " 71st to the 75th year,	119,016	127,355	246,371
" " 76th to the 80th year,	94,777	96,935	191,712
" " 81st to the 85th year,	61,148	63,369	124,517
" " 86th to the 90th year,	27,556	28,950	56,506
" after the 90th year,	12,452	14,124	26,576
<i>Total of all ages,</i>	2,814,742	2,642,467	5,457,209

Mr. Hoffman remarks, "Of 7,593,017 children born in a period of fifteen years, there were born dead, 257,068; that is, of 100,000, 3,386, which is a little above one thirtieth. And of those who died after birth, but before the completion of their first year, 1,296,824; that is, of 100,000, 17,079. Total of those born dead and who died in the first year, 1,553,892; that is, of 100,000, 20,465. The number of children born dead, and the number dying in their first year, might assuredly be diminished by the influence of competent circumstances and of moral habits; inasmuch as the former would admit of more indulgence and attention to the wants of mothers and children among the great mass of the people; while the latter would occasion the prevalence of more maternal care. Still, however important may be the improvement of the people in these two respects, the number of children who do not survive the first year of their life, will always remain very considerable."

III. PUBLICATION OF BOOKS.

THE countries in which the business of publishing books is carried on to the greatest extent are Germany, England, and France, in Europe, and the United States, in America.

ENGLAND.

The greater part of the works which were issued from the press during the first century of printing, both in England and on the continent of Europe, were such as had been written in the previous ages, and had long existed in manuscript. The first printers were always booksellers, and sold their own impressions. The two occupations were not divided till the early part of the 16th century.

Printing was introduced into England by William Caxton in 1471; and Ames and Herbert have recorded the titles of nearly 10,000 distinct works printed in Great Britain between 1471 and 1600, equalling, on an average, 76 works each year. Many of these works, however, were single sheets; but, on the other hand, there were doubtless many which were not recorded. The number of readers in Great Britain during this period was comparatively small; and the average number of each book printed is not supposed to be more than about 200.

The first half of the 17th century produced a considerable number of English works of merit; but it was especially remarkable for the great number of tracts or pamphlets, many of which were written in the spirit of furious controversy. The British Museum contains a collection of 2,000 volumes of Tracts issued between the years 1640 and 1660, the whole number of which several publications amounts to no less than 30,000.

The whole number of books printed in England during 14 years, from 1666 to 1680, was 3,550; equal to 253 yearly; — but, deducting the reprints, pamphlets, single sermons, and maps, the annual average of new books may be computed at much less than 100.

The number of new works, exclusive of “all pamphlets and other tracts,” issued during 56 years, as appears from a “Complete Catalogue of Modern Books, published from the beginning of the century (1700) to 1756,” was 5,280; equal to a yearly average of 94.

The number of new works, exclusive of reprints and pamphlets, issued during 11 years, from 1792 to 1802 inclusive, was 4,096; equal to 372 each year.

The number of new publications issued in 27 years, from 1800 to 1827, including reprints altered in size and price, but excluding pamphlets, was, according to the London Catalogue, 19,860: — deducting one fifth for reprints, we have 15,888, equal to 588 each year.

The following table exhibits the number of new publications, exclusive of reprints and pamphlets, during each year, from 1828 to 1836.

Year.	Publications.	Volumes.	Year.	Publications.	Volumes.
1828	842	1,105	1833	1,180	1,567
1829	1,064	1,413	1834	1,220	1,494
1830	1,142	1,592	1835	1,382	1,713
1831	1,105	1,619	1836	1,332	1,573
1832	1,152	1,525			

London is the great centre of the British book-trade; the number of new publications that issue from its presses being far greater than all that appear in the rest of the empire. Some of the principal places for publishing books in Great Britain, besides London, are Oxford and Cambridge in England, and Edinburgh and Glasgow in Scotland.

Mr. McCulloch estimates the number of volumes of new publications produced annually in Great Britain (exclusive of reprints, pamphlets, and periodical publications not in volumes) at about 1,500; and the average impression of each volume at 750 copies; — annual total, 1,125,000 volumes: — value at 9s. a volume, £ 506,250. “The number of reprinted volumes, particularly of school-books, is very great; and if to these we add the reviews, magazines, pamphlets, and all other publications, exclusive of newspapers, the total publication value of the new works of all sorts, and new copies of old works that are annually produced, may be estimated at about £ 750,000.”

The most remarkable characteristic of the press within a few years past, has been its *periodical literature*. It has been computed, that the periodical works issued in Great Britain during one year, comprise more sheets than all the books printed in Europe from the period of the invention of the art of printing to the year 1500. The number of Newspaper stamps annually issued is now about 45,000,000. The number of

weekly periodical works issued in London on Saturday, Dec. 16, 1837, was about 50; of these the weekly sale of "Chambers' Journal," "Penny Magazine," "Saturday Magazine," "Mirror," "Mechanics' Magazine," "Lancet," "Church of England Magazine," and of several others of the more important, amounted to little less than 200,000 copies, or about 10,000,000 copies annually. — The greater part of the preceding facts are derived from "The Penny Magazine," for Dec. 31, 1837.

London Newspapers. — From the return of the number of Newspaper stamps issued from the 1st of January to the 30th of July, it appears that the circulation of the daily papers is as follows : —

<i>Morning Papers.</i>		<i>Evening Papers.</i>	
Times,	1,605,000	Standard,	537,000
Morning Chronicle,	1,105,000	Globe,	450,000
Morning Herald,	1,050,000	Sun,	426,000
Morning Post,	407,000	Courier,	235,500
Advertiser,	255,000	True Sun,	227,500

For an account of the "London Periodical Press," see the American Almanac for 1838.

FRANCE.

"The activity of the French press has been very greatly increased since the downfall of Napoleon. The Count Daru, in a very instructive work (*Notions Statistiques sur la Librarie*), published in 1827, estimated the number of printed sheets, exclusive of Newspapers, produced by the French press in 1816, at 66,852,883; and in 1825, at 128,011,483; and we believe that the increase from 1825 down to the present period has been little if any thing inferior. The quality of many of the works that have recently issued from the French press is also very superior; and it may be doubted, whether such works as the *Bio-graphie Universelle*, the new and enlarged edition of the *Art de vérifier les Dates*, in 38 vols. octavo, and the two octavo editions of *Bayle's Dictionary*, could have been published in any other country. The greater number of new French works of merit, or which it is supposed will command a considerable sale, are immediately reprinted in the Netherlands or Switzerland, but principally in the former. To such an extent has this piratical practice been carried, that it is stated in the *Requête* presented by the French booksellers to the government in 1828, that a single bookseller in Brussels had, in 1825 and 1826, and the first six months of 1827, reprinted 318,615 volumes of French works! Having nothing to pay for copyright, these counterfeit editions can be afforded at lower prices than those that are genuine. This is a very serious injury to French authors and publishers, not only by preventing the sale of their works in foreign countries, but from the ease with

which spurious copies may be introduced into France." — *McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary*.

The first six months of the year 1837, as stated by the "Foreign Quarterly Review," there were printed in France, 3,413 works, in French and other languages; also 571 engravings and lithographs.

Number of volumes passing from one country to the other in the book-trade between England and France.

	Vols. France to England.			Vols. England to France.		
1821	.	.	.	81,127	.	19,086
1825	.	.	.	178,366	.	19,036
1830	.	.	.	108,897	.	12,714
1832	.	.	.	84,954	.	19,682

The great disproportion in the number of books going from one country to the other is accounted for, from the facts, that German and Italian books are principally transmitted to England through Paris; that French booksellers reprint a great number of English works, which are sold on the continent at a much cheaper rate, than English books printed in England; and that translations of English books in France are much more numerous than translations of French books in England.

GERMANY.

The book-trade of Germany is greatly facilitated by the book-fairs held at Leipsic at Easter and Michaelmas, which are attended by the booksellers of Germany, and by many of those of the neighboring countries, as France, Switzerland, Denmark, &c. This trade began to flourish in 1814; the number of works then annually offered for sale was about 2,000; but the number has been gradually increasing, having for the first time exceeded 5,000 in 1827; and it now exceeds 7,000.

The following statement exhibits the number of literary productions, — books, pamphlets, and maps, collective or single, wholly new, translations, or new editions, offered for sale at the Leipsic fairs since 1826.

1827,	5,108	1831,	5,508	1835,	*4,193
1828,	5,654	1832,	6,122	1836,	7,529
1829,	5,314	1833,	5,653	1837,	7,891
1830,	5,926	1834,	6,074		

Number of works by different German States in 1837.

Prussia,	2,169	Wurtemberg,	609	Hanover,	175
Saxony,	1,342	Austria,	491	The Two Hesses,	266
Bavaria,	889	Baden,	264	The 4 Saxon Duchies,	309

"An Augsburg paper states," (says the "Foreign Quarterly Review," 1836,) "that, on a moderate calculation, 10,000,000 of volumes

* The number for 1835 embraces the productions offered at the Easter fair only, not including that of Michaelmas.

are annually printed in Germany, and as every half-yearly fair catalogue contains the names of more than 1,000 German writers, it may be assumed, that there are now living upwards of 50,000 persons who have written one or more books. The total value of all the books published annually in Germany is estimated from 5 to 6,000,000 dollars."

"Three individuals," (says the "Gentleman's Magazine," October, 1837,) "at this moment have almost monopolized the bookselling trade of Germany. The most powerful of these is Baron Cotta, the proprietor of *Allgemeine Zeitung*, which many of our contemporaries persist in miscalling the *Augsburg Gazette*. Baron Cotta is likewise the proprietor of six literary periodicals of high standing, and of several others of inferior rank, and is said to have from 300 to 400 editors in his pay. He is proprietor of the copyright of all the works of Goethe, Schiller, Herder, and Uhland. — The second of these literary grandees is Reimer, of Berlin, who now owns the copyright of all the works of Jean Paul, Tieck, Kliest, Johannes Von Müller, Novalis, and Schlegel. — The third is Brockhaus, of Leipsic, proprietor of the *Conversations-Lexicon*, which alone occupies more than 100 literary men. Brockhaus is likewise the publisher of a most colossal Encyclopædia, which, when finished, will consist at least of 200 volumes."

RUSSIA AND SWEDEN.

Russia. — In the year 1836, 674 original works, and 124 translations were published in Russia, exclusive of 46 periodicals.

Sweden. — There are only 28 or 30 printing presses in Sweden; 10 in Stockholm, 3 in Gottenburg, 2 in Upsal, 2 in Norköping, and 1 in several other places.

UNITED STATES.

The number of new works which appeared in the United States, in 1834 and 1835, amounted to 1,013, forming 1,300 volumes, and the cost of which may be estimated at \$1,220,000. In 1836, the number was considerably increased, and the cost of the books published in that year cannot be computed at less than \$1,500,000. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Hartford furnished 19 20ths of the total amount.

Another statement for the years 1833, 1834, and 1835, is as follows: — originals 1,030, reprints 854; total, 1,884; — number of volumes printed (1,000 for each edition) 1,884,000.

In most cases the editions of one and the same work are larger and more frequent in the United States than in any other country. Many reprinted English works have here passed through three or four editions, while the publishers of the original in England have but one. In one instance, the sale of a book in America amounted to 100,000 copies, whereas in England only four editions, of 1,000 copies each, were disposed of.

The amount of literary productions in America has more than doubled during the last ten years. The sale of five bookselling establishments amounted in 1836, to \$1,350,000. A single publisher paid, in the five years preceding 1834, \$135,000 for copyrights, out of which \$30,000 were for two works only. Carey, Lea, & Blanchard paid last year \$30,000 to American writers; and Harper & Brothers have paid about the same sum for several years past.

The following statement will show the relative proportion of native and imported literary productions in 1834 :

Education,	73	9
Divinity,	37	18
Novels and Tales,	19	95
History and Biography,	19	17
Jurisprudence,	20	3
Poetry,	8	3
Travels,	8	10
Fine Arts,	8	0
Miscellaneous Works,	59	43

Thus it appears in American literature the scientific and practically useful predominate, and that works of imagination are chiefly derived from foreign sources. The school-books are almost all written or compiled in the United States; and some idea of the extensive business done in them may be formed from the circumstance, that, of some of the most popular compilations in geography, from 100,000 to 300,000 copies have been sold in ten years; so that, in many instances, works of this kind produce a permanent income, as well to the author as the publisher. During the last five years, the number of American original works in proportion to reprints, has nearly doubled. — *Literary Advertiser, &c.*

IV. TEMPERANCE AND THE LICENSE LAW OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In several of the preceding volumes of the American Almanac, the subject of Temperance and the Temperance Reform has received more or less attention. The American Temperance Society, which first inculcated and brought into general notice the doctrine of total abstinence from the use of ardent spirits as drink, was formed at Boston, in February, 1826; and since that time, a most important and salutary change, with regard to the use of ardent spirits, has taken place in public opinion, and in the practice of a large part of the people of this country.

According to the Report of the American Temperance Society for 1835, there were then, in the United States, more than 8,000 Temperance Societies, 23 of them State societies, embracing more than 1,500,000 members; more than 4,000 distilleries have been stopped; more than 8,000 traders had ceased to sell ardent spirits; more than 1,200 vessels were navigated without using it; and more than 12,000 drunkards had been reformed.

Since the commencement of the Temperance Reform, the medical profession, who are naturally looked upon as the guardians of the public health, have, with remarkable unanimity, given their influence in its favor; and thousands of them have added their signature to the following declaration, or to one of similar import: — “that *men in health are never benefited by the use of ardent spirits*: — that, on the contrary, the use of them is the frequent cause of disease and death, and often renders such diseases as arise from other causes more difficult of cure, and more fatal in their termination.”

Resolutions declaring, “that the traffic in ardent spirits, to be used as drink, is *morally wrong*, and ought to be abandoned,” have, some time since, been passed by various ecclesiastical bodies of different denominations of Christians, embracing more than 5,000 ministers of the gospel, and more than 6,000 churches; by several State Temperance societies; by the Congressional Temperance Society; and by the American Temperance Society, at its meeting at Philadelphia, in May, 1834, comprising more than 400 delegates, from 21 different States.

After such a change in public opinion with respect to the use of ardent spirits, it was natural to look for a change of the laws relating to the subject; and, during the last session of the legislature of Massachusetts, petitions were sent in from various parts of the State, signed by numerous individuals, praying for a reform of the license laws. After much deliberation and discussion, the following important act was passed, by large majorities, in both branches of the legislature, and was supported by different parties.

“An Act to regulate the Sale of Spiritous Liquors.”

“*Be it enacted, &c., as follows*: — Sect. 1. No licensed innholder, retailer, common victualler, or other person, except as herein after provided, shall sell any brandy, rum, or other spiritous liquors, or any mixed liquor, part of which is spiritous, in a less quantity than fifteen gallons, and that delivered and carried away all at one time, on pain of forfeiting not more than twenty dollars, nor less than ten dollars, for each offence, to be recovered in the manner and for the use provided in the twenty-sixth section of the forty-seventh chapter of the Revised Statutes.

“Sect. 2. The county commissioners, in the several counties, may

license for their respective towns, as many apothecaries, or practising physicians as they deem necessary, to be retailers of spiritous liquors, to be used in the arts, or for medicinal purposes only ; and the mayor and aldermen of the several cities, may, in like manner, and for like purposes, license apothecaries, as retailers for their respective cities, and the court of common pleas in the county of Suffolk, in like manner and for like purposes, may license apothecaries or practising physicians, as retailers, in the town of Chelsea, which licenses shall be granted in the same manner and under the same restrictions now provided by law for licensing retailers ; provided that the number of persons so licensed shall not exceed one for every two thousand inhabitants, and in towns containing less than two thousand inhabitants, one person may be licensed ; and provided further, that in such cities and towns where there is no apothecary or practising physician, such other person or persons may be appointed as aforesaid, as may be deemed proper by said county commissioners, and no person so licensed shall sell any spiritous liquor to be drunk in or about his premises on pain of the forfeiture, provided in the first section of this act.

“ Sect. 3. All licenses hereafter granted to innholders, retailers, and common victuallers, shall be so framed as not to authorize the licensed persons to sell brandy, rum, or any other spiritous liquors ; and no excise or fee shall be required for such a license.

“ Sect. 4. The provisions of all laws now in force inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

“ Sect. 5. This act shall take effect on the first day of July next, but shall have no operation upon any licenses granted previous to that time.

“ Approved by the Governor, April 19, 1838.”

The old license law, as well as the new one, was a law of prohibition ; as all persons, except those who were licensed, were prohibited from selling ardent spirits. But the old law was founded on the opinion, heretofore prevalent, that *rum is a good and useful drink for men in health*, an opinion which has been the cause of incalculable evil, and the destruction of millions of lives. The new law is founded on the opinion, now almost universally adopted by those who have examined the question, *that ardent spirits are not useful as a drink, for men in health, but, on the contrary, are hurtful* ; and on the well established fact, that the customary use of them is destructive of character, of property, of health, and of life ; and is the fruitful source of domestic suffering and sorrow, of pauperism and crime. It regards the article to be sold as a medicine ; and, in accordance with this view of it, its sale is limited to apothecaries or physicians, who deal in drugs of this description.

In a republican government, laws are expressions of public opinion and of the public will. A law may be good in itself, and highly beneficial in its operation, and yet not be sustained by the people. Some

persons friendly to the principle of this law have doubted whether public opinion was yet prepared for it; but nothing is plainer than that, for several years past, public opinion has been making rapid advances towards such a state of preparation. The question is now to be tried; and happy will it be for the Commonwealth if the affirmative shall be established.

The law is, of course, opposed by intemperate persons, and also by all who are disposed to continue the use of ardent spirits as drink; although to both these classes of persons the law is peculiarly salutary and friendly in its operation. It is also strenuously opposed by those who traffic in ardent spirits, and "by this craft have their wealth," and who are much disturbed at the "danger of their craft being set at naught." To all such we wish greater gains in a more useful employment.

But whether public opinion is sufficiently prepared for such a legislative measure on this subject or not; yet, unless it can be shown, that the views of those who have paid most attention to the effect of the use of ardent spirits, and of those who are naturally looked upon as the guardians of the public health and of the public morals, are grossly erroneous, the principle of this law must receive the cordial support of every man, who acts from an enlightened sense of duty.

V. SELECT SCRAPS.

Solitude. — He who must needs have company, must needs have sometimes bad company. Be able to be alone. Lose not the advantage of solitude and the society of thyself; nor be only content, but delight to be alone and single with Omnipresency. He who is thus prepared, the day is not uneasy, nor the night black unto him. Darkness may bound his eyes, not his imagination. In his bed he may lie, like Pompey and his sons, in all quarters of the earth; may speculate the universe, and enjoy the whole world in the hermitage of himself. Thus, the old Asiatic Christians found a paradise in a desert; and, with little converse on earth, held a conversation in heaven; thus they astronomized in caves, and, though they beheld not the stars, had the glory of heaven before them. — *Sir Thomas Browne.*

Sleep. — We term sleep a death; and yet it is waking that kills us, and destroys spirits that are the house of life. It is indeed a part of life that best expresseth death; for every man truly lives, so long as he acts his nature, or some way makes good the faculties of himself. Themistocles, therefore, that slew his soldier in his sleep, was a merciful

executioner: 'tis a kind of punishment the mildness of no laws hath invented; I wonder the fancy of Lucan and Seneca did not discover it. It is that death by which we may be literally said to die daily; a death which Adam died before his mortality; a death whereby we live a middle and moderating point between life and death. In fine, so like death, I dare not trust it without my prayers, and a half adieu unto the world, and take my farewell in a colloquy with God. — *Sir Thomas Browne.*

A Great and a Little Mind. — The difference between a great mind's and a little mind's use of history is this. The latter would consider, for instance, what Luther did, taught, or sanctioned: the former, what Luther, — a Luther, — would now do, teach, and sanction. — If you would be well with a great mind, leave him with a favorable impression of you; — if with a little mind, leave him with a favorable opinion of himself. — *Coleridge.*

Marriage. — The well-spring of all sensible communion is the natural delight and need which undepraved man hath to transfuse from himself into others, and to receive from others into himself, those things wherein the excellency of his kind doth most consist; and the eminence of love or marriage communion is, that this mutual transfusion can take place more perfectly and totally in this than in any other mode.

Prefer person before money, good-temper with good sense before person; and let all, wealth, easy temper, strong understanding, and beauty, be as nothing to thee, unless accompanied by virtue in principle and habit.

Suppose competence, health, and honesty; then a happy marriage depends on four things: — 1. An understanding proportionate to thine, that is, a reciprocity at least of thine: — 2. Natural sensibility and lively sympathy in general: — 3. Steadiness in attaching and retaining sensibility to its proper objects in its proper proportions: — 4. Mutual liking; including person, and all the thousand obscure sympathies that determine conjugal liking, that is, love and desire to A rather than to B. This seems very obvious and almost trivial; and yet all unhappy marriages arise from the not honestly putting, and sincerely answering each of these four questions. Any one of them negatived, marriage is imperfect, and in hazard of discontent. — *Coleridge.*

Paradise Lost. — No one can rise from the perusal of this immortal poem [Paradise Lost] without a deep sense of the grandeur and purity of Milton's soul, or without feeling how susceptible of domestic enjoyments he really was, notwithstanding the discomforts which actually resulted from an apparently unhappy choice in marriage. — *Coleridge.*

UNITED STATES.

I. EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

THE 13th presidential term of four years, since the establishment of the government of the United States under the Constitution, began on the 4th of March 1837 ; and it will expire on the 3d of March, 1841.

			Salary.
MARTIN VAN BUREN,	New York,	President,	\$25,000
RICHARD M. JOHNSON,	Kentucky,	Vice-President,	5,000

THE CABINET.

The following are the principal officers in the *executive department* of the government, who form the Cabinet, and who hold their offices at the will of the President.

			Salary.
John Forsyth,	Georgia,	Secretary of State,	\$6,000
Levi Woodbury,	New Hampshire,	Secretary of the Treasury,	6,000
Joel R. Poinsett,	South Carolina,	Secretary of War,	6,000
James K. Paulding,	New York,	Secretary of the Navy,	6,000
Amos Kendall,	Kentucky,	Postmaster-General,	6,000
Felix Grundy,	Tennessee,	Attorney-General,	4,000

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

John Forsyth, *Secretary.*

	Salary.	Patent Office.	Salary.
A. O. Dayton, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	\$2,000	H. L. Ellsworth, <i>Com. Pat.</i>	\$3,000
W. S. Derrick, (<i>Dip. Bureau,</i>)	1,760	Jos. W. Hand, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1,700
B. C. Vail, (<i>Cons. Bureau,</i>)	1,540	Charles M. Keller, } <i>Exam-</i>	1,500
A. T. McCormick, (<i>Home Bu.</i>)	1,540	Thomas P. Jones, } <i>iners.</i>	1,500

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Levi Woodbury, *Secretary*.

McC. Young, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	Salary. \$ 2,000
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*Comptrollers.*James N. Barker, *1st Comp.* 3,500James M. Burke, *Chief Clerk*, 1,700Albion K. Parris, *2d Comptrol.* 3,000John N. Moulder, *Chief Clerk*, 1,700*Auditors.*Jesse Miller, *1st Auditor*, 3,000A. Mahon, *Chief Clerk*, 1,700Wm. B. Lewis, *2d Auditor*, 3,000mes Eakin, *Chief Clerk*, 1,700Peter Hagner, *3d Auditor*, 3,000J. Thompson, *Chief Clerk*, 1,700_____, *4th Auditor*, 3,000T. H. Gillis, *Chief Clerk*, 1,700

S. Pleasonton, <i>5th Auditor</i> ,	Salary. \$ 3,000
Th. Mustin, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700

*Treasurer's Office.*John Campbell, *Treasurer*, 3,000Wm. B. Randolph, *Chief Clk*, 1,700*Register's Office.*Thomas L. Smith, *Register*, 3,000M. Nourse, *Chief Clerk*, 1,700*Solicitor's Office.*Henry D. Gilpin, *Solicitor*, 3,500*Land Office.*J. S. Whitcomb, *Com. Gen.* 3,000H. M. Garland, *Recorder*, 2,000Matthew Birchard, *Solicitor*, 2,000

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Joel R. Poinsett, *Secretary*.

Sam'l Cooper, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	Salary. \$ 2,000
J. T. Cochrane, <i>Clerk</i> ,	1,760

*Bounty Lands.*Wm. Gordon, *Principal*, 1,540*Indian Affairs.*Cary A. Harris, *Commiss'r*, 3,000Daniel Kurtz, *Chief Clerk*, 1,600*Pension Office.*J. L. Edwards, *Commiss'r*, 3,000Geo. W. Crump, *Chief Clerk*, 1,760*Adjutant-General's Office.*Roger Jones, *Col. & Adj. Gen.*

Lorenzo Thomas, <i>1st Lt. 4th Inf.</i>	Salary.
E. Schriver, <i>2d Lt. 4th Art.</i>	
Brooke Williams,	\$1,300

*Paymaster-General's Office.*Nathan Towson, *Paym'r Gen.* 2,500N. Frye, Jun., *Chief Clerk*, 1,300*Purchasing Department.*C. Irvine, *Com. Gen. Purch.* 3,000Tim. Banger, *Chief Clerk*, 1,705*Surgeon-General's Office.*Thomas Lawson, *Surg. Gen.* 2,500R. Johnson, *Clerk*, 1,300

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

James K. Paulding, *Secretary*.John Boyle, *Chief Clerk*, salary \$2,000.*Navy Commissioners.*

Isaac Chauncey, <i>President</i> ,	Salary. \$ 3,500
Charles Morris,	3,500
A. S. Wadsworth,	3,500

C. W. Goldsborough, <i>Sec'y</i> ,	Salary. \$ 2,000
W. G. Ridgeley, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Amos Kendall, *Postmaster-General*.

		Salary.
Charles K. Gardner,	<i>Auditor of the Post-Office,</i> . . .	\$3,000
Selah R. Hobbie,	<i>Assist. Postmaster-General, 1st Div.</i>	2,500
Robert Johnston,	<i>do. do. do. 2d Div.</i>	2,500
Daniel Coleman,	<i>do. do. do. 3d Div.</i>	2,500
John Marron,	<i>Chief Clerk,</i>	2,000

II. CONGRESS.

THE Congress of the United States consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, and must assemble, at least, once every year, on the first Monday of December, unless it is otherwise provided by law.

The Senate is composed of two members from each State; and of course the regular number is 52. They are chosen by the legislatures of the several States, for the term of six years, one third of them being elected biennially.

The Vice-President of the United States is the President of the Senate, in which body he has only a casting vote, which is given in case of an equal division of the votes of the Senators. In his absence, a President *pro tempore*, is chosen by the Senate.

The House of Representatives is composed of members from the several States, elected by the people for the term of two years. The representatives are apportioned among the different States according to population; and the 23d, 24th, and 25th Congresses have been elected in accordance with an act of Congress of 1832, one representative being returned for every 47,700 persons, computed according to the rule prescribed by the Constitution. The present regular number is 242 representatives, and 3 delegates.

Since the 4th of March, 1807, the compensation of each member of the Senate and House of Representatives, has been \$8 a day, during the period of his attendance in Congress, without deduction in case of sickness; and \$8 for every twenty miles' travel, in the usual road, in going to and returning from the seat of Government. The compensation of the President of the Senate, *pro tempore*, and of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, is \$16 a day.

THE SENATE. — TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

[The figures denote the expiration of the terms of the Senators.]

Name.	Residence.		Name.	Residence.	
<i>Maine.</i>			<i>South Carolina.</i>		
John Ruggles, <i>Thomaston,</i>	1841		J. C. Calhoun, <i>Fort Hill,</i>	1841	
Reuel Williams, <i>Augusta,</i>	1843		Wm. C. Preston, <i>Columbia,</i>	1843	
<i>New Hampshire.</i>			<i>Georgia.</i>		
Henry Hubbard, <i>Charlestown,</i>	1841		Wilson Lumpkin, <i>Athens,</i>	1841	
Franklin Pierce, <i>Hillsborough,</i>	1843		Alfred Cuthbert, <i>Monticello,</i>	1843	
<i>Vermont.</i>			<i>Alabama.</i>		
Benjamin Swift, <i>St. Albans,</i>	1839		Wm. R. King, <i>Selma,</i>	1841	
Samuel Prentiss, <i>Montpelier,</i>	1843		Clement C. Clay, <i>Huntsville,</i>	1843	
<i>Massachusetts.</i>			<i>Mississippi.</i>		
Daniel Webster, <i>Boston,</i>	1839		James Trotter,	1839	
John Davis, <i>Worcester,</i>	1841		R. J. Walker, <i>Madisonville,</i>	1841	
<i>Rhode Island.</i>			<i>Louisiana.</i>		
Asher Robbins, <i>Newport,</i>	1839		R. C. Nicholas, <i>Donaldsonville,</i>	1841	
Nehe. R. Knight, <i>Providence,</i>	1841		Alex. Mouton, <i>Vermillionville,</i>	1843	
<i>Connecticut.</i>			<i>Tennessee.</i>		
John M. Niles, <i>Hartford,</i>	1839			1839	
Perry Smith, <i>New Milford,</i>	1843		Hugh L. White, <i>Knowville,</i>	1841	
<i>New York.</i>			<i>Kentucky.</i>		
N. P. Tallmadge, <i>Poughkeepsie,</i>	1839		John J. Crittenden, <i>Frankfort,</i>	1841	
Silas Wright, Jr., <i>Canton,</i>	1843		Henry Clay, <i>Lexington,</i>	1843	
<i>New Jersey.</i>			<i>Ohio.</i>		
L. S. Southard, <i>Trenton,</i>	1839		Thomas Morris, <i>Bethel,</i>	1839	
Garrett D. Wall, <i>Burlington,</i>	1841		William Allen, <i>Chillicothe,</i>	1843	
<i>Pennsylvania.</i>			<i>Indiana.</i>		
Samuel McKean, <i>Burlington,</i>	1839		John Tipton, <i>Logansport,</i>	1839	
James Buchanan, <i>Lancaster,</i>	1843		Oliver H. Smith, <i>Connorsville,</i>	1843	
<i>Delaware.</i>			<i>Illinois.</i>		
Rich. H. Bayard, <i>Wilmington,</i>	1839		J. M. Robinson, <i>Carmi,</i>	1841	
Thomas Clayton, <i>New Castle,</i>	1841		Richard M. Young, <i>Quincy,</i>	1843	
<i>Maryland.</i>			<i>Missouri.</i>		
Wm. D. Merrick,	1839		Th. H. Benton, <i>St. Louis,</i>	1839	
John S. Spence, <i>Berlin,</i>	1843		Lewis F. Linn, <i>St. Genevieve,</i>	1843	
<i>Virginia.</i>			<i>Michigan.</i>		
Wm. C. Rives, <i>Lindsey's Store,</i>	1839		Lucius Lyon, <i>Kalamazoo,</i>	1839	
Wm. H. Roane, <i>Richmond,</i>	1841		John Norvell, <i>Detroit,</i>	1841	
<i>North Carolina.</i>			<i>Arkansas.</i>		
Bedford Brown, <i>Brown's Store,</i>	1841		William S. Fulton, <i>Little Rock,</i>	1840	
Robert Strange, <i>Fayetteville,</i>	1843		Ambrose H. Sevier, <i>Lake Port,</i>	1844	

Officers of the Senate.

	Salary.		Salary.
Asbury Dickens, <i>Secretary</i> ,	\$3,000	Wm. Patton, <i>Eng. Clerk</i> ,	1,500
Lewis H. Machen, <i>Chief Cl'k</i> ,	1,980	Stephen Haight, <i>Sergeant</i> }	\$1,500
William Hickey, <i>Clerk</i> ,	1,650	at Arms & Door-Keeper.	
William Carr, <i>do.</i>	1,650	E. Wyer, <i>Assist. Door-Keeper</i> ,	1,450
V. J. McDonald, <i>Eng. Clerk</i> ,	1,500	Rev. Henry Slicer, <i>Chaplain</i> ,	500
J. C. Fitzpatrick, <i>do.</i>	1,500	J. L. Clubb, <i>Messenger</i> ,	840

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE 25TH CONGRESS,*Which will expire on the 3d of March, 1839.***JAMES K. POLK**, of Tennessee, *Speaker*.**Walter S. Franklin**, *Clerk of the House*; — Salary, \$3,000.

Name.	Residence.	Name.	Residence.
<i>Maine. — 8.</i>		<i>Connecticut. — 6.</i>	
Anderson, Hugh J.,	Belfast.	Haley, Elisha,	Mystic.
Davee, Thomas,	Blanchard.	Holt, Orrin,	Willington.
Evans, George,	Gardiner.	Ingham, Samuel,	Saybrook.
Fairfield, John,	Saco.	Phelps, Lancelot,	Hitchcockville.
Noyes, Joseph C.,	Eastport.	Toucey, Isaac,	Hartford.
Paris, Virgil Delphini,	Buckfield.	Whittlesey, Th. T.,	Danbury.
Robinson, Edward,			
Smith, Francis O. J.,	Portland.		
<i>New Hampshire. — 5.</i>		<i>New York. — 40.</i>	
Atherton, Charles G.,	Nashua.	Andrews, John T.,	N. Reading.
Cushman, Samuel,	Portsmouth.	Bicknell, Bennet,	Morrisville.
Farrington, James,	Rochester.	Birdsall, Samuel,	Waterloo.
Weeks, Joseph,	Richmond.	Brodhead, John C.,	Modena.
Williams, Jared W.,	Lancaster.	Bronson, Isaac H.,	Watertown.
		Bruyn, And. D. W.,	Ithaca.
<i>Vermont. — 5.</i>		Cambreleng, C. C.,	New York.
Allen, Heman,	Burlington.	Childs, Timothy,	Rochester.
Everett, Horace,	Windsor.	Clark, John C.,	Bainbridge.
Fletcher, Isaac,	Lyndon.	Curtis, Edward,	New York.
Hall, Hiland,	Bennington.	De Graff, John I.,	Schenectady.
Slade, William,	Middlebury.	Edwards, John,	Ephratah.
		Fillmore, Millard,	Buffalo.
<i>Massachusetts. — 12.</i>		Foster, Henry A.,	Rome.
Adams, J. Quincy,	Quincy.	Gallup, Albert,	East Berne.
Borden, Nathaniel B.,	Fall River.	Grant, Abraham P.,	Oswego.
Briggs, George N.,	Lanesboro'.	Gray, Hiram,	Elmira.
Calhoun, Wm. B.,	Springfield.	Hoffman, Ogden,	New York.
Cushing, Caleb,	Newburyport.	Jackson, Thomas B.,	Newtown.
Fletcher, Richard,	Boston.	Jones, Nathaniel,	Warwick.
Grennell, Geo. Jr.,	Greenfield.	Kemble, Gouverneur,	Cold Spring.
Hastings, Wm. S.,	Mendon.	Loomis, Arphaxad,	Little Falls.
Lincoln, Levi,	Worcester.	Marvin, Richard P.,	Jamestown.
Parmenter, Wm.,	E. Cambridge.	McLellan, Robert,	Middleburg.
Phillips, Stephen C.,	Salem.	Mitchell, Charles F.,	Lockport.
Reed, John,	Yarmouth.	Moore, Ely,	New York.
		Noble, Wm. H.,	Cato.
<i>Rhode Island. — 2.</i>		Palmer, John,	Plattsburg.
Cranston, Robert B.,	Newport.	Parker, Amasa J.,	Delhi.
Tillinghast, J. L.,	Providence.	Patterson, Wm.,	Warsaw.
		Peck, Luther C.,	Pike.

Name.	Residence.
Pratt, Zadoc,	Prattsville.
Prentiss, John H.,	Cooperstown.
Russell, David,	Salem.
Sibley, Mark H.,	Canandaigua.
Spencer, James B.,	Ft. Covington.
Taylor, William,	Manlius.
Titus, Obadiah,	Washington.
Vail, Henry,	Troy.
Vanderveer,	Brooklyn.

New Jersey. — 6.

Aycrigg, John B.,	Hackensack.
Halstead, William,	Trenton.
Maxwell, John P. B.,	Belvidere.
Randolph, Joseph F.,	Freehold.
Stratton, Charles C.,	Sweedsboro'.
Yorke, Th. Jones,	Salem.

Pennsylvania. — 23.

Beatty, William,	Butler.
Biddle, Richard,	Pittsburg.
Buchanan, Andrew,	Waynesburg.
Darlington, Edward,	Chester.
Davies, Edward,	Churchtown.
Fry, Jacob, Jr.,	Trap.
Hammond, Robert H.,	Milton.
Henry, Thomas,	Beaver.
Hubley, Edward B.,	Orwigsburg.
Keim, George M.,	
Klingensmith, J., Jr.,	Stewartsville.
Logan, Henry,	Dillsburg.
McClure, Charles,	Carlisle.
McKenna, T. M. T.,	Washington.
Morris, Matthias,	Doylestown.
Morris, Samuel W.,	Wellsboro'.
Naylor, Charles,	Philadelphia.
Ogle, Charles,	Somerset.
Paynter, Lemuel,	Philadelphia.
Petrikín, David,	Danville.
Plummer, Arnold,	Franklin.
Potter, Wm. W.,	Bellefonte.
Potts, David, Jr.,	Pottstown.
Reily, Luther,	Harrisburg.
Sergeant, John,	Philadelphia.
Sheffer, Daniel,	York.
Tolland, George W.,	Philadelphia.
Wagener, David D.,	Easton.

Delaware. — 1.

Milligan, John J.,	Wilmington.
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Maryland. — 8.

Dennis, John H.,	Princess Ann.
Howard, Benj. C.,	Baltimore.
Jenifer, Daniel,	Harrison's Lot.
Johnson, Wm. C.,	Jefferson.

Name.	Residence.
Kennedy,	Baltimore.
Pearce, James A.,	Chestertown.
Thomas, Francis,	Frederick.
Worthington, J. T. H.,	Golden.

Virginia. — 21.

Banks, Linn,	
Beirne, Andrew,	Union.
Bouldin, James W.,	Charlotte C.H.
Coles, Walter,	Robertson's Store.
Craig, Robert,	Christiansburg.
Dromgoole, Geo. C.,	Belfast.
Garland, James,	Lovington.
Hopkins, Geo. W.,	Lebanon.
Hunter, R. M. T.,	Lloyd's.
Johnson, Joseph,	Bridgeport.
Jones, John W.,	Petersburg.
Mallory, Francis,	Hampton.
Mason, James M.,	Winchester.
Mercer, Charles F.,	Aldie.
Morgan, Wm. S.,	White Day.
Pennybacker, I. S.,	Harrisonburg.
Rives, Francis E.,	Littleton.
Robertson, John,	Richmond.
Steuart, Archibald,	Mount Airy.
Taliaferro, John,	Fredericksburg.
Wise, Henry A.,	Accomac C.H.

North Carolina. — 13.

Bynam, Jesse A.,	Halifax.
Connor, Henry W.,	Sherrillsford.
Deberry, Edmund,	Lawrenceville.
Graham, James,	Rutherfordton.
Hawkins, M. T.,	Warrenton.
McKay, James J.,	Elizabethtown.
Montgomery, Wm.,	Albright's.
Rencher, Abraham,	Pittsborough.
Sawyer, Samuel T.,	Edenton.
Shepard, Charles,	Newbern.
Shepperd, A. H.,	Bethania.
Stanly, Edward,	Washington.
Williams, Lewis,	Panther Creek.

South Carolina. — 9.

Campbell, John,	Parnassus.
Clowney, Wm. K.,	Union C. H.
Elmore, Franklin H.,	Columbia.
Griffin, John K.,	Milton.
Legare, Hugh S.,	Charleston.
Pickens, Francis W.,	Edgefield C.H.
Rhett, Robert B.,	Beaufort.
Richardson, John P.,	Fulton.
Thompson, W., Jr.,	Greenville C.H.

Georgia. — 9.

Cleveland, Jesse T.,	Decatur.
Dawson, Wm. C.,	Greensboro'.

Name.	Residence.
GlascocK, Thomas,	Augusta.
Grantland, Seaton,	Milledgeville.
Haynes, Charles E.,	Sparta.
Holsey, Hopkins,	Hamilton.
Jackson, Jabez,	Clarkesville.
Owens, George W.,	Savannah.
Towns, Geo. W. B.,	Talbotton.

Alabama. — 5.

Chapman, Reuben,	Somerville.
Lewis, Dixon H.,	Lowndesboro'.
Lyon, Francis S.,	Demopolis.
Martin, Joshua L.,	Athens.
One vacancy.	

Mississippi. — 2.

Prentiss, Serg. S.,	Vicksburg.
Word, Thomas J.,	Pontotoc.

Louisiana. — 3.

Garland, Rice,	Opelousas.
Johnson, Henry,	Bringiers.
Ripley, Eleazar W.,	Jackson.

Tennessee. — 13.

Bell, John,	Nashville.
Campbell, Wm. B.,	Carthage.
Carter, Wm. B.,	Elizabethton.
Cheatham, Richard,	Springfield.
Crockett, John W.,	Paris.
Maury, Abram P.,	Franklin.
McClellan, A.,	Blountsville.
Polk, James K.,	Columbia.
Shields, Ebenezer J.,	Pulaski.
Stone, William,	Delphi.
Turney, Hopkins L.,	Winchester.
Williams, Chr. H.,	Lexington.
Williams, Joseph L.,	Knoxville.

Kentucky. — 13.

Calhoun, John,	Hardinsburg.
Chambers, John,	Washington.
Graves, Wm. J.,	Newcastle.
Harlan, James,	Harrodsburg.
Hawes, Richard,	Winchester.
Menefee, Rich. H.,	Mt. Sterling.
Murray, John L.,	Wadesboro'.
Pope, John,	Springfield.
Rumsey, Edward,	Greenville.
Southgate, W. W.,	Covington.
Underwood, J. R.,	Bowl'g Green.
White, John,	Richmond.
Williams, Sherrod,	Monticello.

Name.	Residence.
<i>Ohio.</i> — 19.	
Alexander, J., Jr.,	St. Clairsville.
Allen, John W.,	Cleveland.
Bond, Wm. K.,	Chillicothe.
Chaney, John,	Courtwright.
Coffin, Charles G.,	N. Lebanon.
Corwin, Thomas,	Lebanon.
Duncan, Alexander,	Cincinnati.
Goode, Patrick G.,	Sydney.
Hamer, Th. L.,	Georgetown.
Harper, Alexander,	Zanesville.
Hunter, Wm. H.,	Sandusky.
Kilgore, Daniel,	Cadiz.
Leadbetter, D. P.,	Millersburg.
Mason, Samson,	Springfield.
Morris, Calvary,	Athens.
Ridgeway, James,	Columbus.
Sheplor, Matthias,	Bethlehem.
Webster, Taylor,	Hamilton.
Whittlesey, Elisha,	Canfield.

Indiana. — 7.

Boon, Ratliff,	Boonsville.
Dunn, George H.,	Lawrenceb'g.
Ewing, John,	Vincennes.
Graham, Wm.,	Valonia.
Herod, Wm.,	Columbus.
Rariden, James,	Centreville.
White, Albert S.,	Lafayette.

Illinois. — 3.

Casey, Zadoc,	Mt. Vernon.
May, William L.,	Springfield.
Snyder, Adam W.,	Belleville.

Missouri. — 2.

Harrison, Albert G.,	Fulton.
Miller, John,	Boonville.

Arkansas. — 1.

Yell, Archibald,	Fayetteville.
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Michigan. — 1.

Crary, Isaac E.,	Marshall.
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TERRITORIES.

Florida. — 1 *Delegate.*

Downing, Charles,	St. Augustine.
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Wisconsin. — 1 *Delegate.*

Jones, Geo. W.,	{ Sinsinawa
	{ Mound.

Iowa. — 1 *Delegate.*

III. THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT.

* * For an account of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, the Circuit Courts, and the District Courts, see the American Almanac for 1831.

	Residence.		Appointed.	Salary.
Roger B. Taney,	Baltimore, Md.	<i>Chief Justice.</i>	1836,	\$5,000
Joseph Story,	Cambridge, Mass.	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	1811,	4,500
Smith Thompson,	New York, N. Y.	<i>do.</i>	1823,	4,500
John McLean,	Cincinnati, Ohio,	<i>do.</i>	1829,	4,500
Henry Baldwin,	Pittsburg, Pa.	<i>do.</i>	1830,	4,500
James M. Wayne,	Savannah, Ga.	<i>do.</i>	1835,	4,500
Philip P. Barbour,	Gordonsville, Va.	<i>do.</i>	1836,	4,500
John McKinley,	Florence, Ala.	<i>do.</i>	1837,	4,500
John Catron,	Nashville, Ten.	<i>do.</i>	1837,	4,500
Benj. F. Butler,	Washington, D. C.	<i>Attorney-General,</i>		4,000
Richard Peters,	Philadelphia,	<i>Reporter,</i>		1,000
William T. Carroll,	Washington,	<i>Clerk,</i>		Fees, &c.

The Supreme Court is held in the City of Washington, and has one session, annually, commencing on the second Monday of January.

DISTRICT COURTS: — JUDGES, ATTORNEYS.

Districts.	Judges.	Residence.	Salary.	Attorneys.	Fees.
Maine,	Ashur Ware,	Portland,	\$1,800	Joseph Howard,	\$200 & fees
N. Hampshire,	Matthew Harvey,	Hopkinton,	1,000	John P. Hale,	200 do.
Vermont,	Elijah Paine,	Williamstown,	1,200	David Kellogg,	200 do.
Massachusetts,	John Davis,	Boston,	2,500	John Mills,	Fees, &c.
Rhode Island,	John Pitman,	Providence,	1,500	R. W. Greene,	200 & fees
Connecticut,	And'w T. Judson,	Canterbury,	1,500	Wm. S. Holabird,	200 do.
N. Y. { N. Dist.	A. Conkling,	Albany,	2,000	Nat. S. Benton,	200 do.
{ S. Dist.	S. R. Betts,	New York,	3,500	Wm. M. Price,	200 do.
New Jersey,	William Rossol,	Mt. Holly,	1,500	James S. Greene,	200 do.
Pa. { E. Dist.	Jos. Hopkinson,	Philadelphia,	2,500	John M. Reed,	Fees, &c.
{ W. Dist.	Thomas Irwin,	Uniontown,	1,800	Benj. Patton, Jun.	200 & fees
Delaware,	Willard Hall,	Wilmington,	1,500	James A. Bayard,	200 do.
Maryland,	Upton S. Heath,	Baltimore,	2,000	N. Williams,	Fees, &c.
Va. { E. Dist.	Peter V. Daniel,	Richmond,	1,800	R. C. Nicholas,	200 & fees
{ W. Dist.	Alex. Caldwell,	Clarksburg,	1,600	W. G. Singleton,	200 do.
North Carolina,	Henry Potter,	Raleigh,	2,000	T. P. Devereaux,	200 do.
South Carolina,	Thomas Lee,	Charleston,	2,500	R. B. Gilchrist,	200 do.
Georgia,	Jer. Cuyler,	Savannah,	2,500	Wm. H. Stiles,	200 & fees
Ala. { S. Dist.	Wm. Crawford,	Mobile,	2,500	John Forsyth, Jr.	200 do.
{ N. Dist.				E. R. Wallace,	200 do.
Miss. { N. Dist.	George Adams,	Havre,	2,000	R. M. Gaines,	200 do.
{ S. Dist.				S. F. Butterworth,	200 do.
La. { E. Dist.	P. K. Lawrence,	New Orleans,	3,000	Thomas Slidell,	200 do.
{ W. Dist.				B. F. Linton,	200 do.
Ten. { E. Dist.	M. W. Brown,	Nashville,	1,500	J. A. McKimney,	200 do.
{ W. Dist.				James P. Grundy,	200 do.
Kentucky,	Th. B. Monroe,	Frankfort,	1,500	Lewis Sanders,	200 do.
Ohio,	H. A. Leavitt,	Lawrenceburg,	1,000	N. H. Swayne,	200 do.
Indiana,	Jesse L. Holman,	Aurora,	1,000	T. A. Howard,	200 do.
Illinois,	Nathaniel Pope,	Vandalia,	1,000	David J. Baker,	200 do.
Missouri,	Robert W. Wells,	St. Louis,	1,200	A. L. Magennis,	200 do.
Michigan,	Ross Wilkins,	Detroit,	2,000	Daniel Goodwin,	200 do.
Arkansas,	Benj. Johnson,	Port of Ark.	1,500	Samuel S. Hall,	250 do.
D. Columbia,	William Cranch,	Washington,	2,700	Francis Key,	200 do.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

The United States are divided into the nine following judicial circuits, in each of which a Circuit Court is held twice every year, for each State within the circuit, by a Justice of the Supreme Court, assigned to the circuit, and by the District Judge of the State or District, in which the Court sits.

Presiding Judge.

1st Circuit, Maine, N. Hampshire, Mass., and R. I.,	Mr. Justice Story.
2d do. Vermont, Connecticut, and New York,	Mr. Justice Thompson.
3d do. New Jersey and Pennsylvania,	Mr. Justice Baldwin.
4th do. Delaware and Maryland,	Mr. Chief Justice Taney.
5th do. Virginia and North Carolina,	Mr. Justice Barbour.
6th do. South Carolina and Georgia,	Mr. Justice Wayne.
7th do. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan,	Mr. Justice McLean.
8th do. Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri,	Mr. Justice Catron.
9th do. { Alabama, Mississippi, East. District of } { Louisiana, and Arkansas, }	Mr. Justice McKinley.

There is a local Circuit Court held by three Judges in the District of Columbia, specially appointed for that purpose. The Chief Justice of that Court sits also as District Judge of that District.

MARSHALS, AND CLERKS.

<i>Marshals.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Pay.</i>	<i>Clerks.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Pay.</i>
Albert Smith,	Portland,	\$ 200 & fees.	John Mussey,	Portland,	Fees, &c.
Charles Lane,	Sanhornton,	200 do.	C. W. Cutter,	Portsmouth,	do.
Homan Lowrie,	Burlington,	200 do.	Jesse Gove,	Rutland,	do.
Jonas L. Sibley,	Boston,	Fees, &c.	Francis Bassett,	Boston,	do.
Burring. Anthony,	Providence,	200 & fees.	John T. Pitman,	Providence,	do.
N. Wilcox,	Berlin,	200 do.	C. A. Ingersoll,	New Haven,	do.
Nathaniel Garrow,	Auburn,	200 & fees.	R. B. Miller,	Utica,	do.
W. C. H. Waddell,	New York,	Fees, &c.	Fred. J. Betts,	New York,	do.
J. S. Darcy,	Newark,	200 & fees.	Rob. D. Spencer,	Mt. Holly,	do.
S. D. Patterson,	Philadelphia,	Fees, &c.	F. Hopkinson,	Philadelphia,	do.
J. M. Davis,	Pittsburg,	200 & fees.	E. J. Roberts,	Pittsburg,	do.
D. C. Wilson,	Wilmington,	200 do.	W. A. Mendenhall,	Wilmington,	do.
Nicholas Snyder,	Baltimore,	Fees, &c.	Thomas Spicer,	Baltimore,	do.
E. Christian,	Richmond,	200 & fees.	Richard Jeffries,	Richmond,	do.
James Points,	Staunton,	200 & fees.			
Beverly Daniel,	Raleigh,	Fees, &c.	W. H. Haywood,	Raleigh,	do.
Thomas C. Condy,	Charleston,	do.	James Jarvey,	Charleston,	do.
P. Solomon,	Macon,	do.	George Glenn,	Savannah,	do.
R. L. Crawford,	Mobile,	200 & fees.	D. Files,	Mobile,	do.
B. Patterson,	Huntsville,	200 do.	C. R. Clifton,	Huntsville,	do.
Adolph. G. Wier,		200 do.			do.
W. M. Gwinn,	Natchez,	200 do.	William Burns,	Natches,	do.
J. H. Holland,	New Orleans,	200 do.		New Orleans,	
C. N. Garrett,	Opelousas,	200 do.	J. Lessassier,		do.
William Lyon,	Knoxville,	200 do.	W. C. Mynatt,	Knoxville,	do.
S. B. Marshall,	Murfreesboro',	200 do.	N. A. McNairy,	Nashville,	do.
J. M. McCalla,	Lexington,	200 do.	J. H. Hanna,	Frankfort,	do.
John Patterson,	Columbus,	200 do.	William Miner,	Columbus,	do.
G. Taylor,	Brownston,	200 do.	Henry Hurst,	Corydon,	do.
Henry Wilton,	Carlisle,	200 do.	W. H. Brown,	Vandalia,	do.
James H. Reife,	Caledonia,	200 do.	Joseph Gamble,	St. Louis,	
Conrad Ten Eyck,	Detroit,	200 do.			
Elias Rector,	Little Rock,	200 do.			
Alexander Hunter,	Washington,	Fees, &c.	E. J. Lee,	Alexandria,	do.

PLACES AND TIMES OF HOLDING THE DISTRICT AND CIRCUIT COURTS
OF THE UNITED STATES.

District Courts.

MAINE.	{ <i>Wiscasset</i> — Last Tuesday in Feb. and 1st Tues. in Sept. ; — <i>Portland</i> — 1st Tues. in June and Dec.
N. HAMPSHIRE.	{ <i>Portsmouth</i> — 3d Tuesday in March and Sept. ; — <i>Exeter</i> — 3d Tuesday in June and December.
VERMONT.	<i>Rutland</i> — 6th of Oct. ; — <i>Windsor</i> — 24th of May.
MASSACHUSETTS.	{ <i>Boston</i> — 3d Tuesday in March, 4th Tues. in June, 2d Tuesday in Sept., and 1st Tuesday in Dec.
RHODE ISLAND.	{ <i>Newport</i> — 2d Tuesday in May, and 3d in Oct. ; — <i>Providence</i> — 1st Tues. in Aug. and February.
CONNECTICUT.	{ <i>New Haven</i> — 4th Tues. in February and Aug. ; — <i>Hartford</i> — 4th Tuesday in May and Nov.
NEW YORK, S. DISTRICT.	{ <i>New York</i> — 1st Tuesday of each month.
NEW YORK, N. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Albany</i> — 3d Tuesday in January ; — <i>Utica</i> — Last Tuesday in August.
NEW JERSEY.	{ <i>New Brunswick</i> — 2d Tuesday in March and Sept. ; — <i>Burlington</i> — 3d Tuesday in May and November.
PENNSYLVANIA, E. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Philadelphia</i> — 3d Monday in February, May, August, and November.
PENNSYLVANIA, W. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Pittsburg</i> — 1st Monday in May and 3d Monday in October.
DELAWARE.	{ <i>Newcastle & Dover</i> — alternately, on the 4th Tues. in Nov. 1789 ; and three other sessions progressively, on the 4th Tuesday of every 3d calendar month.
MARYLAND.	{ <i>Baltimore</i> — on the 1st Tuesday in March, June, September, and December.
COLUMBIA.	<i>Washington</i> — 1st Monday in June and December.
VIRGINIA, E. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Richmond</i> — 15th of May and 15th of November ; — <i>Norfolk</i> — 1st of May and 1st of November.
VIRGINIA, W. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Staunton</i> — 1st day of May and 1st day of Oct. ; — <i>Wythe Court House</i> — 3d Monday in April and Sept. ; — <i>Lewisburg</i> — 4th Monday in April and Sept. ; — <i>Clarksburg</i> — 4th Mon. in May and Oct.
N. CAROLINA.	{ <i>Edenton</i> — 3d Mond. in April and Oct. ; — <i>Newbern</i> — 4th Monday in April and Oct. ; — <i>Wilmington</i> — 1st Monday after the 4th Mond. in April and Oct.
S. CAROLINA.	{ <i>Charleston</i> — 3d Monday in March and Sept. ; 1st Monday in July and 2d Monday in Dec. ; — <i>Lawrens Court House</i> — the next Tuesday after the adjournment of the Circuit Court at Columbia.
GEORGIA.	<i>Savannah</i> — 2d Tues. in Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.
ALA., N. DISTRICT.	<i>Huntsville</i> — 2d Monday in April and October.
ALA., S. DISTRICT.	<i>Mobile</i> — 1st Monday in May, and 2d Mond. in Dec.

MISSISSIPPI.	Jackson — 4th Mond. in Jan. & June.
LA., E. DISTRICT,	New Orleans — 2d Monday in December.
LA., W. DISTRICT.	Opelousas Court House — 2d Monday in June.
TENNESSEE, E. DISTRICT.	{ Knoxville — 3d Monday in April and 2d Monday in October.
TENNESSEE, W. DISTRICT.	{ Nashville — 4th Monday in May and November.
KENTUCKY.	Frankfort — 1st Monday in May and November.
OHIO.	{ Columbus — 3d Monday in July, and 4th Monday in December.
INDIANA.	Indianapolis — last Monday in May and November.
ILLINOIS.	Vandalia — 1st Monday in May and December.
MISSOURI.	Jefferson — 1st Monday in March and September.

Circuit Courts.

MAINE.	Portland — 1st May ; — Wiscasset — 1st October.
N. HAMPSHIRE.	Portsmouth — 8th May ; — Exeter — 8th October.
VERMONT.	Windsor — 21st May ; — Rutland — 3d October.
MASSACHUSETTS.	Boston — 15th May and 15th October.
RHODE ISLAND.	Newport — 15th June ; — Providence — 15th Nov.
CONNECTICUT.	{ New Haven — last Wednesday in April ; Hartford — 17th September.
NEW YORK, S. DISTRICT.	{ New York — last Monday in Feb., 1st Monday in April, last Monday in July and October.
N. DISTRICT.	{ Albany — 2d Tuesday in June ; 3d Tues. in Oct.
NEW JERSEY.	Trenton — 1st April and 1st October.
PENNSYLVANIA, E. DISTRICT.	{ Philadelphia — 11th April and 11th October.
W. DISTRICT.	{ Pittsburgh — 3d Monday in May and November.
DELAWARE.	{ Newcastle — Tuesday following 4th Mond. in May.
	{ — Dover — Tuesday following 3d Monday in Oct.
MARYLAND.	Baltimore — 1st Mond. in April and October.
VIRGINIA, E. DISTRICT.	{ Richmond — 22d May and 22d November.
W. DISTRICT.	{ Lewisburg — 1st Monday in August.
N. CAROLINA.	Raleigh — 12th May and 12th November.
S. CAROLINA.	{ Charleston — 2d Tuesday in April ; — Columbia — 4th Monday in November.
GEORGIA.	{ Savannah — Thursday after the 1st Monday in May ; — Milledgeville — Thursday after the 1st Monday in November.
ALABAMA, S. DISTRICT.	{ Mobile — 2d Monday in April and October.
N. DISTRICT.	{ Huntsville — 1st Monday in June.
MISSISSIPPI.	Jackson — 1st Monday in May and November.
LOUISIANA, E. DISTRICT.	{ New Orleans — 3d Monday in May and November.

TENNESSEE.	{	<i>Nashville</i> — 1st Monday in March and September; — <i>Knoxville</i> — 2d Monday in October.
KENTUCKY.		<i>Frankfort</i> — 1st Monday in May and November.
OHIO.		<i>Columbus</i> — 3d Monday in May and December.
MICHIGAN.		<i>Detroit</i> — 4th Monday in June.
INDIANA.		<i>Indianapolis</i> — 1st Monday in December.
ILLINOIS.		<i>Vandalia</i> — Last Monday in November.
MISSOURI.		<i>St. Louis</i> — 1st Monday in April.
ARKANSAS.		<i>Little Rock</i> — 4th Monday in March.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	{	<i>Washington</i> — 4th Monday in March and November, — <i>Alexandria</i> — 1st Monday in May and October.

IV. INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.

The pay of Ministers Plenipotentiary is \$9,000 per annum, as salary, besides \$9,000 for outfit. The pay of Chargé d'Affaires is \$4,500 per annum; of Secretaries of Legation, \$2,000.

The government of the United States is represented by Ministers Plenipotentiary at the courts of Great Britain, France, Russia, Spain, Prussia, and Mexico, and by Chargé d'Affaires at the courts of most of the other foreign countries with which this country is much connected by commercial intercourse.

Ministers Plenipotentiary in 1838.

	Appointed.	Foreign States.	Capitals.
Andrew Stevenson,	Va. 1836	Great Britain,	London.
Lewis Cass,	Ohio. 1836	France,	Paris.
John H. Eaton,	Tenn. 1836	Spain,	Madrid.
George M. Dallas,	Pa. 1837	Russia,	St. Petersburg.
Henry Wheaton,	R. I. 1837	Prussia,	Berlin.
Powhatan Ellis,	Miss. 1837	Mexico,	Mexico.
Henry A. Muhlenberg,	Pa. 1838	Austria,	Vienna.

Secretaries of Legation.

Benjamin Rush,	G. Britain.	William W. Chew,	Russia.
Charles E. Anderson,	France.	Theodore S. Fay,	Prussia.
Arthur Middleton, Jr.	Spain.	Charles Ellis.	Mexico.
John R. Clay,	Austria.		

Chargés d'Affaires in 1838.

Edward Kavanagh,	Me. 1835	Portugal,	Lisbon.
Auguste Davezac,	La. 1831	Holland,	Hague.
Virgil Maxcy,	Md. 1837	Belgium,	Brussels.
Christopher Hughes,	Md. 1830	Sweden,	Stockholm.
Jona. F. Woodside,	Ohio. 1835	Denmark,	Copenhagen.
David Porter,	Md. 1837	Turkey,	Constantinople.
James Semple,	Ill. 1837	New Granada,	Bogotá.
J. G. A. Williamson,	N. C. 1834	Venezuela,	Caraccas.
William Hunter,	R. I. 1834	Brazil,	Rio Janeiro.
Charles G. De Witt,	N. Y. 1834	Central America,	Guatemala.
Richard Pollard,	Va. 1834	Chili,	Santiago.
James C. Pickett,	Va. 1838	Peru,	Lima.
Alcée Labranche,	La. 1837	Texas,	Houston.
Enos T. Throop.	N. H. 1838	Two Sicilies,	Naples.

CONSULS OF THE UNITED STATES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Austria,	Vienna,	J. G. Schwarz	G. Britain	Antigua & S.	R. S. Higinbotham
"	Trieste,	George Moore	and Depen-	Christopher,	R. M. Harrison
"	Venice,	Albert Dabadie	dencies,	Kingston, Ja.	John Haly
Bahary,	Tunis,	Samuel D. Heap	"	Barbadoes,	W. W. Andrews
"	Tripoli,	D. S. McCauley	"	Malta,	Wm. Carroll
"	Tangier,	James R. Leih	"	St. Helena,	Moses Benjamin
Barbary,	Munich,	R. de Reudorffer	"	Demarara,	John Morrow
"	Antwerp,	Th. H. Barker	"	Halifax, N. S.	Th. Leavitt
"	Ostend,		"	St. John's,	J. H. Williams,
Brazil,	Rio Janeiro,	George Slacum	"	Sydney, N. S.	John Balestier
"	San Salvador,	W. Odlin	"	Singapore,	G. A. Perdicaris
"	Pernambuco,	Joseph Ray	Greece,	Athens,	James Wilkins
"	Para,	Ch. J. Smith	"	Syra, Isl.	John Cuthbert
"	Is. Maranham,	Charles B. Allen	Hanseatic	Hamburg,	Joshua Dodge
"	Rio Grande,	Isaac A. Hayes	Towns,	Bremen,	E. Schwendler
"	Santos,	George Bluck,	"	Frankfort,	F. M. Dimond
"	I. St. Cath'ne,	Lemuel Wells	Hayti,	P't au Prince,	D. W. Carney
Bos Ayr's,	Bos'os Ayres,	Alfred M. Slade	"	St. Domingo,	R. Higinbotham
Central	Guatemala,	S. H. Weems	"	Aux Cayes,	Samuel Israel
America,	Truxillo,	G. Coursault	"	Cape Haytien,	Charles Graebe
Chili.	Valparaiso,	Geo. G. Hobson	H. Cassel,	Cassel,	J. W. Parker
"	Coquimbo,		Holland and	Amsterdam,	J. Wambersie
"	Talcahuana,		Dependen-	Rotterdam,	Thomas Trask
Cina,	Canton,	P. W. Snow	cies,	Surinam,	J. H. D. Meza
Copenhagen &	Copenhagen,	C. J. Hambro	"	Ile Curaçao,	Owen Roberts
Dependen-	Altona,		"	Batavia,	Geo. W. Greene
cies,	St. Thomas,		Italian	Rome,	Th. Appleton
"	St. Cruz,	David Rogers	States,	Leghorn,	R. Campbell
"	Elaineur,	Ed. L. Rainald	"	Genoa,	C. F. Schultz
Egypt, Pa-	Aleppo,	Chev. Durighello	Mecklenb'g,	Rostock,	W. D. Jones
tha of,	Beirut, &c.	J. Chasseaud	Mexican	Mexico,	John G. McCall
"	Cairo,		States,	Tampico,	Thomas Reilly
"	Alexandria,	John Glidden	"	Guatulo,	Harvey Gregg
"	Candia,	Vincent Rosa	"	Acapulco,	J. P. Gilliam
"	Canes,	D. Bannal	"	Monterey,	Jose M. Castanos
Equator,	Guayaquil,	Seth Sweetzer	"	S. Blas & Maz.	M. Burrough
France and	Paris,	Daniel Brent	"	Vers Cruz,	D. W. Smith
Dependen-	Bordeaux,	George Strobel	"	Matamoros,	
cies,	Marseilles,	D. C. Croxall	"	Santa Fe,	
"	Nantes,	F. C. Fenwick	"	Saltillo,	
"	Havre de Gr.,	R. G. Beasley	"	Campeche,	Byrd Brandon
"	Lyons,	Th. W. Oldfield	"	Guayamas,	Ch. W. Davis
"	La Rochelle,	H. P. Van Bibber	"	Tabasco,	H. E. Coleman
"	Cette,	Th. J. Smith	"	Laguna,	J. W. Langdon
"	Gaudaloupe,	P. Snuu	"	Mazatlan,	Chaun. Bush
"	Algiers,	Charles Garavini	Muscat,	Zanzibar,	R. P. Waters
G. Britain	London,	Th. Aspinwall	"	Muscat,	
and Depen-	Liverpool,	F. B. Ogden	N. Grenada,	Carthagens,	J. M. Macpherson
dencies,	Bristol,	Th. Dennison	"	Santa Martha	
"	Falmouth,	Robert W. Fox	"	Panama,	F. C. Hassler
"	Plymouth,	Thomas W. Fox	Peru,	Arequipa, &c.	W. F. Taylor
"	Hull,	Albert Davy	"	Lima,	A. Worthington
"	Cowes,	R. R. Hunter	"	Paita,	
"	Glasgow,	Alex. Thomson	Portugal, &	Lisbon,	I. P. Hutchinson
"	Leith,	Robert Grieve	Dependen-	St. Ubes,	Wm. H. Vesey
"	Dundee,	Edward Baxter	cies.	Oporto,	
"	Dublin,	Thomas Wilson	"	Madeira,	John H. March
"	Cork,	John Murphy,	"	Fayal,	C. W. Dabney
"	Belfast,	Th. W. Gilpin	"	C. Verde Isl.	Ferdi Gardiner
"	Londonderry,	J. Corscaden	Prussia,	Berlin,	
"	Galway,	Th. M. Persse	"	Elberfeld,	W. T. Simons
"	Gibraltar,	Horatio Sprague	"	Stettin,	Fred. Schillow
"	Cape-town,	Isaac Chaso	Roman St'e,	Rome,	Geo. W. Greene
"	Ile of France,	Paul Froberville	Russia,	St. Petersb'g,	A. P. Gibson
"	Turk's Island,	John Arthur	"	Riga,	Alex. Schwartz
"	Bermuda,	W. T. Tucker	"	Odessa,	John Ralli
"	Nassau, N. P.	George Huyler			

Russia,	Archangel,	Edmund Brandt	Spain & De-	Stockholm,	C. D. Arfwedson
Sandwich I.	Oahu,	J. C. Jones, Jr.	pendencies,	Gottenburg,	C. A. Murray
Sardinia,	Genoa	Charles Barnet	Sweden,	Bergen, Ny.	Helmich Janson
"	Nice,	V. A. Sasserno,	Switzerl'nd,	Basil,	E. H. Thomson
Saxony,	Dresden,	Edw. F. Rivinus	Texas,	Brazoria,	
"	Lipsic,	Frederick List	"	Galveston,	F. Slaughter
Society Isl.	Otaheite,	S. R. Blacker	"	Goliad,	John Striker
Spain & De-	Cadiz,	Alex. Burton	"	Matagorda,	J. A. Manges
pendencies,	Barcelona,	Joseph Borrás	"	Velasco,	
"	Malaga,	Geo. G. Barrell	Turkey,	Constant'ple,	Geo. A. Porter
"	Alicant,		"	Smyrna,	David Olley
"	Bilboa,	M. de Aguirre	"	Salonica,	W. B. Llewellyn
"	Manilla,	A. H. P. Edwards	"	Stanco,	D. Davenant
"	Teneriffe,	Joseph Cullon	"	Cyprus,	N. de Mattai
"	Port Mahon,	Obadiah Rich	"	Brousa,	N. L. Perink
"	Havana,	N. P. Trist	"	Tenedos,	
"	Trinidad, Cu.	E. C. Watmough	Tuscany,	Laghorn,	Th. Appleton
"	St. Jago, Cu.	Michael Mahon	Two Sici-	Naples,	Alex. Hammet
"	Matanzas,	L. Shoemaker	lies,	Palermo,	
"	Xibara,		"	Messina,	J. L. Payson
"	Puerto del P.	John Owen	Uruguay,	Montevideo,	John Patrick
"	Ponce P. R.	Jas. C. Gallagher	Venezuela,	Maracaybo,	W. J. Dabbs
"	Guayama, do	W. H. Tracy	"	Puer. Cabello,	F. Litchfield
"	Mayaguez, do.	George Latimer	"	Laguayra	Benj. Renshaw
"	St. John's, do.	G. W. Montgomery	"	Angostura,	Th. B. Nalle

MINISTERS, CONSULS, &C., OF FOREIGN POWERS IN THE U. STATES.

Austria.

Baron de Lederer, *Consul-Gen.*
Jos. Ganahl, *V. Consul*, Savannah.

Baden.

C. F. Hoyer, *Consul*, New York.

Bavaria.

George Heinrich, *Consul*, N. York.

Belgium.

Baron D. Behr, *Minister Resident*.
E. A. Homer, *Consul*, Boston.
Henry G. T. Mali, *do.* N. York.
Henry Lefebure, *do.* Charleston.

Brazil.

Senor Franca, *Chargé d'Affaires*.
S. de Souza Tellas, *Consul-Gen-
eral*, Philadelphia.
Archibald Forte, *Cons.*, Massachu-
setts, N. Hampshire, & Maine.
C. Griffin, *Consul*, N. London.
Samuel Snow, *do.* Providence.
Herman Bruen, *do.* New York.
J. Vaughan, *V. Con.*, Philadelphia.
G. H. Newman, *do.* Baltimore.
Christoph. Neale, *do.* Alexandria.

Myer Myers, *do.* Norfolk.
John P. Calhorda, *do.* Wilmington.
Sam'l Chadwick, *do.* Charleston.
J. W. Anderson, *do.* Savannah.
Jas. W. Zacharie, *do.* N. Orleans.

Bremen.

Eleazer Crabtree, *Cons.*, Savannah.
John Jacob Werner, *Vice-Consul*,
ad interim, Philadelphia.
Caspar Meier, *do.* New York.

Chile.

Manuel Carvallo, *Ch'gé d'Affaires*.

Denmark.

Steen Bille, *Chargé d'Affaires*.
W. Ritchie, *Vice-Consul*, Boston.
Benj. Aymar, *do.* New York.
John Buhlen, *do.* Philadelphia.
H. G. Jacobson, *do.* Baltimore.
Christ. Neale, *do.* Alexandria.
Fred. Myers, *Consul*, Norfolk.
P. K. Dickinson, *do.* Wilmington.
James H. Ladson, *do.* Charleston.
W. Crabtree, Jr., *do.* Savannah.
Peter E. Sorbe, *do.* N. Orleans.

France.

M. Edward Pontois, Envoy Extraordinary & Min. Plenipotentiary.

M. Saligny, Secretary of Legation.

Adel Charles Lacathon de la Forest, Consul-General, New York.

Michael E. Hersaut, Cons., Phil'a.

M. Henri, Com. Agent, Baltimore.

Count Choiseul, V. C., Charleston.

M. Desèze, do. Norfolk.

Delame de Villeret, do. Savannah.

M. Batre, Com. Agent, Mobile.

Count de la Porte, V. Consul, Tallahassee.

Martin François Armand Saillard, Consul, New Orleans.

Frankfort.

A. Halbach, Consul, Philadelphia.

Fred. Wysmann, do. New York.

Great Britain.

Henry S. Fox, Envoy Extraor. and Min. Plenipotentiary.

Charles Bankhead, Sec. of Legation.

Andrew Buchanan, Attaché.

J. T. Sherwood, Consul, Portland.

Donald McIntosh, do. Portsmouth.

George Manners, do. Boston.

James Buchanan, do. New York.

—————, do. Philadel'a.

John McTavish, do. Baltimore.

William Gray, do. Norfolk.

Henry Newman, do. Charleston.

Edm. Molyneaux, do. Savannah.

James Baker, do. Mobile.

John Crawford, do. N. Orleans.

Albert G. Lano, V. C., Eastport.

J. B. Swanton, do. Bath.

George Jaffray, do. Portsmouth.

R. C. Manners, do. Boston.

J. C. Buchanan, do. New York.

P. T. Dawson, do. Baltimore.

Robert Leslie, do. Petersburg.

Wm. Mackenzie, do. Richmond.

Anthony Mislán, V. C., Wilming'n.

James Moodie, do. Charleston.

William Cooke, do. Darien.

John Innerarity, do. Pensacola.

Oliver O'Hara, do. Key West.

Robert Higgin, do. Mobile.

Greece.

James Andrews, Consul, Boston.

Hamburg.

C. N. Buck, C. Gen., Philadelphia.

J. W. Schmidt, V. Cons., N. York.

F. Christ Graf, do. Baltimore.

A. C. Cazenove, do. Alexandria.

Jacob Wulff, do. Charleston.

Charles Knorre, do. Boston.

F. W. Schmidt, Cons., N. Orleans.

Hanover.

A. W. Hupeden, V. C., N. York.

John Lowden, Cons., Charleston.

Hanseatic Towns.

Lewis Trapman, Cons., Charleston.

Caspar Meier, do. New York.

H. F. Von Lenyerke, do. Phil'a.

Thomas Searle, do. Boston.

A. C. Cazenove, do. Alexandria.

Fred. Frey, do. N. Orleans.

Hesse Cassel.

Conrad W. Faber, Cons., N. York.

Holland or Netherlands.

Chev. Andr. Martini, Chargé d'Affaires,

J. C. Zimmermann, Cons. N. York.

J. J. Hagewerft, do. Baltimore.

A. C. Cazenove, do. Alexandria.

Henry Bohlen, do. Philad'phia.

Thomas Dixon, do. Boston.

P. G. Leichleitner, do. Annapolis.

Myer Myers, do. Norfolk.

G. Barnsley, do. ad int., Savannah.

Thomas Taxter, V. Cons., Salem.

H. C. Gildmeester, Cons., N. Or'ls.

*Mecklenburg-Schwerin.*Leon Herchenrath, *Con.*, Charl'ton.*Mexico.*

Don Francisco Pizarro Martinez,

*Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.*Estanislao Cuesta, *Secretary.*Manuel Bassave, *Attaché.*

_____, New Orleans.

Edward Cabot, *V. Consul*, Boston.P. Gonzalez y Aquila, *do.* N. York.A. M. Cos, *ad int.*, *do.* Philadelphia.Luke Tiernan, *do.* Baltimore.R. W. Cogdell, *Cons.*, Charleston.Henry Dagget, *Consul*, Mobile.G. J. Marallano, *do.* St. Louis.Juan Francisco Cortes, *V. Consul*,*New Grenada.*Don Domingo Acosta, *Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-Gen.*James Andrews, *V. Cons.*, Boston.P. Gillineau, *do.* Conn. & R. I.Mortimer Livingston, *do.* N. York.Telesforo Orea, *do.* Philadelphia.Richard W. Gill, *do.* Baltimore.Thos. Middleton, *do.* Charleston.John Myers, *do.* Norfolk.Robert Goodwin, *do.* Savannah.W. H. Robertson, *do.* Mobile.Sam. P. Morgan, *do.* N. Orleans.*Oldenburg.*Otto Heinrich Miessegaes, *Consul*,
New York.Leon Herchenrath, *do.* Charleston.*Portugal.*D. Joaquim Cesar de Figanieri è
Morao, *Chargé d'Affaires and*
*Consul-General.*M. Januario Cardoso e Freitas,
*Attaché.*D. Antonio G. Vega, *V. Consul*,
Boston.Paulo J. Figuera, *do.* New York.John Vaughan, *do.* Philadelphia.D. M. Valdor, *Consul*, Baltimore.C. Neal, *do.* Alexandria, D. C.Walter D. Lacy, *do.* Norfolk.J. P. Calhorda, *do.* Wilmington,
N. C.René Goddard, *V. Cons.* Charls'sEliss Reed, *do.* Savannah.Diego Chalaron, *do.* N. Orleans.A. Willis Gordon, *do.* MobileJule Pescay, *do.* Pensacola.Wm. H. Allen. *do.* St. Augustine.*Prussia.*Baron de Roénne, *Minist. Resident.*Gustav. Gossler, *Consul*, Boston.J. W. Schmidt, *do.* New York.Arnold Halbach, *do.* Philadelphia.Louis Trapman, *do.* Charleston.F. W. Schmidt, *do.* N. Orleans.*Rome.*Giovanni Sartori, *Consul-General.*T. J. Bixouard, *V. Cons.*, Baltimore.Henry Perret, *do.* N. Orleans.*Russia.*M. Bodiscoe, *Envoy Extraordinary*
*and Minister Plenipotentiary.*George Krehmer, *First Sec'y Leg.*Alexander Chvostoff, *Second do.*Jean Smirnoff, *Attaché.*A. Eustaphieve, *C.-Gen.* N. York.Peter Kilchen, *Consul*, Boston.E. Jones, *do.* New Orleans.J. Prince, *Agent*, Salem.E. Mayo, *do.* Portland.J. G. Bogart, *V. Cons.*, New York.T. H. Deas, *Agent*, Charleston.F. Whittle, *do.* Norfolk.*Sardinia.*A. Garibaldi, *Con.-Gen.*, Philad'aLouis Albert Cazenove, *V Consul*,
Boston.S. V. Rouland, *Consul*, New York.

C. Valdor, *Consul*, Baltimore.
Y. F. Brette, *do.* Norfolk.
Y. Auze, *do.* Savannah.
Th. Roger, *V. Consul*, Charleston.
A. F. George, *do.* Mobile.
Antoine Michaud, *do.* N. Orleans.

Saxe-Weimar.

Aug. W. Hupeden, *Cons.*, N. York.

Saxony.

Charles Aug. Davis, *Con.-General*.
Robert Ralston, *do.* Philadelphia.
F. Ludwig Brauns, *do.* Baltimore.
Andreas A. Melly, *Cons.*, N. York.

Spain.

Don Miguel Tacon, *Chargé d'Affaires*.
Don Louis Potestad, *1st Attaché*.
Don Francisco Pampillo, *2d Attaché*.
Don Pablo Chacon, *Consul-Gen.*,
 Philadelphia.
Thomas Amory Deblois, *Vice-Con.*,
 Portland.
Don Antonio G. Vega, *Vice-Consul*,
 Boston.
Fran. Stoughton, *Consul*, N. York.
Manuel Valdor, *Vice Cons.*, Balt.
Antonio Pomar, *do.* Norfolk.
Antonio Larragua, *do.* Charleston.
Antonio Argote Villalobus, *Cons.*,
 New Orleans.
Pedro de Alba, *V. C.*, Pensacola.
Don José Ygnacio Cruzat, *Vice*
Consul, Mobile.

Sweden and Norway.

Chevalier S. Lorch, *Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General*.
J. Vaughan, *V. Cons.*, Philadelphia.
C. E. Habicht, *do.* Boston.
John James Boyd, *do.* New York.
S. Lawson, *do.* Baltimore.

J. H. Brent, *V. Cons.*, Alexandria.
Joseph Winthrop, *do.* Charleston.
Fran. H. Wilman, *do.* Savannah.
Diedrich Miesegaes, *do.* N. Orleans.
W. P. Vincent, *do.* Norfolk.

Switzerland.

Theodore Nicolet, *Con.*, N. Orl'ns.

Texas.

_____, *Minister.*

John Howard, *Consul*, Boston.
 _____ Townsend, *do.* N. Orleans.
Charles H. Forbes, *do.* N. York.

The Two Sicilies.

Chev. Domenico Morelli, *Consul-General*,
 Philadelphia.
Pietro D'Alessandro, *Vice Consul*,
 Boston.
Benj. Dyer Potter, *do.* Providence.
John Clisbe, *Consul*, New Haven.
Martin Mantin, *do.* New York.
A. O. Hammand, *do.* Charleston.
Wm. Read, *V. Cons.*, Philadelphia.
Emmanuel Valdor, *do.* Baltimore.
Luca Palmieri, *do.* Philadelphia.
Antonio Pommar, *do.* Norfolk.
Hippolite Gally, *do.* N. Orleans.
Goffre Barnsley, *do.* Savannah.

Tuscany.

W. H. Aspinwall, *V. Cons.*, N. Y.

Uruguay.

Juan Darby, *Consul-General*,
T. B. Avdier, *V. Cons.*, Baltimore.
Carlos D. Head, *do.* New Orleans.

Venezuela.

N. D. C. Moller, *Consul*, N. York.

Wurtemberg.

Christian Myer, *Cons.-Gen.*, Balt.

V. ARMY LIST.

ALEXANDER MACOMB, Major-General, General-in-Chief: — Head-Quarters, Washington City.

On the 19th of May, 1837, an alteration was made in the line marking the limits of the two great military divisions. This line now commences at the mouth of the Mississippi, thence proceeding up that river to Cassville, in the Territory of Wisconsin; and thence north to the line of demarkation between the United States and Canada. All west of that line forms the *Western Division*; and all east, the *Eastern Division*.

Edmund P. Gaines, Brigadier-General, (Major-General by brevet, Commander of the Western Division; — Head-Quarters, Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.

Winfield Scott, Brigadier-General, (Major-General by brevet,) Commander of the Eastern Division; — Head-Quarters, Elizabethtown, N. J.

Two aids-de-camp are allowed to each of the generals commanding the two divisions, and one Inspector-General is attached as chief of the staff to perform the duties of Adjutant and Inspector-General; — Col John E. Wool is Inspector-General of the Western Division; and Col George Croghan of the Eastern Division.

The two Divisions are subdivided into the following seven Departments.

Department 1. All the country embraced within the Western Division above the 37th deg. N. Lat.

Department 2. All the country within the Western Division below the 37th deg. N. Lat.

Department 3. The States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, and the Territory of Florida.

Department 4. South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia.

Department 5. Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York.

Department 6. Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine.

Department 7. Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and that part of the Wisconsin Territory embraced within the Eastern Division.

General Return of the Army, as stated by Colonel Roger Jones, Adjutant-General, November 30th, 1837.

General Staff,	13	Two Regiments of Dragoons, 1,336	
Medical Department,	76	Four Regiments of Artillery, 1,606	
Pay Department,	18	Seven Regiments of Infantry, 3,118	
Purchasing Department, . . .	3	Recruits and unattached	} 1,418
Corps of Engineers,	28	soldiers,	
Topographical Department, . .	10		
Ordnance Department,	209		
		Total,	7,534

Major-General,	1	Majors,	23
Brigadier-Generals,	2	Adjutants,	2
Adjutant-General,	1	Captains,	146
Inspectors-General,	2	First Lieutenants,	168
Quartermasters-General,	1	Second Lieutenants,	168
Quartermasters,	4	Sergeant-Majors,	13
Commissary-Gen. Subsistence,	1	Quartermaster-Sergeants,	13
Commissaries,	2	Sergeants,	478
Surgeon-General,	1	Corporals,	504
Surgeons,	15	Principal Musicians,	16
Assistant-Surgeons,	60	Chief Buglers,	4
Paymaster-General,	1	Buglers,	40
Commissary-Gen. Purchases,	1	Musicians,	212
Paymasters,	17	Farriers and Blacksmiths,	20
Military Storekeepers,	2	Artificers,	108
Colonels,	15	Enlisted men for Ordnance,	250
Lieutenant-Colonels,	15	Privates,	5,652

Total commissioned, 648. — Total non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates, 7,310. — *Grand Total*, 7,958.

The aggregate force under the command of Brevet Major-General Jesup in Florida, according to a statement in the Report, Major-General Macomb, Commander-in-Chief, dated November, 1837, consisted of: —

Regulars,	4,637
Volunteers,	4,078
Seamen,	100
Indians,	178
<i>Total,</i>	<i>8,893</i>

VI. MILITIA.

The Number of Militia in the several States and Territories, according to the Statement of George Bomford, Colonel of Ordnance, dated Nov. 20, 1837.

States and Territories.	Date of Return.	Number of Militia.	States and Territories.	Date of Return.	Number of Militia.
Maine,	1836	42,468	Louisiana,	1830	14,808
N. Hampshire,	1836	27,473	Mississippi,	1830	13,724
Massachusetts,	1836	44,911	Tennessee,	1830	60,982
Vermont,	1824	25,581	Kentucky,	1836	71,483
Rhode Island,	1832	1,377	Ohio,	1836	146,428
Connecticut,	1836	23,826	Indiana,	1833	53,912
New York,	1836	184,728	Illinois,	1831	27,386
New Jersey,	1829	39,171	Missouri,	1835	6,170
Pennsylvania,	1834	202,281	Arkansas,	1825	2,028
Delaware,	1827	9,229	Michigan,	1831	5,476
Maryland,	1836	46,854	Florida Ter.,	1831	827
Virginia,	1836	101,838	Wisconsin T.,	None.	
N. Carolina,	1835	64,415	D. of Columb.	1832	1,249
S. Carolina,	1833	51,112			
Georgia,	1834	48,461			1,333,091
Alabama,	1829	14,892			

VII. NAVY LIST.

I. VESSELS OF WAR OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY. — September, 1837.

Name and Rate.		Where and when built.		Where employed.	
<i>Ships of the Line.</i>					
	<i>Guns.</i>				
Franklin,	74	Philadelphia,	1815	In ordinary, at New York.	
Washington,	74	Portsmouth, N. H.	1816	do. at New York.	
Columbus,	74	Washington,	1819	At Boston. Repaired.	
Ohio,	80	New York,	1820	At do. do.	
North Carolina,	80	Philadelphia,	1820	In commission, Pacific.	
Delaware,	80	Gosport, Va.	1820	At Norfolk. Repaired.	
Alabama,	80	.	.	On stocks, at Portsmouth, N. H.	
Vermont,	80	.	.	do. at Boston.	
Virginia,	80	.	.	do. at Boston.	
New York,	80	.	.	do. at Norfolk.	
Pennsylvania,	120	Philadelphia,	1837	At Philadelphia.	
<i>Frigates, 1st Class.</i>					
Independence,	54	Boston,	1814	On the coast of Brazil.	
United States,	44	Philadelphia,	1797	In commission, Mediterranean.	
Constitution,	44	Boston,	1797	do. do.	
Guerriere,	44	Philadelphia,	1814	In ordinary, at Norfolk.	
Java,	44	Baltimore,	1814	Receiving Ship, Norfolk.	
Potomac,	44	Washington,	1821	In ordinary, at Norfolk.	
Brandywine,	44	Washington,	1825	do. at Norfolk.	
Hudson,	44	Purchased,	1826	Receiving vessel, at N. York.	
Columbia,	44	Washington,	1836	In ordinary at Norfolk.	
Santee,	44	.	.	On stocks, at Portsmouth, N. H.	
Cumberland,	44	.	.	do. at Boston.	
Sabine,	44	.	.	do. at New York.	
Savannah,	44	.	.	do. at New York.	
Raritan,	44	.	.	do. at Philadelphia.	
St. Lawrence,	44	.	.	do. at Norfolk.	
<i>Frigates, 2d Class.</i>					
Constellation,	36	Baltimore,	1797	In commission, West Indies	
Macedonian,	36	Norfolk, rebuilt,	1836	Ready for sea, at Norfolk.	
<i>Sloops of War.</i>					
John Adams,	20	Norfolk, rebuilt,	1820	Ready for sea, at N. York.	
Cyane,	20	Boston, rebuilding,			
Boston,	20	Boston,	1825	At sea.	
Lexington,	20	New York,	1825	At sea.	
Vincennes,	20	New York,	1826	In ordinary, at Norfolk.	
Warren,	20	Boston,	1826	do. at Norfolk.	
Natchez,	20	Norfolk,	1827	In commission, West Indies.	
Falmouth,	20	Boston,	1827	At sea.	
Fairfield,	20	New York,	1828	On the coast of Brazil.	
Vandalia,	20	Philadelphia,	1828	In commission, West Indies.	
St. Louis,	20	Washington,	1828	do. do.	
Concord,	20	Portsmouth,	1828	do. do.	
Erie,	18	N. York, rebuilt,	1820	At Boston.	
Ontario,	18	Baltimore,	1813	At sea.	
Peacock,	18	New York,	1813	In ordinary, at Norfolk.	

Names of Vessels of War. (Continued.)

Name and Date.	Where and when built.	Where employed.
<i>Schooners, &c.</i>		
	Guns.	
Dolphin,	10 Philadelphia,	1821 On the coast of Brazil.
Grampus,	10 Washington,	1821 In commission, West Indies.
Shark,	10 Washington,	1821 In the Mediterranean.
Enterprise,	10 New York,	1831 In commission, East Indies.
Boxer,	10 Boston,	1831 In the Pacific.
Porpoise,	10 Boston,	1836 Atlantic coast.
Experiment,	4 Washington,	1831 Employed near New York.
Fox, hulk,	3 Purchased,	1823 At Baltimore, condemned.
Sea Gull, (galliot)	Purchased,	1823 Receiving vessel at Phila'phia.
<i>Exploring Vessels.</i>		
Relief,	Philadelphia,	1836
Barque Pioneer,	Boston,	1836
Barque Consort,	Boston,	1836
Schooner Active,	Purchased,	1837
		New York, nearly ready for sea.

*2. Officers in the Navy.**Captains. — 50.*

John Rodgers,	John Downes,	J. B. Nicholson,	John Gallagher,
James Barron,	Jesse D. Elliot,	J. Wilkinson,	Thos. H. Stevens,
Charles Stewart,	Stephen Cassin,	T. Ap. C. Jones,	Wm. M. Hunter,
Isaac Hull,	James Renshaw,	W. C. Bolton,	John D. Sloat,
Isaac Chauncey,	A.S. Wadsworth,	W. B. Shubrick,	Math. C. Perry,
Jacob Jones,	George C. Reed,	Alex. Claxton,	C. W. Skinner,
Charles Morris,	H. E. Ballard,	C. W. Morgan,	John T. Newton,
L. Warrington,	David Deacon,	L. Kearney,	Joseph Smith,
Wm. M. Crane,	S.L. Woodhouse,	F. A. Parker,	L. Rosseau,
James Biddle,	J. J. Nicholson,	E. R. McCall,	Geo. W. Storer,
C. G. Ridgely,	E. P. Kennedy,	Daniel Turner,	Beverly Kennon,
D. T. Patterson,	Alex. J. Dallas,	David Connor,	E. R. Shubrick.
J. O. Creighton,			

Masters Commandant. — 50.

F. H. Gregory,	Thos. T. Webb,	Thomas Paine,	Uriah P. Levy,
John H. Clack,	John Percival,	Jas. Armstrong,	Chas. Boarman,
P. F. Voorhees,	John H. Aulick,	Joseph Smoot,	French Forrest,
Benj. Cooper,	Wm. V. Taylor,	S. L. Breese,	W. E. McKenney,
David Geisinger,	Mervine P. Mix,	Benj. Page, Jr.,	W. J. Belt,
R. F. Stockton,	Bladen Dulany,	John Gwinn,	Wm. Jameson,
Isaac McKeever,	S. H. Stringham,	T. W. Wyman,	Wm. Boerum,
J. P. Zantzinger,	Isaac Mayo,	And'w Fitzhugh,	C. L. Williamson,
Wm. L. Salter,	W. K. Latimer,	A. S. Ten Eyck,	Chas. Ganntt.
C. S. McCauley,	Wm. Mervine,	John White,	William Ramsay,
T. M. Newell,	Thos. Crabb,	Hiram Paulding,	Ralph Voorhees,
E. A. F. Vallette,	E. B. Babbitt,	J. D. Williamson,	Henry Henry,
W. A. Spencer,			

Lieutenants,	279	Midshipmen,	27
Surgeons,	50	Sailing Masters,	2
Passed Assistant Surgeons,	24	Boatswains,	22
Assistant Surgeons,	33	Gunners,	27
Pursers,	45	Carpenters,	26
Chaplains,	9	Sailmakers,	25
Passed Midshipmen,	181		

VIII. MINT.

Officers of the Mint at Philadelphia.

	Salary.		Salary.
R. M. Patterson, Director,	\$ 3,500	J. R. Eckfeldt, Assayer,	\$ 2,000
Wm. Findlay, Treasurer,	2,000	F. Peale, Melter and Refiner,	2,000
Adam Eckfeldt, Chief Coiner,	2,000	William Kneas, Engraver,	1,500

Officers of the Branch at New Orleans, La.

	Salary.		Salary.
D. Bradford, Superintend.,	\$ 2,500	Rufus Tyler, Coiner,	\$ 2,000
Wm. P. Kort, Assayer,	2,000	Edmund Forstall, Treasurer,	2,000
J. Maxwell, Melter and Refiner,	2,000		

Officers of the Branch at Dahlonega, Ga.

	Salary.		Salary.
J. J. Singleton, Superinten.,	\$ 2,000	David M. Mason, Coiner,	\$ 1,500
J. W. Farnham, Assayer,	1,500		

Officers of the Branch at Charlotte, N. C.

	Salary.		Salary.
J. H. Wheeler, Superinten.,	\$ 2,000	John R. Bolton, Coiner,	\$ 1,500
J. H. Gibbon, Assayer,	1,500		

1. Statement of the Coinage at the Mint of the United States, at Philadelphia, in the year 1837.

Denominations.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Value.	Value.
Gold :				
Half Eagles,	207,121	. . .	\$1,035,605	
Quarter Eagles,	45,080	. . .	112,700	
		252,201		\$ 1,148,305
Silver :				
Half Dollars,	3,629,820	. . .	\$ 1,814,910	
Quarter Dollars,	252,400	. . .	63,100	
Dimes,	1,042,000	. . .	104,200	
Half Dimes,	2,276,000	. . .	113,800	
		7,200,220		2,096,010
Copper :				
Cents, . . . . .	. . .	5,558,300	. . .	55,583
Whole Number,	. . .	13,010,721	Whole value,	3,299,898

Statement of the Annual Amounts of Deposits of Gold, for Coinage, at the Mint of the U. States, Philadelphia, from the Mines of the U. States.

Years.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Tennessee.	Alabama.	Not ascertained.	Total.
1824	.	\$ 5,000	.	.	.	.	.	\$ 5,000
1825	.	17,000	.	.	.	.	.	17,000
1826	.	20,000	.	.	.	.	.	20,000
1827	.	21,000	.	.	.	.	.	21,000
1828	.	46,000	.	.	.	.	.	46,000
1829	\$ 2,500	134,000	\$ 3,500	.	.	.	.	140,000
1830	24,000	204,000	26,000	\$ 212,000	.	.	.	466,000
1831	26,000	224,000	22,000	176,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	.	520,000
1832	34,000	458,000	45,000	140,000	1,000	.	.	678,000
1833	104,000	475,000	66,000	216,000	7,000	.	.	868,000
1834	62,000	380,000	38,000	415,000	3,000	.	.	898,000
1835	60,400	263,500	42,400	319,900	100	.	\$ 12,200	696,500
1836	62,000	148,100	55,200	201,400	300	.	.	467,000
1837	52,100	116,900	29,400	83,600	.	.	.	282,000
	427,000	2,582,500	327,500	1,763,900	12,400	1,000	12,200	5,126,500

The Branches of the Mint at New Orleans, Dahlonega, and Charlotte were, neither of them, in full operation at the date (Jan. 13, 1837) of the last Report of the Director.

IX. PUBLIC LANDS.

Exhibit of the Quantity of Public Land offered for sale in each year; the Quantity of Public Land sold, and the Amount paid by Purchasers therefor, in each year; with the Average Price per acre of the Lands sold, and the Average Quantity offered for sale, in each year, from the commencement of the Cash System, (1st July, 1820,) to the 30th of September, 1837.

Year.	Quantity of Public Land offered for sale.	Quantity of Public Land Sold.	Amount paid by Purchasers.	Average price per acre of lands sold in each year.
	Acres.	Acres.		
1820	8,338,675.94	303,404.09	\$ 424,962.26	\$ 1.40
1821	10,919,480.42	781,213.32	1,169,224.98	1.50
1822	9,602,931.37	801,226.18	1,023,267.83	1.28
1823	11,414,598.70	653,319.52	850,136.26	1.30
1824	7,294,186.48	749,323.04	953,799.03	1.27
1825	3,419,604.55	893,461.69	1,205,068.37	1.35
1826	2,880,703.56	848,082.26	1,128,617.27	1.33
1827	3,314,816.71	926,727.76	1,318,105.36	1.42
1828	3,268,493.96	965,600.36	1,221,357.99	1.26
1829	6,148,962.26	1,244,860.01	1,572,863.54	1.26
1830	6,750,798.77	1,929,733.79	2,433,432.94	1.26
1831	11,005,561.42	2,777,856.88	3,557,023.76	1.28
1832	4,205,805.26	2,462,342.16	3,115,376.09	1.27
1833	6,614,596.93	3,856,227.56	4,972,284.84	1.29
1834	13,056,865.37	4,658,218.71	6,099,981.04	1.31
1835	13,767,268.05	12,564,478.85	15,999,804.11	1.27
1836	509,034.50	20,074,870.92	25,167,833.06	1.25
Sept. 30, 1837		4,806,462.97	6,127,418.39	1.28
	122,512,384.25	61,296,411.07	78,340,557.12	1.27.4-5

Average quantity offered for sale, per annum, since the commencement of the cash system, 6,806,243 acres.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

On a Single Letter composed of One Piece of Paper.

For any distance not exceeding	30 miles,	6 cents.
Over 30, and not exceeding	80 "	10 "
Over 80, and not exceeding	150 "	12½ "
Over 150, and not exceeding	400 "	16½ "
Over 400 miles		25 "

A *Letter* composed of two these rates; of three pieces, *quadruple*. "One or more pi weighing one ounce, shall be c the same rate, should the weight

Newspapers

For each *Newspaper*, not carried, or, if carried out of the United States, Over 100 miles, and out of the United States

Magazines

If published periodically, dist. not exceeding 100 miles, 6 cents.
Ditto. do. distance exceeding 100 miles, 10 cents.
If not pub. periodically, dist. not exceeding 100 miles, 6 cents.
Ditto do. distance exceeding 100 miles, 10 cents.

"Every *Printed Pamphlet* or twenty-four pages, on a royal sheet, shall be charged by the sheet; a half sheet, or quarter sheet, of royal or less size, shall be charged on a half sheet.

The postage on *Ship Letters*, if sent by mail, is six cents; if conveyed by other means, the ordinary postage.

Privileges

Letters and packets to and from the President and Vice-President, are by law received and conveyed free of postage.

The President and Vice-President, the Secretary of State, Treasury, War, and Navy, the General, and Assistant Postmaster-General, and Solicitor of the Treasury, the General Land Office; Commissioners-General; Inspectors-General; and Superintendents of Patents

House of Representatives; President and Senators of the United States; any individual who shall have been or may become an President of the United States; and each may receive newspapers by post free of postage.

Each member of the Senate and each member and member of the House of Representatives, may send and receive free of postage, newspapers, letters, and packets, weighing not more than two ounces. In case of excess of weight, excess above 21 1/2 pence per lb., and all documents printed by order of either House from the printing of such documents when he takes his seat in Congress. In the case of the printing of the House of Congress.

Postmasters may send and receive free of postage, letters and packets not exceeding half an ounce in weight and may also receive one daily newspaper, each, or what is equivalent thereto.

Printers of newspapers may send one paper to each and every other printer of newspapers within the United States free of postage, under such regulations as the Postmaster-General may prescribe.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

On a Single Letter composed of One Piece of Paper.

For any distance not exceeding	30 miles,	6 cents.
Over 30, and not exceeding	80 "	10 "
Over 80, and not exceeding	150 "	12½ "
Over 150, and not exceeding	400 "	18½ "
Over 400 miles		25 "

A *Letter* composed of two pieces of paper, is charged with *double* these rates; of three pieces, with *triple*; and of four pieces, with *quadruple*. "One or more pieces of paper, mailed as a letter, and weighing *one ounce*, shall be charged with *quadruple* postage; and at the same rate, should the weight be greater."

Newspaper Postage.

For each *Newspaper*, not carried out of the State in which it is published, or, if carried out of the State, not carried over 100 miles, 1 cent. Over 100 miles, and out of the State in which it is published, 1½ cents.

Magazines and Pamphlets.

If published periodically, dist. not exceeding 100 miles, 1½ cts. per sheet.				
Ditto.	do.	distance over	100 "	2½ " "
If not pub. periodically, dist. not exceeding 100 " 4 " "				
Ditto	do.	distance over	100 "	6 " "

"Every *Printed Pamphlet* or *Magazine* which contains more than twenty-four pages, on a *royal* sheet, or any sheet of *less* dimensions, shall be charged by the sheet; and small pamphlets, printed on a half or quarter sheet, of royal or less size, shall be charged with half the amount of postage charged on a full sheet."

The postage on *Ship Letters*, if delivered at the office where the vessel arrives, is six cents; if conveyed by post, two cents in addition to the ordinary postage.

Privilege of Franking.

Letters and packets to and from the following officers of the government, are by law received and conveyed by post, free of postage.

The President and Vice-President of the United States, Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, and Navy; Attorney-General; Postmaster-General, and Assistant Postmasters-General; Comptrollers, Auditors, Register and Solicitor of the Treasury; Treasurer; Commissioner of the General Land Office; Commissioners of the Navy Board; Commissary-General; Inspectors-General; Quartermaster-General; Paymaster-General; Superintendent of Patent-Office; Speaker and Clerk of the

House of Representatives ; President and Secretary of the Senate ; and any individual who shall have been, or may hereafter be, President of the United States ; and each may receive newspapers by post, free of postage.

Each member of the Senate, and each member and delegate of the House of Representatives, may send and receive, free of postage, newspapers, letters, and packets, weighing not more than two ounces, (in case of excess of weight, excess alone to be paid for,) and all documents printed by order of either House, from the period of sixty days before he takes his seat in Congress, till the next meeting of the next Congress.

Postmasters may send and receive, free of postage, letters and packets not exceeding half an ounce in weight ; and they may receive one daily newspaper, each, or what is equivalent thereto.

Printers of newspapers may send one paper to each and every other printer of newspapers within the United States, free of postage, under such regulations as the Postmaster-General may provide.

XII. COMMERCE.

1. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF EACH STATE.

Statement of the Commerce of each State and Territory, commencing on the 1st of October, 1836, and ending on the 30th of September, 1837.

States and Territories.	Value of Imports.			Value of Exports.		
	In American vessels.	In Foreign vessels.	Total.	Domestic Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.
Maine,	\$ 661,098	\$ 140,306	\$ 801,404	\$ 947,276	\$ 8,676	\$ 955,952
N. Hamp.	81,550	284	81,434	26,000	8,641	34,641
Vermont,	342,449		342,449	138,693		138,693
Mass.	19,231,633	753,035	19,984,668	4,871,901	4,856,289	9,728,190
R. Island,	507,802	15,808	523,610	411,806	76,452	488,258
Connecticut,	311,121	7,728	318,849	523,103	9,487	532,590
N. York,	68,863,370	10,438,352	79,301,772	16,083,969	11,254,450	27,338,419
N. Jersey,	69,152		69,152	19,640	24,577	44,217
Pennsylvania,	10,715,907	964,024	11,680,111	2,565,712	1,275,887	3,841,599
Delaware,	66,201	640	66,841	40,333		40,333
Maryland,	6,249,063	1,607,970	7,857,033	3,365,173	494,744	3,789,917
D. of Colum.	75,778	26,447	102,225	467,766	1,443	469,209
Virginia,	589,276	224,586	813,862	3,699,110	3,604	3,702,714
N. Carolina,	236,731	34,982	271,623	548,876	2,919	551,795
S. Carolina,	1,620,878	889,982	2,510,860	11,138,992	81,169	11,220,161
Georgia,	492,029	282,320	774,349	8,935,041		8,935,041
Alabama,	342,379	267,006	609,385	9,652,910	5,898	9,658,808
Mississippi,				304,831		304,831
Louisiana,	10,937,546	3,062,466	14,020,012	31,546,275	3,792,422	35,338,697
Ohio,	6,065	11,662	17,747	132,844		132,844
Kentucky,	17,782		17,782			
Tennessee,	27,401		27,401			
Michigan,				69,790		69,790
Florida,	490,784		490,784	74,373	26,304	102,677
Total,	\$ 122,177,193	18,812,024	140,989,217	95,564,414	21,854,962	117,419,376

2. EXPORTS OF THE PRODUCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Summary Statement of the Value of the Exports of the Growth, Produce, and Manufacture of the United States, during the Year ending on the 30th day of September, 1837.

THE SEA.			
<i>Fisheries —</i>			
Dried fish, or cod fisheries	.	\$588,506	
Pickled fish, or river fisheries, (herring, shad, salmon, mackerel)	.	181,354	
Whale and other fish oil	.	1,271,545	
Spermaceti oil	.	151,875	
Whalebone	.	223,682	
Spermaceti candles	.	294,510	
			2,711,452
THE FOREST.			
Skins and Furs	.	651,908	
Ginseng	.	109,398	
<i>Products of Wood —</i>			
Staves, shingles, boards, &c.	\$2,333,663		
Other lumber	251,083		
Masts and spars	30,654		
Oak bark, and other dye	96,443		
All manufactures of wood	444,149		
<i>Naval Stores —</i>			
Tar, pitch, rosin, and turpentine	823,419		
Ashes — pot and pearl	731,596		
		4,711,007	
AGRICULTURE.			
<i>Products of Animals —</i>			
Beef, tallow, hides, horned cattle	585,146		
Butter and cheese	96,176		
Pork (pickled), bacon, lard, live hogs	1,299,796		
Horses and mules	368,094		
Sheep	16,852		
		2,366,064	
<i>Vegetable food —</i>			
Wheat	27,206		
Flour	2,987,269		
Indian corn	147,982		
Indian meal	763,652		
Rye meal	165,457		
Rye, oats, and other small grain	80,785		
Biscuit, or ship bread	244,292		
Potatoes	53,630		
Apples	40,990		
Rice	2,309,279		
		6,820,542	
Tobacco	.	.	14,658,919
Cotton	.	.	5,795,647
<i>All other agricultural products —</i>			63,240,102
Flaxseed	.	50,553	
Hops	.	89,705	
Brown sugar	.	22,663	
			162,926

MANUFACTURES.			
Soap and tallow candles		\$ 393,031	
Leather, boots, and shoes		114,553	
Household furniture		265,421	
Coaches and other carriages		100,565	
Hats		185,066	
Saddlery		56,630	
Wax		91,168	
Spirits from grain, beer, ale, and porter		145,519	
Snuff and tobacco		427,836	
Lead		17,015	
Linseed oil and spirits of turpentine		59,726	
Cordage		16,327	
Iron — pig, bar, and nails		151,040	
Castings		90,390	
All manufactures of		250,768	
Spirits, from molasses		53,513	
Sugar, refined		215,728	
Chocolate		3,051	
Gunpowder		181,746	
Copper and brass		91,724	
Medicinal drugs		137,287	
<i>Cotton, piece goods —</i>			3,047,154
Printed and colored	\$ 549,801		
White	2,043,115		
Nankeens	1,815		
Twist, yarn, and thread	61,702		
All other manufactures of	175,040		
<i>Flax and Hemp —</i>		2,831,473	
Cloth and thread		18,422	
Bags, and all manufactures of		29,898	
Wearing apparel		218,346	
Combs and buttons		43,626	
Brushes, billiard tables and apparatus		4,899	
Umbrellas and parasols		12,043	
Leather and morocco skins not per lb.		21,316	
Printing presses and type		24,905	
Fire-engines and apparatus		2,710	
Musical instruments		4,857	
Books and maps		28,142	
Paper and stationery		50,579	
Paints and varnish		17,241	
Vinegar		4,313	
Earthen and stone ware		14,249	
<i>Manufactures of Glass</i>		44,950	
Tin		10,892	
Pewter, lead, marble, and stone		8,506	
Gold and silver, and gold leaf		5,043	
Gold and silver coin		1,283,519	
Artificial flowers and jewelry		11,201	
Molasses		7,171	
Trunks		2,204	
Brick and lime		29,626	
Domestic salt		58,472	
<i>Articles not enumerated —</i>			4,788,603
Manufactured		589,802	
Other articles		569,809	
<i>Total,</i>		\$	1,159,611
			95,564,414

3. IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Table, exhibiting the value of Imports from, and Exports to, each Foreign Country, during the year ending on the 30th of Sept. 1837.

	Countries.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.		
			Domestic Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.
1	Russia,	\$ 2,816,116	\$ 144,080	\$ 1,162,652	1,306,732
2	Prussia,	497,829	106,558	33,427	139,985
3	Sweden and Norway,	1,399,901	211,700	208,704	420,404
4	Swedish West Indies,	68,977	84,114	3,005	87,119
5	Denmark,	102,819	172,260	109,421	281,681
6	Danish West Indies,	1,164,087	1,124,642	233,850	1,358,492
7	Netherlands,	1,886,976	2,035,589	1,322,936	3,358,525
8	Dutch East Indies,	1,019,769	263,250	285,224	548,474
9	Dutch West Indies,	419,107	291,779	30,876	322,655
10	Dutch Guiana,	44,976	54,518	1,585	56,103
11	Belgium,	549,009	716,618	393,969	1,110,587
12	England,	43,586,757	46,235,102	4,884,768	51,119,870
13	Scotland,	1,188,410	3,441,211	12,596	3,453,807
14	Ireland,	131,776	9,893		9,893
15	Gibraltar,	207,173	361,031	203,870	564,901
16	Malta,	35,961	100,805	173,366	274,171
17	British East Indies,	3,041,842	120,591	82,967	3,244,400
18	British West Indies,	1,451,302	2,074,492	43,866	2,118,660
19	British Guiana,	6,244	42,825		49,069
20	Honduras,	202,624	99,694	12,158	111,852
21	British African Ports,		1,780		1,780
22	Cape of Good Hope,	93,799	27,118		27,118
23	British N. American Colonies,	2,359,263	2,922,474	296,512	3,288,966
24	Other British Colonies,	4,406			
25	Hanse Towns, &c.	5,642,221	2,562,357	1,192,592	3,754,949
26	French Atlantic Ports,	20,521,496	16,154,567	1,690,114	17,844,681
27	French Mediterranean Ports,	1,562,118	1,193,347	649,550	1,842,897
28	French West Indies,	414,203	505,063	59,705	564,768
29	Hayti,	1,440,856	871,938	140,043	1,011,981
30	Spanish Atlantic Ports,	465,467	230,099	46,750	276,849
31	Spanish Mediterranean Ports,	1,931,689	324,187	30,246	354,433
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries,	255,276	27,553	7,648	35,201
33	Manilla and Philippine Islands,	1,346,445			
34	Cuba,	12,447,922	4,303,783	2,063,820	6,367,603
35	Porto Rico,	2,481,082	517,778	52,138	569,916
36	Portugal,	187,643	124,337	17,072	141,409
37	Madeira,	672,782	82,747	18,522	101,269
38	Fayal and other Azores,	29,023	13,402	3,531	16,935
39	Cape de Verd Islands,	38,843	136,201	27,887	164,088
40	Italy,	1,827,181	205,268	418,409	623,677
41	Sicily,	411,959	18,620	5,877	24,497
42	Sardinia,	4,514			
43	Greece,	10,616			
44	Trieste, &c.	629,465	1,233,370	378,221	1,611,591
45	Turkey,	693,161	36,659	74,653	111,312
46	Morocco,	110,751			
47	Mexico,	5,654,002	939,613	2,940,710	3,880,323
48	Texas,	163,384	797,312	210,616	1,007,928
49	Central America,	163,402	82,314	75,349	157,663
50	Colombia,	1,567,345	540,150	539,959	1,080,109
51	Brazil,	4,991,983	1,301,217	441,992	1,743,209
52	Argentine Republic,	989,492	137,710	128,298	266,008
53	Cisalpine Republic,	10,510	7,864		7,864
54	Chili,	1,180,156	1,092,359	395,440	1,487,799
55	Peru,	909,418	99,757	11,601	111,358
56	South America, generally,	139			
57	China,	8,965,337	318,973	311,618	630,591
58	Europe,		124,393		124,393
59	Asia,	196,841	70,171	253,225	323,396
60	Africa,	709,077	299,652	129,843	429,495
61	West Indies,	2,183	445,780	21,777	467,557
62	South Seas,	41,605	19,857	2,436	22,293
63	Sandwich Islands,	6,601	29,920	18,230	48,150
64	Australasia,	48,655		1,328	1,328
65	Uncertain places,	5,961			
Total,		\$ 140,989,217	93,564,414	21,854,962	117,419,376

4. VALUE OF DIFFERENT ARTICLES IMPORTED.

Value of different Articles of Merchandise Imported into the United States during the Year ending September 30th, 1837.

Species of Merchandise.	Value.	Species of Merchandise.	Value.
FREE OF DUTY.			
Articles for the use of the U. States	\$ 375		
Articles specially imported for incorporated Phil. Societies, &c.		Spices, { Mace	\$ 23,143
Philosophical apparatus, &c.	14,950	{ Nutmegs	97,109
Books, maps, and charts	31,974	{ Cinnamon	10,893
Statuary, busts, casts, and specimens of sculpture	1,813	{ Cloves	25,624
Paintings, drawings, etchings, and engravings	4,574	{ Pepper	298,652
Cabinets of coins and gems	5	{ Pimento	942,446
Cabinets of medals and collections of antiquity	2,076	{ Cassia	90,963
Specimens of botany	8,151	{ Ginger	42,616
Models of inventions and machinery	30	Camphor	164,221
Anatomical preparations	1,109	Silks, other than India, lace, veils, shawls, shades, &c.	207,461
Antimony, regulus of	13,511	Other manufactures of	10,816,718
Spelter or zinc	94,153	Manufactures of silk and worsted	1,810,947
Burr stones, unwrought	21,717	Camlets of goats' hair, or Cashmere of Thibet	99,143
Brimstone and sulphur	69,391	Worsted and stuff goods	3,350,966
Bark of the cork tree	4,545	Licenses, bleached and unbleached	4,851,857
Clay, unwrought	12,457	Ticklenburgs, and burials	384,718
Rags of any kind of cloth	439,229	Sheeting, brown and white	541,771
Undressed furs	515,277	Bolting cloths	25,958
Hides and skins, raw	3,306,681	Wool, not exceeding 8 cents per pound	703,276
Plaster of Paris	143,337	Quicksilver	90,153
Barilla	115,613	Opium	57,061
Wood, dye	297,806	Crude saltpetre	557,564
Unmanufactured mahogany, and other	650,000	All other articles	6,493,574
Animals for breed	81,278		
all other	103,101	Total,	\$ 60,280,031
Pewter, old	2,955		
Tin, in pigs and bars	600,061	MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.	
plates and sheets	781,642	<i>Manufactures of Wool—</i>	
Brass, in pigs and bars	147,987	Cloths and camimeres	\$ 3,013,489
old	19,336	Merino shawls	2,383
Copper, in pigs and bars	921,789	Blankets, not above 75 cts. each	453,926
in plates for sheathing ships	569,369	Blankets, above 75 cts. each	506,688
for the use of the mint	13,597	Hosiery, gloves, mitts, and bindings	177,002
Old, fit only for re-manufacture	35	Other articles	90,525
Woolen yarn		Woolen yarn	334
Worsted yarn		Worsted yarn	172,126
Manufactures of Cotton—		<i>Manufactures of Cotton—</i>	
Dyed, printed, or colored		Dyed, printed, or colored	7,067,970
White		White	1,611,306
Hosiery, gloves, mitts, and bindings		Hosiery, gloves, mitts, and bindings	1,957,907
Twist, yarn, and thread		Twist, yarn, and thread	404,603
Nankens, direct from China		Nankens, direct from China	35,900
Other articles		Other articles	744,313
Silks from India, &c.—		<i>Silks from India, &c.—</i>	
Piece goods		Piece goods	2,993,996
Sewing silks		Sewing silks	261,787
Other manufactures of		Other manufactures of	99
Sewing, from Europe, &c.		Sewing, from Europe, &c.	445,210
Lace of thread and cotton		Lace of thread and cotton	806,120

Species of Merchandise.	Value.	Species of Merchandise.	Value.
<i>Manufactures of Flax —</i>		Articles not enumerated, 5 per ct.	\$ 144,456
Dyed and colored linens, checks, &c.	\$ 285,382	Do. 10 do.	253
Other articles	467,389	Do. 18 do.	5,839
<i>Manufactures of Hemp —</i>		Do. 124 do.	235,639
Sail dock	540,421	Do. 15 do.	1,221,429
Other articles	55,467	Do. 20 do.	21,589
<i>Hats, caps, and bonnets —</i>		Do. 25 do.	253,907
Logborn, chip, straw, &c.	540,782	Do. 30 do.	189,259
Fur, wool, and leather	11,569	Do. 35 do.	6,113
<i>Manufactures of Iron, and Iron and Steel, viz: —</i>		Do. 40 do.	4
Side-arms	30,368	Do. 54 do.	197,299
Fire-arms, not specified	546,665	Total,	\$37,716,24
Drawing-knives	21,038		
Cutting-knives	10,056	<i>MERCHANDISE PAYING BRO-</i>	
Hatchets, axes, and adzes	16,672	<i>CIFIO DUTIES.</i>	
Socket-chisels	24,748	Flannels	\$ 64,112
Stoolyards and scalebeams	29,419	Hockings and balles	27,137
Vices	36,867	Carpeting —	
Sickles, or reaping-hooks	9,195	Brussels, Wilton, and treble	
Scythes	25,981	ingrained	308,346
Spades and shovels	18,817	Other Ingrains and Venetian	253,125
Squares of iron	5,968	Floor-cloth, patent, printed or	
Wood-screws	145,565	painted	27,289
Other articles	4,495,352	Oil-cloth, other than patent	
<i>Manufactures of —</i>		floor-cloth	12,826
Copper	103,725	Cotton bagging	489,251
Brass	504,848	<i>Wines —</i>	
Tin	41,978	Madeira, in casks and bot-	
Pewter	44,115	tles	792,219
Lead	6,697	Sherry	277,719
Wood — cabinet-ware	87,033	Bielly	97,645
other articles	230,269	Red, of France, in casks	302,721
Leather	431,119	Other of France	271,835
Marble	18,979	Of France, in bottles & cases	1,139,265
Gold and silver, and precious		Red, of Spain and Austria,	
stones, set or otherwise	467,065	in casks	63,689
Watches, and parts of	1,945,907	Other of Spain, Austria,	
<i>Saddlery —</i>		Germany, and the Medi-	
Common, tinned, japanned	84,597	terranean, in casks	629,896
Plated, brass, polished steel	331,612	Of other countries, in casks	364,541
<i>Glassware —</i>		Do. in bottles	115,168
Cut, paying 30 per cent. and		Spirits from grain	336,543
2 cents per pound	49,886	Do. other materials	1,134,236
Plain, paying 20 per cent.		Molasses	2,444,701
and 2 cents per pound	145,480	Vinagar	17,717
Other, paying 20 per cent.	308,676	Beer, ale, and porter, in casks	2,267
<i>Wares —</i>		Do. in bottles	100,899
China and porcelain	58	Oil — of foreign fishing	
Earthen and stone	49	Spermoceti	7,009
Glass	35	Whale and other fish	564
Plated, not specified	51	Olive, in casks	169,994
Japanned	75	Castor	657
Coach and harness furniture	75	Linseed	403,227
Carriages and parts of	51	Rapeseed	26
Slates of all kinds	91	Teas, from other places than	
Quills prepared	30	China	1,259
Black-lead pencils	14	Chocolate	1,311
Paper-hangings	30	Sugar — Brown	6,118,106
Hair-cloth and hair-sewing	0	White	1,034,502
Brushes of all kinds	13	Loaf	220
Copper bottoms, cut round, &c.	10	Candy	913
Silvered and plated wire	19	Other refined	6
Raw silk	14	Cayenne pepper	101
Indigo	3	<i>Candles —</i>	
Wool, unmanufactured, ex-		Wax and Spermoceti	532
ceeding 8 cents per pound	190,597	Tallow	692

Species of Merchandise.	Value.	Species of Merchandise.	Value.
Cheese	\$ 22,885	Bar, manufactu'd otherwise	\$ 2,017,346
Soap	26,189	Steel	804,817
Tallow	19,866	Hemp	483,792
Lard	5,239	Alum	2,846
Beef and pork	11,854	Copperas	9
Bacon	22,018	Wheat flour	122,651
Butter	12,162	Salt	862,617
Saltpetre	88	Coal	362,079
Vitriol, blue or Roman	348	Wheat	4,154,325
Do. Oil of	1,133	Oats	3,101
Sauff	4,446	Potatoes	20,823
Cigars	1,217,724	Paper — Folio and quarto post	16,883
Tobacco, manufactured, other than sauff and cigars	416	Foolscap, drawing, and writing	41,207
Cotton	188,470	Printing, copperplate, and stainers'	1,326
Gunpowder	13,048	Sheathing, binders', wrapping, &c.	2,165
Bristles	142,740	All other	15,602
Glue	3,362	Books — printed prior to 1775	3,111
Ochre — Dry	20,830	In other languages than English, Latin, and Greek	97,646
In oil	12	In Greek and Latin, bound	3,390
Red and white lead	47,316	Do. unbound	5,118
Whiting and Paris white	2,406	All other, bound	46,723
Litharge	118	Do. unbound	60,202
Sugar of lead	36,640	Apothecaries' vials, &c. not exceeding 6 oz. each	900
Lead — Pig, bar, and sheet	13,871	Apothecaries' vials, &c. exceeding 6, & not above 16 oz.	174
Shot	529	Perfumery and fancy vials and bottles, not exceeding 4 oz. each	1,108
Pipes	115	Perfumery and fancy vials and bottles, exceeding 4, and not exceeding 16 oz. each	88
Old and scrap	3,359	Demijohns	23,981
Cordage — Cables and tarred	34,108	Glass Bottles —	
Untarred, and yarn	12,180	Black, not above 1 quart	266,851
Twine, packthread, and seines	143,818	Above 1 quart	330
Corks	51,832	Window Glass —	
Copper — Rods and bolts	34	Not exceeding 8 by 10 inch.	6,796
Nails and spikes	1,057	Exceeding 8 by 10, and not exceeding 10 by 12 inches	13,273
Fire-arms — Muskets	13,343	Exceeding 10 by 12 inches	91,258
Rifles	3,530	Fish — Dried or smoked	13,528
Wire, cap, and bonnet	378	Salmon	50,035
Iron and steel wire, not above No. 14	36,966	Mackerel	9,069
Do. above No. 14	25,462	All other	24,822
Tacks, brads, and sprigs —	729	Shoes and Slippers — Silk	6,071
Not exceeding 16 ounces per thousand	459	Prunella, nankeen, &c.	389
Not exceeding 16 oz. per lb.	66,315	Leather, kid, and morocco	44,479
Iron — Nails, Spikes	49,614	Children's	2,771
Cables and chains	116,815	Boots and booties	27,261
Mill cranks	11	Playing cards	241
Mill saws	10,971	Felts, or hat bodies of wool, &c.	400
Anchors	11,063		
Anvils	83,395		
Blacksmiths' hammers and sledges	5,253		
Castings, vessels of	24,081		
Castings, all other	81,614		
Round iron, as brazier's rods of 2-16 to 8-16 diameter	21,792		
Nail or spike rods	33		
Sheet and hoop	504,473		
Band iron, scroll iron, or casement rods	36		
Pigs	492,929		
Old and scrap	18,391		
Bar, manufactured by rolling	2,573,367		
		Total value of Merchandise paying specific duties	34,022,812
		Do. do. ad valorem	37,716,374
		Do. do. free of duty	69,250,031
		Total,	\$ 140,989,217

XIII. INDIAN TRIBES.

Statement showing the Number of Indians now East of the Mississippi; of those that have emigrated from the East to the West of that River; and of those within striking Distance of the Western Frontier; also the estimated Number of Warriors they may collectively be able to bring into the field.

[From the Report of C. A. Harris, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Dec. 1st, 1837.]

1. *Name and Number of the Tribes now East of the Mississippi.*

1st. Under Treaty Stipulations to remove West of the Mississippi.		2d. Not under Treaty Stipulations to remove.	
Winnebagoes,	4,500	New York Indians,	4,176
Ottawas of Ohio,	100	Wyandots,	375
Potawatamies of Indiana,	2,950	Miamies,	1,100
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Potawatamies,	1,500	Menomonies,	4,000
Cherokees,	14,000	Ottawas, and Chippewas of the Lakes,	2,564
Creeks,	1,000		12,015
Chickasaws,	1,000		
Seminoles,	5,000		
Apalachicolas,	400	Brought over,	3,900
Ottawas, & Chippewas in the peninsula of Michigan,	6,500	Total,	4,265
	36,950		

2. *Number of Indians who have emigrated from the East to the West of the Mississippi.*

Chickasaws,	549	Shawnees,	1,373
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Potawatamies,	2,191	Ottawas,	374
Choctaws,	15,000	Weas,	222
Quapaws,	476	Piankeshaws,	108
Creeks,	20,437	Peorias and Kaskaskias,	132
Seminoles,	407	Potawatamies of Indiana,	53
Apalachicolas,	965	Senecas,	251
Cherokees,	7,911	Senecas and Shawnees,	271
Kickapoos,	588		
Delawares,	826	Total,	51,327

3. *Number of the Indigenous Tribes within striking Distance of the Western Frontier.*

Sioux,	21,600	Pagans,	30,000
Iowas,	1,500	Assinabeins,	15,000
Sacs,	4,800	Appaches,	20,000
Foxes,	1,600	Crees,	3,000
Sacs of the Missouri,	500	Arrepahas,	3,000
Osages,	5,120	Gros Ventres,	16,000
Kansas,	1,606	Eutaws,	19,000
Omahas,	1,600	Crows,	7,000
Ottos and Missourias,	1,000	Caddoes,	2,000
Pawnees,	12,500	Poncas,	900
Comanches,	19,200	Arickarees,	2,750
Kioways,	1,800	Cheyennes,	3,200
Mandans,	3,900	Blackfeet,	30,000
Quapaws,	450		
Minatarees,	2,000	Total,	231,606

Recapitulation.

Number of Indians now East of the Mississippi,	49,365
Number of Indians who have emigrated from East to West side,	51,327
Number of indigenous Tribes,	231,806
Aggregate,	332,498

Estimated Number of Warriors.

Whole number of Indians, 332,498. Assuming that every fifth one may be considered a warrior, (and this is believed to be a reasonable supposition,) the number of warriors will be 66,499.

XIV. STATISTICS OF SHEEP AND WOOL.

1. Table showing the Number of Sheep in each of 14 States, in 1836 ; the Quantity of Wool produced, estimated at 3½ lbs. per head of Sheep ; also the Value of the Wool, computed at the mean average price paid, from 1827 to 1836, i. e. 50½ cents per lb.

[From the "Statistical View of the Number of Sheep," &c. by Messrs. Benton and Barry.]

States.	No. of Sheep.	Lbs. of Wool.	Value.
Maine,	622,619	2,023,512	\$ 1,021,873
New Hampshire,	465,179	1,511,832	763,475
Vermont,	1,099,011	3,571,786	1,803,751
Massachusetts,	373,322	1,213,297	612,715
Rhode Island,	81,619	265,261	133,957
Connecticut,	255,169	829,299	418,796
New York,	4,299,879	13,974,606	7,057,176
New Jersey,	250,000	812,500	410,313
Pennsylvania,	1,714,640	5,572,580	2,814,153
Delaware,	150,000	487,500	246,187
Maryland,	275,000	893,750	451,343
Virginia,	100,000	3,250,000	1,641,250
Kentucky,	600,000	1,950,000	984,750
Ohio,	1,711,200	5,561,400	2,808,500
Total,	12,897,638	41,917,324	\$21,168,246

Messrs Benton and Barry state the average price of wool for each of ten years as follows : —

Price paid in 1827 averaged	36	cts. per lb.	Price paid in 1832 averaged	41	cts. per lb.
" 1828	40	"	" 1833	52½	"
" 1829	29	"	" 1834	50	"
" 1830	40½	"	" 1835	57	"
" 1831	58	"	" 1836	58	"

The excess of Fine Wool imported over the exports of 1836, was 1,300,678 lbs.

The excess of Coarse Wool imported over the exports of 1836, was 10,905,571 lbs.

The quantity of Wool manufactured in families, by estimate,	{	In New York,	2,500,000 lbs.
		In Pennsylvania,	3,000,000 lbs.
		In Ohio,	2,000,000 lbs.
		Total,	8,500,000 lbs.

2. *Table showing the Amount of Machinery in Operation in the several States, and the Variety of Goods produced.*

States.	Broad-cloths.	Cassimeres.	Satinets.	Flannels.	Linseys, &c.	Blankets, Hats, and Yarn.	Carpets.	Total.
Maine,	3	15	5			1		24
N. Hampshire,		10	19	10		4		43
Vermont,	37	23	37	3				100
Massachusetts,	150	59	195	77	18	10	10	519
Rhode Island,	4		16		60			80
Connecticut,	17	4	93	9	15	9	37	184
N. Y. (estim'd.)	100	60	100	40	51			351
N. Jersey,			20					20
Pennsylvania,	18	1	58	19	21		6	123
Del. (estima'd)	3		7		2		8	20
K. & Ten. (do.)	3		15		22			40
Ohio,	6	3	5		16			30
Total,	344	178	574	158	210	24	61	1,549

Recapitulation.

Sets of Machinery for the Manufacture of Broadcloths,	344
" " " " Cassimeres,	178
" " " " Satinets,	574
" " " " Flannels,	158
" " " " Jeans, Linseys, &c.	210
" " " " Blankets, Yarn, Hats,	24
" " " " Carpets,	61

Total Number of Sets, . . . 1,549

Of these 1,549 sets of machinery, about 150 are supposed by Messrs. Benton and Barry to be used exclusively for the manufacture of coarse foreign wool; and the remainder for that of wool of native growth.

XV. BANKS.

I. *Statement of the Number and Condition of the Banks in the several States and Territories, according to Returns nearest January 1, 1837.*

[From the Letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, of January 8th, 1838.]

NOTE — To complete this table, it has been necessary to take the returns of the 19 Vermont Banks for January, 1836; the returns of 8 Banks in New Jersey for the latter part of 1835, or the early part of 1836; of 1 Bank in South Carolina, of 3 Banks in Georgia, and of 1 Bank in Florida, for the early part of 1836; of one Bank in Mississippi, and one in Michigan, for the latter part of 1836; and to estimate the affairs of one Bank in South Carolina, and one in Louisiana.

2. NUMBER AND CAPITAL OF ALL THE BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, AT SEVEN DIFFERENT PERIODS.

Returns of capital believed to be not complete.

3. *Condensed Statement of the Condition, at different Intervals, of all the Banks in the United States.*

[From the Letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, January 8th, 1838.]

XVI. CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE.

[Extracted from the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated May 3th, 1838.]

The American Dollar contains $371\frac{1}{2}$ grains of pure silver, or 416 grains of standard silver.

The Spanish Dollars are not all of the same weight. Those in circulation, in 1838, were said by the Director of the Mint to be worth, on an average, 100 cents 3 mills.

The Mexican Dollars are said to be equal to the Spanish.

The "Carolus" Dollars are the Spanish dollars coined prior to the year 1809, in the reigns of Charles III. and Charles IV. They are said to be not superior in weight and fineness to the Mexican.

The American Eagle of the old coinage, previous to the 31st of July, 1834, contained $247\frac{1}{2}$ grains of pure gold.

The American Eagle of the new coinage contains 232 grains of pure gold.

The British Sovereign, when coined, contains 113 grains and $\frac{1}{12}$ parts of a grain of pure gold, worth, according to our present Mint valuation, $\$4.87\frac{1}{2}$.

The Spanish Doubloons should, according to the regulations which have nominally prevailed since the year 1773, contain 376 grains of pure gold, which would, at our Mint valuation, be worth 16 dollars 90 cents. But, according to assays made at the London and Philadelphia Mints, previous to the year 1829, Spanish Doubloons contained only from 360 to $362\frac{4}{7}$ grains of pure gold. This would make their average value, at our Mint valuation, about $\$15.56\frac{1}{2}$.

The Patriot Doubloons are said to be equal in weight and fineness to the Spanish.

The difference in the price of Spanish and Patriot doubloons, and of the different species of dollars, at New York and Philadelphia, is chiefly owing to difference of demand for them in foreign markets.

In the price currents, $\$4.44\frac{4}{5}$ are assumed as the par of exchange on England. This practice began when the Spanish pillar dollars were in circulation, and when the market value of gold, compared with silver, was less than it is at present. The true par varied as the market value of gold varied, when compared with silver. It was estimated by Mr. Gallatin, writing in 1829, at 7 per cent. above the nominal par; by others, at 8 per cent.

Since the passage of the act of 1834, for reforming the American gold coinage, the true par exchange with England, estimating gold against gold, is about $9\frac{7}{10}$ above the nominal par.

The quotations of exchange on France are so many francs and centimes payable in France for a dollar paid here. According to the regulations of the French Mint, the silver franc should contain 69.453 troy grains of pure silver, equivalent to $18\frac{708}{1000}$ cents in silver currency of the United States. The quantity of pure silver in an American dollar is equal to that in 5 francs $34\frac{534}{1000}$ centimes. But, as foreign coins are not a legal tender in France, and as a seignorage of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is charged on silver coinage at the French Mint, American dollars, when sold as bullion in France, are said to bring, on an average, not more than 5 francs $26\frac{24}{1000}$ centimes. This is, by some writers, assumed as the par of exchange on France. Other writers assume 5 francs 34 centimes as about par.

The quotations of exchange on Holland, are so many cents a guilder; on Hamburg, so many cents a mark banco; and on Bremen, so many cents a rix dollar.

The exact value of the Guilder of Holland is $39\frac{27}{100}$ cents of United States silver currency; but 40 cents are usually assumed as the par of exchange.

The Mark Banco of Hamburg is a money of account, equal to $35\frac{144}{1000}$ cents United States currency.

The Rix Dollar of Bremen is a money of account, equal to 80 cents and a very small fraction United States currency.

The quotations of foreign exchanges are for bills payable sixty days after sight.

The quotations of domestic exchange are for bills payable at sight.

In the following tables, the letter *d.* stands for *discount*, and *p.* for *premium*.

1. *Rates of Exchange at Philadelphia, on London, Paris, and Amsterdam, from 1788 to April, 1838, with the paper Medium of England valued in Gold, and the London Prices of Standard Gold, and of Spanish Dollars per ounce.*

Year.	Exchange on			Paper Medi- um of Eng- land valued in Gold.	London Price of Standard Gold per oz. in Shillings sterling.	London Price of Spanish Dolls. per oz. in Shillings sterling.
	London.	Paris.	Amsterdam.			
1788	3½ p.	3 p.	2½ p.	-	77 06	
1789	3½ p.	3 p.	2½ p.	-	77 06	
1790	2 d.	1½ p.	2½ p.	-	77 06	5 00½ to 5 02
1791	2 p.	10 d.	2½ p.	-	77 06	5 00½ to 5 02
1792	2 d.	22 d.	-	-	77 06	5 03 to 5 05
1793	4 d.	-	-	-	77 06	— to 4 11
1794	4½ p.	-	5 p.	-	77 06	4 11½ to 5 01
1795	2 p.	-	2½ p.	-	77 06	4 11½ to 5 04½
1796	5½ d.	-	-	-	77 06	5 02 to 5 05
1797	2 d.	-	par	-	77 06 to 77 10½	4 10 to 5 06½
1798	5½ d.	-	5 d.	-	77 10½ to 77 09	4 11 to 5 00
1799	7½ d.	-	7½ d.	-	77 09 to 77 07	5 05½ to 5 07
1800*	4½ d. to 3 p.	-	-	par	77 10½	— to 5 09
1801*	1 to 5 d.	-	-	8½ d.	85	5 09 to 5 11
1802	1 p.	-	2½ p.	8½ d.	84	5 03 to 5 04½
1803	2 p.	-	2 p.	2½ d.	80	5 02½ to 5 06
1804	7 d.	-	par	2½ d.	80	5 00 to 5 07
1805*	1 to 6d.	-	-	2½ d.	80	5 01 to 5 08
1806*	1 d. to 2½ p.	-	-	2½ d.	80	5 04 to 5 05½
1807*	2 d. to 4 p.	-	-	2½ d.	80	5 04 to 5 06½
1808*	2½ to 8 p.	-	-	2½ d.	80	5 02 to 5 07
1809*	1½ d. to 9½ p.	-	-	2½ d.	80	5 03 to 5 07
1810*	2½ to 7½ d.	-	-	13½ d.	90	— to 5 08½
1811	6 d.	-	-	8 d.	84 06	5 10½ to 6 01½
1812	19 d.	-	-	20½ d.	95 06	6 06 to 6 08½
1813	16 d.	-	-	22½ d.	101	6 11½ to 7 00½
1814	7 d.	-	-	25 d.	104	5 06 to 5 07
1815†	1 d. to 18 p.	23 p.	22 p.	6 to 26½ d.	83 to 106	5 03 to 6 09
1816†	6½ to 19 p.	12 to 23 p.	7½ to 20 p.	1 to 5 d.	78 06 to 82	— 4 10
1817†	1½ to 2½ p.	par to 9½ p.	1 d. to 7½ p.	1 to 2½ d.	78 06 to 80	— 5 04
1818	par to 2 p.	½ p.	-	3½ to 5½ d.	80 06 to 81 06	5 05 to 5 06
1819	1 d. to 3 p.	½ p.	-	4½ d. to par	77 10½ to 81 06	5 02 to 5 09
1820	½ d. to 3½ p.	6 d.	6½ d.	par	77 10½	4 10½ to 5 02
1821	3½ to 12½ p.	6 d. to par	1 d. to par	-	77 10½	4 09 to 4 11
1822	8½ to 13 p.	par to 2½ p.	par to 1½ p.	-	77 10½ to 77 06	4 09 to 4 10
1823	5 to 12½ p.	2½ d. to 3½ p.	1 d. to 1½ p.	-	77 06	4 08½ to 4 09½
1824	7½ to 11½ p.	2½ d. to 2½ p.	1 d. to 1½ p.	-	77 06 to 77 09	4 09½ to 4 10½
1825	5 to 10½ p.	1½ d. to 2½ p.	1½ to 3 p.	-	77 06 to 77 10½	4 10½ to 4 11½
1826	7½ to 12½ p.	3 d. to ½ p.	1½ d. to 1½ p.	-	77 06	4 08½ to 4 11
1827	10 to 11½ p.	½ d. to 2½ p.	par to 3½ p.	-	77 06	4 09½ to 4 10½
1828	9½ to 11 p.	1½ to 2½ p.	1½ to 3 p.	-	77 09 to 77 10½	4 09½ to 4 11½
1829	8½ to 10 p.	½ d. to 2½ p.	1½ d. to 2½ p.	-	77 09 to 77 10½	4 08½ to 4 09½
1830	6 to 9½ p.	3 d. to ½ p.	3½ d. to par	-	77 09 to 77 10½	4 08½ to 4 09½
1831	6 to 10½ p.	½ d. to 3½ p.	1½ d. to 2½ p.	-	77 09 to 77 10½	4 09½ to 4 10½
1832	7 to 11 p.	2½ d. to 1½ p.	2½ d. to 3½ p.	-	77 09 to 77 10½	4 08½ to 4 11½
1833	5 to 9 p.	½ to 4½ d.	½ d. to 2½ p.	-	77 09 to 77 10½	
1834	2 d. to 8 p.	½ to 7 d.	1½ to 5 d.	-	77 09 to 77 10½	
1835	7½ to 10 p.	3½ d. to 1½ p.	5 d. to 1½ p.	-	77 09 to 77 10½	
1836	7 to 10½ p.	1½ d. to 1½ p.	2½ d. to 2½ p.	-	77 09 to 77 10½	
1837	7 to 21 p.	1½ d. to 9½ p.	par to 12½ p.	-	77 09 to 77 10½	
1838	8 to 12 p.	1½ d. to 2½ p.	par to 3½ p.	-	77 09 to 77 10½	

* The quotations for these years at Philadelphia being wanting, those at Boston are inserted instead.

† Philadelphia currency 5 to 16 discount.

‡ Do. 7 to 16 do.

§ Do. 4½ discount to par.

|| Do. par to 12 discount.

¶ Do. 3 to 6 discount.

2. Table showing the Highest and Lowest Rates of Exchange at New York on London, at 60 days after sight, and on Boston, Philadelphia, Charleston, and New Orleans, at sight; and of American Gold of the Old and New Coinage, Sovereigns, Spanish Doubloons, Spanish Dollars, and Five Franc pieces, in each year, from January, 1825, to May 1st, 1838.

Bills on	1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.
London,	4½ to 11 p.	7½ to 12 p.	9½ to 11½ p.	11½ to 11½ p.	8 to 10 p.
Boston,	par to ½ d.	par to ½ d.	½ d. to par	par to ½ d.	½ to ½ d.
Philadelphia,	par to ½ d.	½ to ½ d.	½ to ½ d.	par to 1 d.	½ to ½ d.
Charleston,	½ to 3 d.	1 to 3 d.	1½ to 2 d.	1 to 3½ d.	1½ to 2½ d.
N. Orleans,	½ p. to 2½ d.	1 to 3 d.	par to 3 d.	par to 3 d.	1 to 2½ d.
Amer. Gold,	1 to 6 p.	2½ to 6½ p.	4½ to 7½ p.	5 to 7 p.	5 to 6 p.
Span. Doubl.,	\$15.50 to 16.12½	15.50 to 15.87	15.50 to 16.65	15.70 to 16.50	15.40 to 16.30
Sovereigns,	2½ to 10 p.	6 to 11½ p.	8½ to 11 p.	8½ to 10 p.	7 to 9 p.
Spanish Dolls.	½ to 2½ p.	par to 1 p.	par to 1 p.	½ to 1 p.	par to ½ p.
5 Franc pieces	- -	- -	1½ to 2 p.	1½ to 2½ p.	par to ½ p.

Bills on	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.
London,	6 to 9½ p.	6½ to 11 p.	7½ to 10½ p.	5 to 8½ p.	2 d. to 7½ p.
Boston,	½ to ½ d.	par to ½ d.	½ to ½ d.	½ d. to ½ p.	par
Philadelphia,	½ to ½ d.	par to ½ d.	½ to ½ d.	½ to ½ d.	½ to - d.
Charleston,	1 to 2 d.	½ to 1½ d.	1 to 2 d.	2 d.	1½ to 2 d.
N. Orleans,	1 to 1½ d.	½ to 1½ d.	1 to 1½ d.	1 to 1½ d.	1 to 1½ d.
Amer. Gold,	2 to 4½ p.	3 to 6 p.	2½ to 6 p.	2 to 4½ p.	½ to 6½ p.
Am. n. coin.,	- -	- -	- -	- -	par
Span. Doubl.	\$15.10 to 16.00	15.30 to 16.10	15.75 to 16.70	16.15 to 17.45	15.50 to 16.80
Sovereigns,	4 to 9 p.	5 to 10 p.	6½ to 9½ p.	4½ to 8½ p.	2 to 8 p.
Span. Dolls.	par	par to 1½ p.	½ to 2½ p.	½ to 4½ p.	par to 2½ p.
5 Franc pieces	par to ½ p.	par to 2½ p.	par to 2 p.	par	93 to 93½ cts.

Bills on	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.
London,	6½ to 10 p.	6½ to 10 p.	7½ to 22 p.	4½ to 10½ p.
Boston,	par	par to ½ d.	par to 2 d.	par to 2 d.
Philadelphia,	½ to -	par to ½ d.	par to 1½ d.	1½ to 5 d.
Charleston,	½ to 1 d.	½ to 2 d.	2½ to 5 d.	2 to 8 d.
New Orleans,	½ to 1 d.	½ to 4 d.	3 to 10 d.	2 to 12 d.
American Gold,	6½ to -	6½ to -	6½ to 16 p.	7 to 9 p.
Amer., new coinage,	par	par	par to 12 p.	½ to 5 p.
Sovereigns,	\$4.84 to 4.85½	4.84 to 4.86	4.84 to 5.47½	4.85 to 5.06
Spanish Doubloons,	\$16.12½ to 17.00	16.00 to 17.25	16.30 to 18.25	15.90 to 17.35
Spanish Dollars,	1 to 5 p.	2½ to 6 p.	2 to 15 p.	1 to 7 p.
Five Franc pieces,	93 to 94½	93½ to 95	94 to 106	93 to 96

REMARKS. — The rates of exchange, and the value of the paper medium of England, have been taken from a table appended to the Letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, of May 29th, 1830.

From the same table has been taken the price of standard gold at London from 1800 to 1814. The London prices of standard gold, from 1790 to 1800, and of Spanish dollars, from 1790 to 1814, have been taken from Marshall's "Statistics of the British Empire."

The rates of exchange from 1815 to 1823, the value of the paper medium of Philadelphia from 1815 to 1818, and the London price of standard gold from 1815 to 1825, have been taken from a table appended to the Treasury Report of May 29, 1830.

In forming that table, 5 francs 26 centimes were assumed as the par of exchange on Paris, and 40 cents a guilder, as the par of exchange on Amsterdam.

The prices of Spanish dollars in London from 1815 to 1818, have been taken from Marshall's "Statistics of the British Empire."

The prices of standard gold at London from 1826 to 1832, and of Spanish dollars at London from 1819 to 1832, have been taken from the "Report from the Committee of Secrecy on the Bank of England Charter."

From the "Report of the Select Committee on the Royal Mint," ordered to be printed June 30, 1837, it appears, that, though standard gold has been steadily quoted in the price-currents since the year 1832, at 77 shillings and 9 pence per ounce, it is not unfrequently sold at 77 shillings and 10½ pence. On this authority, and that of some late English papers, the price of gold is represented in the table as having been the same from 1833 to 1838, that it was from 1829 to 1832.

XVII. Table, exhibiting the Seats of Government, the Times of Holding the Election of State Officers, and the Times of the Meeting of the Legislatures of the several States.

States.	Seats of Government.	Times of Holding Elections.	Times of the Meeting of the Legislatures.
Maine,	Augusta,	2d Monday in Sept.	1st Wednesday in January.
N. Hampshire,	Concord,	2d Tuesday in March,	1st Wednesday in June.
Vermont,	Montpelier,	1st Tuesday in Sept.	2d Thursday in October.
Massachusetts,	Boston,	2d Monday in Nov.	1st Wednesday in January.
Rhode Island,	{ Providence,	Gov. & Sen. in April,	1st Wed. May and in June.
Connecticut,	and Newport,	Rep. in April and Aug.	last Wed. in Oct. & in January.
New York,	Hart. & N. Hav.	1st Monday in April,	1st Wednesday in May.
New Jersey,	Albany,	1st Monday in Nov.	1st Tuesday in January.
Pennsylvania,	Trenton,	2d Tuesday in Oct.	4th Tuesday in October.
Delaware,	Harrisburg,	2d Tuesday in Oct.	1st Tuesday in January.
Maryland,	Dover,	2d Tuesday in Nov.	1st Tuesday in Jan. biennially.
Virginia,	Annapolis,	1st Wednesday in Oct.	last Monday in December.
North Carolina,	Richmond,	Last Thurs. in April,	1st Monday in December.
South Carolina,	Raleigh,	Commonly in August,	2d Monday in Nov. bienn.
Georgia,	Columbia,	2d Monday in Oct.	4th Monday in November.
Alabama,	Milledgeville,	1st Monday in Oct.	1st Monday in November.
Mississippi,	Tuscaloosa,	1st Monday in Aug.	1st Monday in December.
Louisiana,	Jackson,	1st Monday in Nov.	1st Monday in Jan. bienn.
Tennessee,	New Orleans,	1st Monday in July,	1st Monday in January.
Kentucky,	Nashville,	1st Thursday in Aug.	1st Monday in Oct. bienn.
Ohio,	Frankfort,	1st Monday in August,	1st Monday in December.
Indiana,	Columbus,	2d Tuesday in October,	1st Monday in December.
Illinois,	Indianapolis,	1st Monday in August,	1st Monday in December.
Missouri,	Vandalia,	1st Monday in August,	1st Monday in Dec. bienn.
Michigan,	Jefferson City,	1st Monday in August,	1st Monday in Nov. bienn.
Arkansas,	Detroit,	1st Monday in Oct.	1st Monday in January.
	Little Rock,	1st Monday in Oct.	2d Monday in Nov. bienn.

XVIII. GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES,
*With their Salaries, Term of Office, Expiration of their respective Terms ;
the Number of Senators and Representatives in the State Legislatures,
with their respective Terms.*

States.	Governors.	Salary.	Gov. Term, Years.	Term ex- pires.	Senators.	Term Y'rs.	Repre- senta- tives.	Term Y'rs.
Maine,	Edward Kent,	1,500	1	Jan. 1839	25	1	187	1
N. H.	Isaac Hill,	1,200	1	June 1839	12	1	234	1
Vt.	Samuel Jenison,	750	1	Oct. 1838	30		233	1
Mass.*	Edward Everett,	3,666 $\frac{2}{3}$	1	Jan. 1839	40	1	508	1
R. I.	William Sprague,	400	1	May 1839	10	1	72	1
Conn.	W. W. Ellsworth,	1,100	1	May 1839	21	1	208	1
N. Y.	Wm. L. Marcy,	4,000	2	Jan. 1839	32	4	128	1
N. J.	W. S. Pennington,	2,000	1	Oct. 1838	14	1	50	1
Penn.	Joseph Ritner,	4,000	3	Jan. 1839	33	3	100	1
Del.	C. P. Comegys,	1,333 $\frac{1}{3}$	3	Jan. 1841	9	4	21	2
Md.	Th. W. Veazey,	2,666 $\frac{2}{3}$	3	Jan. 1839	21	5	79	1
Va.	David Campbell,	3,333 $\frac{1}{3}$	2	Mar. 1840	32	4	134	1
N. C.	Ed. B. Dudley,	2,000	2	Jan. 1839	50	2	120	2
S. C.	Pierce M. Butler,	3,500	3	Dec. 1838	45	4	124	2
Ga.	George R. Gilmer,	4,000	2	Nov. 1839	90	1	185	1
Ala.	Arthur P. Bagby,	3,500	2	Dec. 1839	30	3	98	1
Mp.	A. G. McNutt,	3,000	2	Jan. 1840	30	4	91	2
La.	A. B. Roman,	7,500	4	Jan. 1843	17	4	50	2
Tenn.	Newton Cannon,	2,000	2	Oct. 1839	25	2	75	2
Ken.	James Clark,	2,500	4	Sept. 1840	38	4	100	1
Ohio,	Joseph Vance,	1,500	2	Dec. 1838	36	2	72	1
Ind.	David Wallace,	1,500	3	Dec. 1840	30	3	62	1
Ill.	Joseph Duncan,	1,000	4	Dec. 1838	40	4	91	2
Mo.	L. W. Boggs,	1,500	4	Nov. 1840	18	4	49	2
Mich.	Stevens T. Mason,	2,000	2	Jan. 1840	16	2	50	1
Ark.	James S. Conway,	2,000	4	Nov. 1840	17	4	54	2
Territ.								
Fl.	Richard K. Call,	2,500	3	April 1839			27	1
Wisc.	Henry Dodge,	2,500	3	May 1839			26	2
Iowa,	Robert Lucas,	2,500	3	July 1841			26	1

In all the States except *New Jersey*, *Virginia*, and *South Carolina*, the Governor is voted for by the people ; and if no one has a majority of all the votes, in the States in which such a majority is required, the legislature elects to the office of Governor, one of the candidates voted for by the people. In the State of *Louisiana*, the people give their votes, and the legislature elects one of the two candidates who have the greatest number of votes.

The Governors of the Territories are appointed by the President of the United States, with the consent of the Senate, for the term of three years.

* According to the Constitution of Massachusetts as now amended, the authorized average number of Representatives for the next succeeding 10 years, is 508 and 9 10ths.

XIX. POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

According to the Five Enumerations ; from the Official Revision.

States.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.
Maine,	96,540	151,719	228,705	298,335	399,955
New Hampshire,	141,899	183,762	214,360	244,161	269,328
Vermont,	85,416	154,466	217,713	235,764	280,652
Massachusetts,	378,717	423,245	472,040	523,287	610,408
Rhode Island,	69,110	69,122	77,031	83,059	97,199
Connecticut,	238,141	251,002	262,042	275,202	297,665
New York,	340,120	586,756	959,949	1,372,812	1,918,608
New Jersey,	184,139	211,949	249,555	277,575	320,823
Pennsylvania,	434,373	602,365	810,091	1,049,458	1,348,233
Delaware,	59,098	64,273	72,674	72,749	76,748
Maryland,	319,728	341,548	380,546	407,350	447,040
Virginia,	748,308	880,200	974,622	1,065,379	1,211,405
North Carolina,	393,751	478,103	555,500	638,829	737,987
South Carolina,	249,073	345,591	415,115	502,741	581,185
Georgia,	82,548	162,101	252,433	340,987	516,823
Alabama,	.	.	20,845	127,901	309,527
Mississippi,	.	8,850	40,352	75,448	136,621
Louisiana,	.	.	76,556	153,407	215,739
Tennessee,	35,791	105,602	261,727	422,813	681,904
Kentucky,	73,077	220,955	406,511	564,317	687,917
Ohio,	.	45,365	230,760	581,434	937,903
Indiana,	.	4,875	24,520	147,178	343,031
Illinois,	.	.	12,282	55,211	157,455
Missouri,	.	.	20,845	66,586	140,445
Michigan Territory	.	.	4,762	8,896	31,639
Arkansas "	.	.	.	14,273	30,388
Dist. of Columbia,	.	14,093	24,023	33,039	39,834
Florida Territory,	.	.	.	.	34,730
<i>Total,</i>	3,929,827	5,305,925	7,239,814	9,638,131	12,866,920

XX. SLAVES IN THE UNITED STATES.

According to Five Enumerations.

	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.
Me.	0	0	0	0	0
N. H.	158	8	0	0	0
Vt.	17	0	0	0	0
Mass.	0	0	0	0	17
R. I.	852	381	103	48	25
Co.	2,759	951	310	97	75
N. Y.	21,324	20,343	15,017	10,088	9,254
N. J.	11,423	12,423	10,851	7,657	403
Pa.	3,737	1,706	785	211	3,292
Del.	8,887	6,153	4,177	4,509	102,594
Md.	103,036	105,635	111,502	107,398	469,757
Va.	203,427	345,796	392,518	425,153	245,601
N. C.	100,572	133,296	168,824	205,017	315,401
S. C.	107,094	146,151	196,365	258,475	217,531
Ge.	29,264	59,404	105,218	149,656	117,549
Ala.				41,879	65,659
Mp.		3,489	17,088	32,814	109,588
La.			34,840	69,064	141,603
Ten.	3,417	13,584	44,535	80,107	165,213
Ken.	11,830	4,034	80,561	126,732	0
Ohio,					0
In.		135	237	190	*747
Ill.			164	917	25,081
Mo.			3,011	10,222	6,119
D. C.		3,244	5,395	6,377	15,501
F. T.					32
M. T.			24		4,576
A. T.				1,617	
<i>Total.</i>	697,897	893,041	1,191,364	1,538,064	2,009,031

* Not slaves, but "indented colored servants."

XXI. COLLEGES IN THE

	Name.	Place.	Presidents.	Found.
1	Bowdoin,	Brunswick,	Me. William Allen, D. D.	1794
2	Waterville,*	Waterville,	do. Robert E. Pattison,	1820
3	Dartmouth,	Hanover,	N. H. Nathan Lord, D. D.	1776
4	University of Vermont,	Burlington,	Vt. John Wheeler, D. D.	1791
5	Middlebury,	Middlebury,	do. Joshua Bates, D. D.	1800
6	Norwich University,	Norwich,	do. Alden Partridge, A. M.	1834
7	Harvard University,	Cambridge,	Mass. Josiah Quincy, LL. D.	1638
8	Williams,	Williamstown,	do. Mark Hopkins, D. D.	1793
9	Amherst,	Amherst,	do. Heman Humphrey, D. D.	1821
10	Brown University,*	Providence,	R. I. Francis Wayland, D. D.	1764
11	Yale,	New Haven,	Con. Jeremiah Day, D. D.	1700
12	Washington,†	Hartford,	do. Silas Totten, D. D.	1824
13	Wesleyan University,†	Middletown,	do. Wilbur Fisk, D. D.	1831
14	Columbia,†	New York,	N. Y. William A. Duer, LL. D.	1754
15	Union,	Schenectady,	do. Eliphalet Nott, D. D.	1795
16	Hamilton,	Clinton,	do. Joseph Penney, D. D.	1812
17	Hamilton Lit. and Theol.*	Hamilton,	do. Nath'l Kendrick, D. D.	1819
18	Geneva,†	Geneva,	do. Benjamin Hale, D. D.	1823
19	University of New York,	New York,	do. J. M. Matthews, D. D.	1831
20	College of New Jersey,	Princeton,	N. J. James Carnahan, D. D.	1746
21	Rutgers,	New Brunswick,	do. Philip Milledoler, D. D.	1770
22	University of Pennsylv.	Philadelphia,	Penn. John Ludlow, D. D.	1755
23	Dickinson,†	Carlisle,	do. John P. Durbin, A. M.	1833
24	Jefferson,	Canonsburg,	do. Matthew Brown, D. D.	1808
25	Washington,	Washington,	do. David McConaughy, D. D.	1806
26	Allegheny,†	Meadville,	do. Martin Ruter, D. D.	1833
27	Western University,	Pittsburg,	do. Gilbert Morgan, A. M.	1819
28	Pennsylvania,	Gettysburg,	do. C. P. Krauth, A. M.	1832
29	Lafayette,	Easton,	do. George Judkin, D. D.	1832
30	Marshall,	Mercersburg,	do. F. A. Rauch, P. D.	1835
31	Newark,	Newark,	Del. Richard S. Mason, D. D.	1833
32	St. John's,	Annapolis,	Md. Hector Humphrey, D. D.	1764
33	St. Mary's,§	Baltimore,	do. John J. Chance,	1799
34	Mount St. Mary's,§	Emmitsburg,	do. Thomas R. Butler,	1830
35	Mount Hope,	Near Baltimore,	do. Frederick Hall, M. D.	1832
36	Georgetown,§	Georgetown,	D. C. Thomas F. Mulledy, D.D.	1789
37	Columbian,*	Washington,	do. Stephen Chapin, D. D.	1821
38	William and Mary,†	Williamshurg,	Va. Thomas R. Dew,	1693
39	Hampden-Sidney,	Prince Ed. Co.	do. Daniel Carroll, D. D.	1783
40	Washington,	Lexington,	do. Henry Ruffner,	1812
41	University of Virginia,	Charlottesville,	do. G. Harrison, M. D. Chairm.	1819
42	Randolph-Macon,†	Boydton,	do. Stephen Olin, D. D.	1832
43	University of N. Carolina,	Chapel-Hill,	N. C. David L. Swain,	1791
44	Davidson,	Mecklenberg Co.	do. R. H. Morrison,	1837
45	College of S. Carolina,	Columbia,	S. C. Robert W. Barnwell,	1804
46	University of Georgia,	Athens,	Geo. Alonzo Church, D. D.	1785
47	Oglethorpe,	Midway,	do. C. P. Beman,	1838
48	University of Alabama,	Tuscaloosa,	Ala. Basil Manly, D. D.	1828
49	Lagrange,†	Lagrange,	do. Robert Payne, A. M.	1831
50	Spring Hill,§	Spring Hill,	do. John Bazin,	1830
51	Jefferson,	Washington,	Mp. C. L. Dubuison, A. M.	1802
52	Oakland,	Oakland,	do. Jeremiah Chamberlin, D.D.	1831
53	Mississippi,	Clinton,	do. E. N. Elliott, A. M.	1830
54	Louisiana,	Jackson,	La. James Shannon,	1825
55	Jefferson,	St. James,	do. Th. R. Ingalls,	1831
56	Greeneville,	Greeneville,	Tenn. Henry Hoss, Esq.	1794
57	Washington,	Washington Co.	do. James Maclin,	1794
58	University of Nashville,	Nashville,	do. Philip Lindsley, D. D.	1806
59	East Tennessee,	Knoxville,	do. Joseph Estabrook, A. M.	1807
60	Jackson,	Near Columbia,	do. Benjamin Laberee, A. M.	1830
61	Transylvania,	Lexington,	Kon. do.	1798
62	St. Joseph's,§	Bardstown,	do. George A. M. Elder,	1819
63	Centre,	Danville,	do. John C. Young, A. M.	1822
64	Augusta,†	Augusta,	do. Gen. C. Tomlinson, A. M.	1825
65	Cumberland,	Princeton,	do. F. R. Cossit,	1825
66	Bacon,*	Georgetown,	do. E. S. Burnet,	1836
67	St. Mary's,§	Marion Co.	do. Peter Chazelle,	1822

UNITED STATES.

	Instructors.	No. of Alumni.	No. of Ministers.	Students.	Vols. in College Lib'ries.	Vols. in Stud'ts' Lib'ries.	Commencement.
1	9	569	62	124	8,000	4,500	First Wednesday in September.
2	8	116	30	80	4,500	1,500	First Wednesday in August.
3	12	1,883	627	231	6,000	8,500	Last Wednesday in July.
4	8	224	.	105	6,200	3,000	First Wednesday in August.
5	7	678	245	157	2,330	3,100	Third Wednesday in August.
6	4	.	.	80	1,000	.	Wed. before 3d Thurs. in Aug.
7	30	5,321	1,344	219	44,000	4,500	Fourth Wednesday in August.
8	8	1,134	331	120	3,000	3,200	Third Wednesday in August.
9	12	464	137	206	4,300	6,250	Fourth Wednesday in August.
10	10	1,253	450	187	6,000	5,600	First Wednesday in September.
11	31	4,485	1,297	403	10,500	15,000	Third Wednesday in August.
12	8	115	42	54	2,000	2,500	First Thursday in August.
13	7	.	.	135	3,000	.	First Wednesday in August.
14	11	1,700	.	99	8,000	6,000	Day after 1st Monday in Oct.
15	10	1,600	308	301	5,350	8,920	Fourth Wednesday in July.
16	7	270	69	101	2,500	3,700	Fourth Wednesday in August.
17	8	140	.	65	1,600	.	Third Wednesday in August.
18	12	18	9	28	1,200	1,500	First Wednesday in August.
19	17	.	.	226	.	.	Third Wednesday in July.
20	13	2,183	444	240	7,000	4,000	Last Wednesday in September.
21	6	254	39	93	3,000	3,500	Third Wednesday in July.
22	13	850	.	107	2,000	3,000	The 15th, 16th, or 17th of July.
23	8	.	.	128	3,000	5,500	Third Thursday in July.
24	9	511	260	171	1,000	3,500	Last Thursday in September.
25	5	148	.	107	2,400	.	Last Wednesday in September.
26	5	10	.	38	8,000	.	
27	.	45	.	.	225	.	(Not now in operation.)
28	4	.	.	118	500	.	
29	9	.	.	72	425	.	Last Tuesday in Sept.
30	4	.	.	49	.	.	Last Wednesday in August.
31	7	4	2	55	600	600	Fourth Wednesday in Sept.
32	7	668	.	108	2,700	600	The 22d of February.
33	25	187	.	190	12,000	.	Third Tuesday in July.
34	25	91	.	131	7,000	2,500	Last week in June.
35	7	.	.	45	.	.	
36	17	90	.	134	12,000	.	Near the last of July.
37	8	.	.	40	4,000	.	First Wednesday in October.
38	5	.	.	111	3,600	650	July 4th.
39	4	.	.	60	5,000	3,200	Fourth Wednesday in Sept.
40	4	390	.	40	1,500	.	Last Thursday in June.
41	9	118	.	230	15,000	350	July 4th.
42	6	.	.	103	.	.	Third Wednesday in June.
43	8	576	.	145	3,000	7,000	Last Thursday in June.
44	3	.	.	.	.	.
45	9	.	.	150	10,000	.	First Monday in December.
46	9	223	.	127	4,500	3,000	First Wednesday in August.
47	6	.	.	.	.	.
48	6	36	4	101	3,500	1,000	Wednesday after 1st Mond. Dec.
49	6	20	.	144	200	800	
50	8	.	.	85	.	.	
51	5	.	.	50	2,000	.	
52	4	.	.	100	.	.	
53	9	.	.	60	1,000	.	Last Thursday in June.
54	9	.	2	25	1,200	250	Second Wednesday in June.
55	7	.	.	138	1,000	.	
56	2	110	.	43	4,000	.	Third Wednesday in Sept.
57	1	100	.	35	500	.	
58	6	168	.	125	2,200	3,500	First Wednesday in October.
59	2	.	.	90	3,000	200	First Thursday in October.
60	6	3	.	100	1,250	.	
61	15	600	50	62	2,400	2,000	Last Wednesday in September.
62	15	80	3	130	5,000	.	August 1st.
63	8	.	.	66	1,600	.	Thursday after 3d Wed. in Sept.
64	6	60	.	75	2,000	500	Thursday after 1st Wed. in Aug.
65	3	28	.	72	500	.	First Wednesday in December.
66	8	.	.	203	1,200	.	Last Friday in September.
67	8	.	.	.	.	.	Last week in July.

COLLEGES IN THE

	Name.	Place.	Presidents.	Found- ed.	
68	University of Ohio,	Athens,	Ohio,	Robert G. Wilson, D. D.	1821
69	Miami University,	Oxford,	do.	R. H. Bishop, D. D.	1809
70	Franklin,	New Athens,	do.	Joseph Smith,	1825
71	Western Reserve,	Hudson,	do.	George E. Pierce, A. M.	1826
72	Kenyon,†	Gambier,	do.	C. P. McIlvaine, D. D.	1836
73	Granville,*	Granville,	do.	John Pratt,	1832
74	Marietta,	Marietta,	do.	Joel H. Linsley, A. M.	1832
75	Oberlin Inst.,	Oberlin,	do.	Asa Mahan,	1834
76	Cincinnati,	Cincinnati,	do.	Wm. H. McGuffey,	1819
77	Woodward,	Cincinnati,	do.	B. P. W. Aydelotte, D. D.	
78	Indiana,	Bloomington,	Ind.	Andrew Wylie, D. D.	1827
79	South Hanover,	South Hanover,	do.	D. McCauley,	1829
80	Wabash,	Crawfordsville,	do.	Elihu W. Baldwin, A. M.	1833
81	Illinois,	Jacksonville,	Il.	Edward Beecher, A. M.	1830
82	Shurtleff,*	Up. Alton,	do.		1835
83	McKendree,‡	Lebanon,	do.	John A. Merrell, A. M.	1834
84	McDonough,	Macomb,	do.		1837
85	University of St. Louis,§	St. Louis,	Mo.	P. J. Verhaegen,	1829
86	St. Mary's,§	Barrens,	do.	John M. Odin,	1830
87	Marion,	New Palmyra,	do.	Wm. S. Potts,	1831
88	Columbia,	Columbia,	do.		1835
89	St. Charles,‡	St. Charles,	do.	W. Fielding,	
90	Fayette,	Fayette,	do.	Archibald Patterson,	
91	Michigan University,	Ann Arbor,	Mich.		1837
92	Marshall,		do.	John P. Cleveland,	

Remarks.

The Colleges marked thus (*) are under the direction of the *Baptists*; thus (†) *Episcopalians*; thus (‡) *Methodists*; thus (§) *Catholics*.

With respect to the Colleges which are unmarked, the prevailing religious influence of those that are in the New England States, is *Congregationalism*; of the most of the others, *Presbyterianism*. Norwich University, Vt., is an institution recently established by the *Universalists*.

By *students* in the above table, with respect to the New England Colleges and many of the others, is meant *undergraduates*, or members of the four collegiate classes; not including such as are pursuing professional education, or such as are members of a preparatory department: but the greater part of the students in the Catholic Colleges, and also in many of the other Southern and Western Colleges, belong to the preparatory department; and in some of the new colleges in the Western States, all or nearly all the students enumerated, belong to the preparatory department.

The whole number of students, on the Catalogue, including those of theology, law, and medicine, as well as undergraduates, in Harvard University in 1838, was 382; in Yale College, 564. In the University of Pennsylvania, in 1837, in the Collegiate Department, 100, in the Academical Department, 139; and in the Medical Department, 401; — total, 640.

The *Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution*, at Hamilton, N. Y., is a Baptist seminary, designed for educating young men for the ministry; but does not confer degrees, though it has a collegiate department with four regular classes, and a course of college studies for four years. Number of students, according to the catalogue of 1837–8, theological department, 16; collegiate department, 65; academical department, 45; shorter course, 31: — total, 157.

Some of the Colleges above enumerated, are not in full operation; and scarcely deserve a place in the Table. Several other Colleges have been incorporated, which are not yet fully organized.

UNITED STATES. (Continued.)

	Instr. uct- ors.	No. of Alumni.	No. of Minis- ters.	Stud- ents.	Vols. in College Lib'ries.	Vols. in Stud'ts' Lib'ries.	Commencement.
68	6	100	34	41	1,300	1,200	Thurs. after 3d Tues. in Sept.
69	7	193	60	88	1,618	2,671	2d Thursday in August.
70	6	84	7	83	500	1,000	Last Wednesday in September.
71	8	30	.	51	3,500	600	Fourth Wednesday in August.
72	15	61	8	56	4,643	3,156	First Wednesday in Sept.
73	5	.	.	12	3,000	.	Second Wednesday in August.
74	8	.	.	50	3,000	500	Last Wednesday in July.
75	8	.	.	25	.	.	
76	8	.	.	84	.	.	Last Monday in June.
77	5	.	.	10	.	500	
78	6	10	1	120	600	400	Last Wednesday in September.
79	6	.	4	120	.	.	
80	5	2	.	25	.	.	2d Wednesday in July.
81	5	7	.	64	1,500	500	3d Wednesday in September.
82	3	.	2	60	1,000	.	Third Wednesday in July.
83	4	.	2	70	.	.	
84	.	.	.	.	.	.
85	15	9	.	200	7,500	.	July 31st.
86	15	5	.	124	6,000	.	Near the last of September.
87	5	.	.	33	1,000	.	Last Thursday in June.
88	3	.	.	.	.	.
89	3	.	.	70	.	.	
90	2	.	.	75	.	.	
91	.	.	.	.	.	.
92	.	.	.	.	.	.

VACATIONS IN COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Bowdoin.	1. Com., 3 weeks ; — 2. Friday after 3d Wed. Dec., 8 weeks ; — 3. Friday after 3d Wed. May, 2 weeks.
Waterville.	1. Com., 5 weeks ; — 2. 2d Wed. Dec., 8 weeks.
Dartmouth.	1. Com., 4 weeks ; 2. Last Mond. Dec., 6½ weeks ; — 3. Thursday preceding the last Wed. May, 2½ weeks.
Vermont Univ.	1. Com., 4 weeks ; — 2. 1st Wed. Jan. 8 weeks.
Middlebury.	1. Com., 4 weeks ; — 2. last Wed. Nov., 1 week ; — 3. 2d Wed. Feb., 2 weeks ; — 4. 3d Wed. May, 2 weeks.
Harvard.	1. (Two terms of 20 weeks each) from the end of the 1st term, 6 weeks ; — 2. from the end of the 2d term to Friday after Commencement, 6 weeks.
Williams.	1. Com., 4 weeks ; — 2. 3d Wed. Dec., 6 weeks ; — 3. 1st Wed. May, 3 weeks.
Amherst.	1. Com., 6 weeks ; — 2. 2d Wed. Jan., 2 weeks ; — 3. 1st Wed. May, 4 weeks.
Brown.	1. Dec. 10, 3 weeks ; — 2. March 31, 3 weeks ; — 3. July 21, till Commencement.
Yale.	1. Com., 6 weeks ; — 2. 1st Wed. Jan., 2 weeks ; — 3. last Wed. April, 4 weeks.
Washington.	1. Com., 7 weeks ; — 2. Thursday before Christmas, 2 weeks ; — 3. Thursday before 12th April, 3 weeks.
Wesleyan Univ.	1. Wed. before Christmas, 8 weeks ; — 2. preceding com., 4 weeks.
Columbia.	1. From August 1, to the First Monday in October.
Union.	1. Com., 6 weeks ; — 2. in Dec. 4 weeks ; — 3. in April, 4 weeks.
Hamilton.	1. Com., 7 weeks ; — 2. Dec. 4 weeks from Wed. before Christmas ; — 3. 3d Wed. April, 4 weeks.
Geneva.	1. Com., 6 weeks ; — 2. at Christmas and New Year, 2 weeks ; — 3. in April, 3 weeks.
College of N. J.	1. Com., 6 weeks ; — 2. 1st Thurs. after 2d Tues. in April, 5 weeks.
Rutgers.	1. Com., to Sept. 15 ; — 2. Dec. 21 to Jan. 7 ; — 3. April 7 to May 1.
Penn. University.	1. Com., 6 weeks ; — 2. Dec. 2 weeks ; — 3. April, 2 weeks.
Dickinson.	1. Com. to the 15th of Sept. ; — 2. Friday before April 1st, 2 weeks.
Jefferson.	1. Month of October ; — 2. Month of April.
Washington.	1. Month of October ; — 2. Month of May.
St. John's.	1. Good Friday, 10 days ; — 2. Last Wed. in July to the 1st Monday in Sept. ; — 3. Dec. 23d to 1st Monday in Jan.
St. Mary's.	1. Com. to the 1st Monday in Sept.

Mt. St. Mary's.	1. July 1 to August 16.
Columbian.	1. Com. to 1st Wed. Nov. ; — 2. 1st Wed. May to 1st Wed. in July.
William and Mary.	1. Com. to the last Monday in October.
Hamp. Sydney.	1. From 4th Wed. Sept. to 1st Nov. ; — 2. 4th Thurs. April to 1st June.
Washington.	1. Last Thurs. in June to 1st Sept. — A recess of 9 days at Christmas.
Univ. Virginia.	1. July 20 to September 10.
Univ. N. Carolina.	1. Com., 6 weeks ; — 2. Dec. 15, 4 weeks.
Coll. S. Carolina.	1. July 1 to the 1st Monday in October.
Univ. Georgia.	1. Com., 1 week ; — 2. 1st Nov. to 15th Jan. ; — 3. April 1st to April 15th.
Univ. of Alabama.	1. Com. to the 1st Mond. in Dec. ; — 2. 1st July to 1st Mond. Aug.
Mississippi.	1. Com., 3 months, viz. July, August, and September.
Louisiana.	1. Com., 4 weeks ; — 2. Dec. 20 to Jan. 10.
Greenville.	1. Com., 5 weeks ; — 2. 3d Wed. in March, 5 weeks.
Nashville.	1. Com., 5½ weeks ; — 2. 1st Wed. April, 5½ weeks.
E. Tennessee.	1. Com., 4 weeks ; — 2. 1st Thursday April, 4 weeks.
Transylvania.	1. Com. to 1st Monday Nov. ; — 2. 2d Mond. March, 6 weeks.
Centre.	1. Com. to Thurs. after 3d Wed. Oct. ; — 2. After a session of 21 weeks, 4 weeks.
Augusta.	1. Com., 6 weeks ; — 2. in Feb. 21 weeks from 1st vacation, 4 weeks.
Cumberland.	1. Com. to the 1st February.
St. Joseph's.	1. The month of August.
Georgetown.	1. Com. to 3d Monday Oct. ; — 2. 1st Monday March, 6 weeks.
Univ. of Ohio.	1. Com., 6 weeks ; — 2. Wed. after 2d Tuesday April, 4 weeks.
Miami.	1. Com. to 1st Mond. Oct. ; — 2. 2d Thurs. March, 3 weeks.
Western Reserve.	1. Com., 5 weeks ; — 2. 2d Wed. Jan., 5 weeks ; — 3. 1st Wed. May, 2 weeks.
Kenyon.	1. Com., 8 weeks ; — 2. after a term of 20 weeks, 4 weeks.
Cincinnati.	1. Com. to 1st Monday in Sept., only one vacation.
Marietta.	1. Com., 10 weeks ; — 2. ending 2d Wed. March, 2 weeks.
Indiana.	1. Month of May ; — 2. Month of October.
Illinois.	1. Com. 8 weeks ; — 2. Wed. before 5th April, 6 weeks.

EXPLANATION. Vacations of Bowdoin College. 1st, from Commencement, 3 weeks ; — 2d, from the Friday after the 3d Wednesday in December, 8 weeks ; — 3d, from the Friday after the 3d Wednesday in May, 2 weeks.

XXII. MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

Name.	Place.	Lectures com.	Prof.	Stud.
Maine Medical School,	Brunswick,	Feb. 10 to 18,	4	90
New Hampshire Medical School,	Hanover,	1st or 2d Thur. Aug.	3	92
Vermont Medical College,	Woodstock,	2d Thurs. March,	5	65
Vermont Academy of Medicine,	Castleton,	3d Thurs. in Aug.		
Mass. Medical School, Harv. Univ.	Boston,	1st Wed. in Nov.	6	87
Berkshire Med. Inst., Williams Col.	Pittsfield,	1st Thurs. in Sept.	5	100
Medical School, Yale College,	New Haven,	Last week in Oct.	5	48
Coll. Phys. and Surgeons, N. Y.	New York,	1st Mond. Nov.	7	106
Coll. Phys. and Surg., West Dist.	Fairfield,	1st Tues. in Oct.	6	164
Geneva Medical College,	Geneva,		6	68
Medical Dep. Univ. Pennsylvania,	Philadelphia,	1st Mond. in Nov.	7	401
Medical Dep. Jefferson College,	do.	1st Mond. in Nov.	7	350
Medical Dep. Univ. Maryland,	Baltimore,	last Mond. in Oct.	6	143
Washington Medical College,	do.	last Mond. in Oct.	6	35
Medical Dep. Univ. Virginia,	Charlottesville,	September,	3	32
Medical College,	Richmond, Va.	1st Mond. in Nov.	6	
Medical College of the State of S. C.	Charleston,	2d Mond. in Nov.	7	127
Medical College of S. Carolina,	do.	2d Mond. in Nov.	7	110
South. School of Prac. Med.	do.	2d Mond. in April,	6	
Medical College of Georgia,	Augusta,	3d Mond. in Nov.	7	46
Medical College of Trans. Univ.	Lexington,	1st Mond. in Nov.	6	249
Louisville Medical College,	Louisville,		6	
Medical College of Ohio,	Cincinnati,	1st Mond. in Nov.	6	176
Medical Dep. Cincinnati College,	do.		7	85
Willoughby Medical College,	Willoughby,	1st Mond. in Nov.	5	40
Ref. Medical Col. Ohio,	Worthington,	1st Mond. in Oct.	5	
Louisville Medical School,	Louisville,			
Med. College of Louisiana,	New Orleans,	Last Mond. in Nov.	7	30

XXIII. THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS.

Name.	Place.	Denomina- tion.	Com. opera- tion.	No. Prof.	Stud. in 1837 - 8.	No. edu- cated.	Vols. in Lib.
Bangor Theol. Seminary,	Bangor, Me.	Cong.	1816	3	51	87	4,000
Gilmanton Theol. Sem.	Gilmanton, N. H.	Cong.	1835	3	16		3,000
Theological Seminary,	Andover, Mass.	Cong.	1808	6	100	711	13,000
Divinity School,	Cambridge, do.	Cong. Unit.	1824	3	22	100	
Theological Institution,	Newton, do.	Baptist,	1825	4	42	106	3,000
Theol. Dep. Yale College,	N. Haven, Ct.	Cong.	1822	3	87	245	200
Theol. Inst. of Conn.	E. Windsor, do	Cong.	1814	3	36		3,500
Theol. Inst. Epis. Church,	New York, N. Y.	Prot. Epis.	1819	7	74	300	6,011
New York Theol. Sem.	do.	do.		2	53		
Theol. Sem. of Auburn,	Auburn, do.	Presbyt.	1821	4	47	220	4,500
Hamilton Lit. & Th. Inst.	Hamilton, do.	Baptist,	1820	4	16	124	2,250
Hartwick Seminary,	Hartwick, do.	Lutheran,	1816	2	9		1,000
Theol. Sem. As. Ref. Ch.	Newburgh, do.	Ass. Ref. Ch.	1836	3			
Th. Sem. Dutch Ref. Ch.	N. Br'wick, N. J.	Dutch Ref.	1784	3	24		
Theol. Sem. Pr. Ch. U. S.	Princeton, do.	Presbyt.	1813	5	117	714	7,000
Sem. Luth. Ch. U. S.	Gettysburg, Pa.	Evang. L.	1826	2	23		7,000
German Reformed,	York, do.	G. Ref. Ch.	1825	2	20		
West. Theol. Seminary,	Allegheny T. do.	Presbyt.	1823	3	33		4,000
Theol. School,	Canonsburg, do.	Asso. Ch.		1			
Theological Seminary,	Pittsburg, do.	Asso. Ref.	1828	1	19		
Epis. Theol. School of Va.	Fairfax Co. Va.	Prot. Epis.	1822	3	29	90	3,000
Union Theol. Seminary,	Pr. Ed. Co. do.	Presbyt.	1824	3	35	76	3,200
Virginia Baptist Seminary,	Richmond, do.	Baptist,	1832	1	60		
Southern Theol. Sem.	Columbia, S. C.	Presbyt.	1829	3	22		1,800
Theological Seminary,	Lexington, do.	Lutheran,	1832	2	1	14	1,200
Furman Theol. Seminary,	High Hills, do.	Baptist,		2		30	1,000
South West. Theol. Sem.	Maryville, Ten.	Presbyt.	1821	2	22	62	5,000
Lane Seminary,	Cincinnati, Ohio,	Do.	1829	4	42	13	10,000
Theol. Dep. Ken. College,	Gambier, do.	Prot. Epis.	1826		12		
Theol. Dep. W. Res. Col.	Hudson, do.	Presbyt.			14	6	
Theological School,	Columbus, do.	Lutheran,					
Granville Theol. Dep.	Granville, do.	Baptist,	1832	1	12		500
Oberlin Theol. Dep.	Oberlin, do.		1834	3	58		
Indiana Theol. Seminary,	S. Hanover, In.	Presbyt.		3	23		
Alton Theol. Seminary,	Upper Alton, Il.	Baptist,	1835				700
Cornellville Theol. Sem.	Cornellville, do.	Presbyt.					
Theol. Dep. Marion Col.	N. Palmyra, Mo.	Presbyt.		1			

For a notice of the Roman Catholic Seminaries, see page 132.

XXIV. LAW SCHOOLS.

		Prof.	Students.
Cambridge, Mass.	Harvard University,	2	65
New Haven, Conn.	Yale College,	2	33
New York City,	Law Depart., N. Y. Univ.	3	
Carlisle, Pa.	Dickinson College,	1	14
Williamsburg, Va.	William and Mary College,	1	44
Charlottesville, do.	University of Virginia,	1	67
Lexington, Ken.	Transylvania University,	2	56
Cincinnati, Ohio,	Cincinnati College,	3	25

Schools for the study of law are much less frequented than schools for the study of the other professions. The first institution of this nature, of much note, that was established in the United States, was the Law School at Litchfield, in Connecticut, which had, from 1798 to 1827, 730 students; but it is now discontinued.

XXV. RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

1. SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Denominations.	Churches or Con- gregat'ns.	Ministers.	Members or Commu- nicants.	Population.
Baptists,	6,319	4,239	452,000	4,300,000
" Freewill,	753	612	33,876	
" Seventh-Day,	42	46	4,503	
" Six-Principle,	16	10	2,117	
Catholics,	443	389	150,000	800,000
Christians,	1,000	800	160,000	300,000
Congregationalists,	1,300	1,150	22,515	1,400,000
Disciples of Christ, (Campbellites,)				
Dutch Reformed,	197	192	62,266	452,000
Episcopalians,	850	849	30,000	600,000
Friends,	500		50,000	100,000
German Reformed,	600	180	12,000	15,000
Jews,				540,000
Lutherans,	750	267	650,103	
Mennonites,	200		50,000	
Methodists,		2,764	5,745	3,000,000
" Protestant,		400	12,000	
Moravians or United Brethren,	24	33		
Mormonites,				
New Jerusalem Church,	27	33	274,084	12,000
Presbyterians,	2,807	2,225	16,000	12,000
" Cumberland,	500	450	3,000	2,175,000
" Associate,	183	87	12,000	
" Reformed,	40	20	6,000	
" Associate Reformed,	214	116	3,000	
Shakers,	15	45		8,000
Tunkers,	40	40		30,000
Unitarians,	200	174		180,000
Universalists,	653	317		600,000

The above statements of the number of churches, ministers, and members of the several denominations, have been derived chiefly from recent official documents published by the different denominations; but the last column contains rather a vague estimate, which has appeared in various publications, of the total number of people who are attached to or show a preference for the several different religious persuasions.

2. PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Dioceses.	Bishops.	Cons.	Min.	Meeting of Conventions.
Eastern Diocese. { Maine, N. Hampshire, Massachusetts, R. Island, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Michigan, Florida, Wisconsin,	{ Alex. V. Griswold, D. D. John H. Hopkins, D. D. Th. C. Brownell, D. D. Benj. F. Onderdonk, D. D. George W. Doane, D. D. Henry H. Onderdonk, D. D. *Jackson Kemper, D. D. Richard C. Moore, D. D. W. Meade, D. D. Assist. Levi S. Ives, D. D. Nathaniel Bowen, D. D. James H. Otey, D. D. Benj. B. Smith, D. D. Chas. P. McIlvaine, D. D. †Philander Chase, D. D. } Sam. A. McCoskry, D. D.	{ 1811 1832 1819 1830 1832 1827 1835 1814 1829 1831 1818 1834 1832 1832 1819 } 1836	{ 7 6 53 20 19 71 224 32 85 7 67 73 20 46 6 7 3 4 10 20 47 7 10 10 10 4 1	{ 1st Wednesday in Sept. Last Wednesday in June 3d Wednesday in June. 2d Tuesday in June. 3d Wednesday in Sept. 2d Tuesday in June. 1st Thursday in Oct. Last Wednesday in May. Third Tuesday in May. 1st Saturday in June. Last Wednesday in May. 3d Wednesday in May. Last Thursday in May. 1st Wednesday in May. 2d Mon. aft. Easter Mon. 2d Saturday in June. 1st Wednesday in May. Last Thurs. in April. 1st Sat. af. 2d Wed. Oct. 2d Thursday in May. 2d Th. af. 1st Wed. Sept. 3d Wednesday in May. 2d Friday in June.

* Bishop Kemper was consecrated Bishop of Indiana and Missouri in 1835, being the first ; and was elected Bishop of Maryland in 1838.

† Bishop Chase was consecrated Bishop of Ohio in 1819 ; but resigned in 1831 ; and in 1835, he was chosen Bishop of Illinois.

BISHOPS OF METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

		Elected.
Elijah Heading, D. D.	Lynn, Mass.	1824
Beverly Waugh, D. D.	New York, N. Y.	1836
James O. Andrew, D. D.	Augusta, Geo.	1832
Thomas A. Morris, D. D.	Cincinnati, Ohio,	1836
Robert Soule, D. D.	Lebanon, Ohio,	1824
Robert R. Roberts, D. D.	Bona, Indiana,	1816

The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church have no particular provinces or districts ; but each one is Bishop of the church throughout the whole of the United States ; and they spend most of their time in visiting the different parts of the country.

3. ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Dioceses.	Comprising.	Bishops.	Mm.
Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, Mobile, New Orleans, Bardstown, Cincinnati, Vincennes, St. Louis, Detroit,	New England, N. York and part of N. Jersey, Penn. and part of New Jersey, and Delaware, Md., Va., and Dist. Columbia, N. C., S. C., and Georgia, Alabama and Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi, Kentucky and Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana and part of Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, &c. Michigan and Wisconsin Ter.	Bened't J. Fenwick, D. D. John Dubois, D. D. Henry Conwell, D. D. { F. P. Kenrick, D. D., <i>Coadj.</i> } Samuel Eccleston, D. D., <i>Adj.</i> John England, D. D. Michael Portier, D. D. Anthony Blanc, D. D. { Benedict J. Flaget, D. D. } { G. J. Chabrat, D. D., <i>Coadj.</i> } John B. Percell, D. D. Simon G. Bruté, D. D. Joseph Rosati, D. D. Frederick Rézé, D. D.	24 4 40 75 26 10 31 4 21 15 68 22 418

Catholics. — The first Catholic bishop in the United States (John Carroll, D. D., of Baltimore) was consecrated in 1790. The Catholics increase rapidly, almost exclusively by emigration from Europe. They have now 12 dioceses, 1 archbishop, 13 bishops; and, according to the "Catholic Almanac" for 1837, 300 churches, 143 stations, 389 clergymen, 12 ecclesiastical seminaries, 13 colleges, 23 female religious institutions, 37 female academies, 37 charitable institutions, and 7 periodical publications "devoted to the cause of Catholicity."

Catholic Ecclesiastical Seminaries with the number of students, as stated in the "Catholic Almanac": — Boston; Philadelphia (8); Baltimore (17); Emmitsburg (26); Frederick (19); Charleston (7); near Bardstown, and at St. Rose, in Washington County, Ken.; Cincinnati (7), and Perry County, Ohio; the Barrens, and St. Stanislaus, Missouri.

In the table of Colleges, on pages 124 – 127, 8 *Catholic Colleges* are enumerated. In addition to these, the following are mentioned in the "Catholic Almanac," viz. Mount St. James's Seminary at Worcester, Mass.; Nyack College on the Hudson, about 30 miles north of New York; St. James's Literary Institution, Frederick, Md.; Cincinnati Athenæum; and St. Philip's College near Detroit; but these institutions do not appear to be yet properly organized as colleges.

METEOROLOGICAL INFORMATION.

I. METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR BRUNSWICK.

Greatest Heat at 1 o'clock and for the Month, at Brunswick, Maine, during 30 Years, according to the Observations of Prof. P. Cleveland.

The observations were made by a Six's Thermometer, with a northern exposure, six feet from the ground, there being no reflected heat, and all circumstances remaining the same during 30 years. — The first column indicates the greatest heat at 1 o'clock; the second, the monthly maximum.

1808	■	97½	92½	98½	89½	89½	1804	92½	93	89	92	83	84
1809	90½	92	80½	84	83	86	1805	90	97	96½	97½	90	90
1810	89½	90	85	■	84	86½	1806	92½	93	98	96	■	85
1811	89½	92½	97	97½	93	95	1807	86	86	92	92	94	96
1812	79½	83	87	87½	83½	85	1808	88	88	■	89	89	89
1813	89½	84	80	90½	90½	93½	1809	85	85	86	90	88	90
1814	89	85	89	90	84	86	1810	89	86	97½	97½	89	89
1815	84	86	81½	92	88	94	1811	92	92	93	94	■	89
1816	93½	86	79	81	86½	88	1812	90	91	93	93	89	90
1817	79½	84½	88	92½	85	90	1813	80	80	98	92½	85	85
1818	91½	92½	96½	97½	87	90	1814	83	84	93	96	87	88
1819	91½	93	91	91	95	96	1815	87	87	91	93	87	87
1820	91½	96	95½	95½	88	90	1816	89	89	92	92	■	89
1821	88½	89	92½	96	93½	95	1817	90	91	92	94	94	94
1822	91	91	89½	93	85	86½	1818	98	98				
1823	89	90	93	94½	86	90							

II. TABLE FOR CONCORD, N. H.

Mean Temperature of each Month in 1837, according to the Observations of John Farmer, Esq.

January,	16.4	April,	40.4	July,	64.4	October,	45.2
February,	22.2	May,	50.6	August,	63.3	November,	35.
March,	31.5	June,	63.2	September,	56.1	December,	26.6

III. TABLE FOR DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, N. H.

*Comparison of Three Years, ending respectively, October 31st, 1835,
1836, 1837.*

Compiled from the Monthly Journals by the Editors of the "Vermont Chronicle."

WINDS OF THREE DAILY OBSERVATIONS.

	N.	NW.	NE.	S.	SW.	SE.	E.	W.
1835,	78	394	44	52	372	80	10	22
1836,	176	260	45	100	137	116	42	145
1837,	171	312	54	114	196	112	19	116

No. of Observations at or below 0.						AURORA BOREALIS.	Snow. Inches.
Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	Total.		No. of Obs.	
1835	8	20	15	5	48	18	52
1836	17	19	20	6	62	25	80
1837	7	25	14	9	55	16	62

IV. METEOROLOGICAL TABLES FOR DOVER, N. H.

Lat. 43° 13' N. Long. 70° 54' W.; — For 1837. By A. A. TAPPAN, Esq.

1. TABLE FOR 5 YEARS. — Part 1.

Years.	Mean Temperature.											
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1833	27.9	20.7	29.	44.	56.9	61.3	69.4	64.4	58.8	46.3	34.9	27.5
1834	17.4	29.8	32.6	43.6	52	62.6	72.8	66.5	60.8	45.8	33.4	23.3
1835	22.6	21.	29.5	40.5	53.6	64.	69.7	65.5	55.6	50.2	36.	18.4
1836	22.1	16.1	29	39.8	53.4	59.9	69.4	63.1	59.3	42.5	34.5	25.3
1837	17.2	22.2	29.3	41.	50.8	63.5	66.4	64.7	56.	45.7	35.8	26.6
1838	30.9	17.1	35.1	39.2								

TABLE FOR 5 YEARS. — Part 2.

Years.	Thermometer.						Inches of Snow.	Weather.	
	Greatest cold.	Date.	Greatest heat.	Date.	Range.	Mean.			Fear.
1833	-12	Jan. 19	95.	July 22	107	45.1-10	99	2	0 68
1834	-14	Feb. 8	96.	July 26	112	45.1-4	59½	2	5 55
1835	-28	Jan. 4	99.5	July 25	127½	43.10-12	52	2	2 41
1836	-17	Feb. 4	98.	July 9	115	42.8-10	80	2	2 57
1837	-18	Jan. 4	95.	July 1	113	43.3-10	45	2	2 62
1838									

2. METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR DOVER, FOR 1837.

The coldest day in the year was January 4th. Mean of three observations, 4 degrees below 0.

The warmest day in the year was July 1st. Mean, 78.3 degrees above 0.

The lowest temperature, January 4th, 18 degrees below 0.

The highest temperature, July 1st, 95 degrees above 0.

Range of the year, 113 degrees. Mean of the year, 43.3 degrees.

V. TABLE AND NOTICES RELATING TO SAVANNAH, GEO.

*Table abstracted from Mr. A. G. Oemler's Tables for the
Years 1837, 1838.*

Months.	Gauged.	No. of Rainy Days.
1837, June,		4
July,		4
August,		6
September,		6
October,		5
November,		2
December,		4
1838, January,		7
February,		3
March,		4
April,		4
May,		4
Annual Mean,		54

The last two years have been remarkable for the small quantity of rain which has fallen, and the steady equable movements of the Thermometer. There has been no rainy month since August, 1836, and rain has very seldom fallen in sufficient quantity to run in the funnel of the rain gauge on two successive days.

The Thermometer indicated on July 3d, 1836, at 2 P. M. 95°

" " Jan. 3d, 1837, at 8 A. M. 20 differ. 75°

" " July 8th, 1837, at 2 P. M. 97°

" " Jan. 12th, 1838, at 8 A. M. 22† " 75

The mean temperature for the hottest and coldest months at 8 A. M., 2 P. M., and 6 P. M. differed thus :

July, 1836,	77.36	89.63	81.80	July, 1837,	76.19	88.87	81.84
Jan. 1837,	39.10	50.30	46.40	Feb. 1838,	41.21	53.57	48.96
Difference,	38.26	39.33	35.40	Difference,	34.98	35.30	32.88

* 26 degrees above the annual mean.

† 36 degrees below the annual mean.

VI. METEOROLOGICAL TABLES FOR KEY WEST.

1. Table showing the Temperature in 1837, at Key West, Florida, the most southern Town in the United States. (Lat. 24° 38' 30" N. Long. 81° 52' 30" W.

Months.	Monthly.				Daily Range.			Rain on	Showers on	Quantity of Rain. Inches.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Range.	Gr ^t .t.	Least.	Mean.			
Jan.	79.00	50.00	66.223	29.00	17.25	2.00	7.862	1	8	1.830
Feb.	80.00	52.00	68.799	28.00	14.25	1.25	8.884	2	3	.925
March,	81.00	58.50	70.771	22.50	13.50	3.25	7.963	2	4	.750
April,	83.50	62.50	73.126	21.00	11.75	3.00	7.371	3	2	2.425
May,	84.00	68.50	77.904	15.50	11.50	4.50	7.403	1	15	5.350
June,	88.00	74.75	81.355	13.25	10.00	3.50	7.405	0	9	1.675
July,	88.00	68.00	82.355	20.00	10.75	4.00	7.193	4	6	1.650
August,	87.00	72.00	82.009	15.00	13.50	4.00	7.371	3	4	7.500
Sept,	86.00	73.00	81.000	13.00	11.00	3.00	7.400	5	8	5.800
Oct.	86.00	61.75	77.850	24.25	11.00	1.00	5.974	2	10	6.050
Nov.	81.25	57.75	76.129	23.50	11.75	4.00	6.330	1	10	3.050
Dec.	78.75	54.25	70.296	24.50	11.25	1.50	5.652	2	8	1.650
Year,	88.00	50.00	76.485	38.00	17.25	1.00	7.226	26	87	38.655
1835,	89.50	45.00	75.924	44.50	16.00	1.00	8.335	16	99	30.075
1834,	89.00	54.50	77.394	34.50	14.50	0.50	7.044	28	49	36.090

1837 { Greatest heat, July 30th, maz. 88° min. 83°
Least heat, January 4th, maz. 67 min. 50

2. Table showing the prevalence of different Winds at Key West, from Observations made during Four Years.

*. * The observations were made in the morning and afternoon of each day as to the prevailing Wind. The figures in the table represent the mean number of days that each wind prevailed in each month, and on the result of the addition of half days. Winds from points of the compass not represented in the table, are inserted in the columns to which they approximate the nearest.

Months.	N.	Var. N. to NE.	Trades NE. to SE.				Var. SE. to S.	S.	Var. S. to SW.	SW.	Var. SW. to W.	W.	Var. W. to NW.	NW.	Var. NW. to N.	Var. Genl.	Perfectly Calm.	Total Days.
			NE.	E.	SE.	Var.												
Jan.	4	1	5	4	6	3		1	1	1				4		1		31
Feb.	5		5	4	4	2	1		1		1		1	3			1	28
March,	2	1	6	8	3	2		1	1	1			1	3		2	1	31
April,	2	1	4	3	7	1	1	1	1	2		1		2		2	1	30
May,	1		3	5	8	4	1	1	1	2			1	3		1	1	31
June,	1		4	4	5	2		4		3		1	1	1		1	1	30
July,			3	7	9	2		3		3		1	1	1		2	1	31
August,			4	5	8	1		3		3		2	1	1		1	1	31
Sept.	1		8	4	8	2	1			2		1		2		1	1	30
Oct.	4	1	10	3	5	1				1		1		2		1	1	31
Nov.	2	2	11	7	2	2		1	1					2			1	30
Dec.	5	1	9	4	2	2	1	1			1		1	3	1			31
Year,	27	7	72	58	67	24	5	16	4	17	3	6	5	29	7	12	6	365

VII. METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR INDIAN KEY,

Florida, (Lat. 24° 48' N. Long. 80° 55' W.) for the Years 1836, and 1837; — abstracted from the Observations of Charles Howe, Esq., accompanying the Report of the Committee (of Congress) on Agriculture, on the Memorial of Dr. Henry Perrine, in relation to the Culture of Tropical Plants in the United States.

Months.	Year 1836.					Year 1837.				
	Thermometer.				Rain.	Thermometer.				Rain.
	Sunrise.		2 o'clock, P. M.			Sunrise.		2 o'clock, P. M.		
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Inches.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Inches.
January,	49	75	56	81	2.00	50	73	57	84	2.72
February,	47	76	55	85	0.64	51	74	56	80	1.10
March,	56	77	63	83	2.50	59	76	66	82	0.06
April,	70	79	74	86	2.00	65	79	70	86	2.00
May,	74	81	77	88	6.50	73	81	77	87	0.09
June,	71	83	80	88	3.50	76	84	82	90	3.10
July,	77	84	79	88	5.34	79	86	84	90	3.70
August,	80	84	84	89	1.69	80	85	78	90	6.75
Sept.	77	84	81	88	5.90	79	84	81	88	7.25
October,	73	83	77	86	3.86	61	84	87	88	8.75
Nov.	61	78	64	84	1.22	61	78	66	86	6.10
Dec.	55	75	62	81	0.00	62	76	66	84	0.12
					34.15					41.77

In 1836; — greatest cold (Feb. 4) 47; — greatest heat, (Aug 19, 20, 28, and 29,) 89; — annual range, 42. From June 13 to Oct. 1, the thermometer did not fall but five times below 80 at sunrise, and not once lower than 77.

In 1837; — greatest cold (Jan. 3) 50; — greatest heat, (June 21; July 4, 5, 6, 24, 25, 26; Aug. 21,) 90; — annual range, 40.

VIII. METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR SANTA CRUZ,

An Island in the West Indies; abstracted from the Observations of the Rev. Dr. Tuckerman, made at 6½ o'clock, A. M., 9 A. M., 12, 3 P. M., 6 P. M., and 9 P. M.; from Dec. 7, 1836 to April 30, 1837.

	Lowest Heat.	Highest Heat.	Monthly Mean.	Greatest daily Variation.	Least daily Variation.
December,	70	81½	75½	7½	1
January,	71½	81½	76	7½	2½
February,	73	82	77½	8	3
March,	67½	84½	74	14½	2
April,	73	85	76	7½	2

IX. METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR CHARLOTTEVILLE, VA.,

For One Year, from July 1st, 1837, to July 1st, 1838 ; from two daily Observations, taken at Sunrise, and 2 P. M.

	Mean.	Max.	Min.		Mean.	Max.	Min.
1837.				1838.			
July,	76.3	96	59	January,	43.1	64	24
August,	74.3	94	49	February,	30.8	55	3
September,	65.2	91	38	March,	46.5	73	24
October,	60.2	86	28	April,	52.4	85	28
November,	48.3	75	26	May,	59.5	82	44
December,	39.2	69	26	June,	72.2	86	57

Mean for the Year, 55.77.

At the same place, the mean heat of July, 1838, was 77.5 (similar observations) ; and the highest degree observed was (July 28th, 1838) 99.5.

X. ANNUAL QUANTITY OF RAIN.

[From " Roulson's American Daily Advertiser."]

Statement of the Quantity of Rain which has fallen in each Year, from 1810 to 1837, inclusive ; the first 14 years by the gauge of P. Legoux, at Spring Mill, (near Philadelphia,) and the following 14 years by that kept at the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia.

1810	In. dec. 32.656	1817	In. dec. 36.005	1824	In. dec. 38.740	1831	In. dec. 43.940
1811	34.968	1818	30.177	1825	29.570	1832	39.870
1812	39.300	1819	23.354	1826	35.140	1833	48.550
1813	35.625	1820	39.609	1827	38.560	1834	34.240
1814	43.135	1821	32.182	1828	37.970	1835	39.300
1815	33.666	1822	29.864	1829	41.859	1836	42.660
1816	27.947	1823	41.851	1830	45.070	1837	39.040

The whole quantity of rain which fell in the above 28 years was 1,035,742 inches, which gives an annual average of 36,991 inches.

The rain in each month of 1837, was as follows :

1st Month,	Inches. 2.50	6th Month,	Inches. 2.83	11th Month,	Inches. 3.23
2d "	3.58	7th "	5.89	12th "	2.56
3d "	3.76	8th "	4.06		
4th "	2.83	9th "	2.28	Total,	39.04
5th "	4.86	10th "	0.66		

XI. FLOWERING OF FRUIT-TREES.

The time of Apple Trees being in full blossom in Mansfield, Bristol County, Mass., in each year for 40 years, from 1798 to 1837, inclusive, according to a statement of Mr. Isaac Stearns, Jr., communicated to the "New England Farmer."

1798	May 13	1808	May 18	1818	May 29	1828	May 17
1799	" 19	1809	" 25	1819	" 25	1829	" 21
1800	" 17	1810	" 19	1820	" 17	1830	" 9
1801	" 17	1811	" 15	1821	" 27	1831	" 14
1802	" 26	1812	June 2	1822	" 15	1832	" 21
1803	" 22	1813	May 25	1823	" 23	1833	" 12
1804	" 22	1814	" 14	1824	" 19	1834	" 20
1805	" 14	1815	" 27	1825	" 15	1835	" 29
1806	" 27	1816	" 28	1826	" 15	1836	" 21
1807	" 27	1817	" 23	1827	" 17	1837	" 30
Av. 1st 10 Yrs. 21		2d 10 Years, 23		3d 10 Years, 20		4th 10 Years, 20	

The average time of the whole 40 years the 21st of May. — The earliest season of the forty years was that of 1830; the latest, that of 1812. — "The times when the preceding notices were taken, were when the blossoms were out at the fullest, and the trees appeared the whitest." — They must therefore have begun to blossom several days earlier.

FLOWERING OF FRUIT-TREES IN 1838.

Place.	Peach.	Cherry.	Apple.
Brunswick, Maine,			
Cambridge, Mass.	May 14: — 19 full.	May 28	June 4
Baltimore, Md.	April 28	May 15: — 20 full.	May 22: — 28 full.
King George C. H., Va.	April 14 full.	April 30	May 10
Norwalk, Ohio,	April 29	April 14 full.	April 28
			May 8

The spring of 1838 was uncommonly backward. Apple trees began to blossom, in Cambridge, Mass., on the 22d of May, were in fullest blossom from the 27th to the 31st of May, and were out of blossom about the 9th of June.

INDIVIDUAL STATES.

I. MAINE.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday in January, 1839.

			Salary.
EDWARD KENT,	of Bangor,	Governor. . . .	\$1,500
Samuel P. Benson,	of Augusta,	Secretary of State, .	900
James B. Calhoun,	do.	Treasurer,	900
Rufus C. Vose,	of Bangor,	Adjutant-General, .	700
Elijah L. Hamlin,	do.	Land-Agent,	1,000
John O'Brien,	of Thomaston,	Warden of State Prison,	700

The Senate consists of 25 members; N. S. Littlefield, President.

House of Representatives 187 members; Elisha H. Allen, Speaker.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Judicial Court.

			Salary.
Nathan Weston,	of Augusta,	Chief Justice,	\$1,800
Nicholas Emery,	of Portland,	Associate Justice,	1,800
Ether Shepley,	of Saco,	do.	1,800
Nathan Clifford,	of Newfield,	Attorney-General,	1,000
John Shepley,	of Saco,	Reporter,	600

Court of Common Pleas.

Ezekiel Whitman,	of Portland,	Chief Justice,	1,200
David Perham,	of Bangor,	Associate Justice,	1,200
Asa Redington, Jr.,	of Augusta,	do.	1,200

MILITIA.

The Militia comprises 8 Divisions, each of which is under the command of a Major-General. The Major-Generals are as follow : —

Isaac Hodson, of Bangor.	Eliphalet D. Bray, of Kingfield.
Joseph S. Jewell, of Scarborough.	Greenleaf White, of Augusta.
Alvin Bolster, of Rumford.	Benjamin Burgess, of Lisbon.
Ezekiel Foster, of Eastport.	Jeremiah McIntire, of York.

Military duty is required of able-bodied white men from the age of 18 to 35; and those between 35 and 45, are required to be constantly equip-

ped, to send their equipments to the place of annual inspection, and to attend the election of company officers. Officers of government and ministers of the gospel are exempted; and persons who have held commissions in the militia less than five years, and have not been superseded, are exempted by paying two dollars annually.

Military duty is to be performed on three days; 1st, the annual inspection on the 1st Tuesday in May; 2d, one day for company discipline; 3d, one day for review and inspection by regiment.

The equipments required of the infantry consist of a good musket, cartridgebox, bayonet, scabbard, priming-wire, brush, and spare flints; of the cavalry, sword, pistols, &c.; of the artillery, sword; of the riflemen, rifle, powderhorn, pouch, &c.

The fine for non-appearance at each company training is \$4; at the regimental review, \$5.

II. NEW HAMPSHIRE.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday in June, 1839.

			Salary.
ISAAC HILL,	of Concord,	Governor,	\$1,200
Josiah Stevens, Jr.,	do.	Secretary of State,	800
Zenas Clement,	do.	Treasurer,	600
Joseph Low,	do.	Adjutant-General,	200
Robert Davis,	do.	Quartermaster-General,	200

Executive Council.

		County.
Tristram Shaw,	of Exeter,	Rockingham.
Moses Baker,	of Somersworth,	Strafford.
Israel Hunt,	of Nashua,	Hillsborough.
Enos Stearns,	of Charlestown,	Cheshire.
John Page,	of Haverhill,	Grafton.
Samuel Jones,	of Bradford,	President of the Senate.
Ira A. Eastman,	of Gilmanton,	Speaker of the House of Rep.

JUDICIARY.

Superior Court.

			Appointed.	Salary.
Joel Parker,	Keene,	Chief Justice,	1838,	\$1,400
Samuel Green,	Hopkinton,	Associate Justice,	1819,	1,200
Nathaniel G Upham,	Concord,	do.	1833,	1,200
Leonard Wilcox,	Orford,	do.	1838,	1,200
Charles F. Gove,	Goffstown,	Attorney-General,	1835,	1,200

Courts of Common Pleas.

By an act of the state legislature of December, 1832, the former Court of Common Pleas was discontinued, and new courts were established, consisting of two justices for each county, and the judges of the Superior Court, who are, *ex officio*, judges of the Court of Common Pleas, one or more of them being required to attend the several terms; and they rank as senior or presiding justices of the several county courts.

Justices of the Court of Common Pleas.

Counties.			Salary.
Rockingham,	{ Bradbury Bartlett,	Nottingham,	\$150
	{ Dudley Freese,	Deerfield,	150
Strafford,	{ Henry Y. Simpson,	New Hampton,	150
	{ Ezekiel Hurd,	Dover,	150
Merrimack,	{ Benjamin Wadleigh,	Sutton,	110
	{ Aaron Whittemore,	Pembroke,	110
Hillsborough,	{ Simon P. Colby,	Weare,	126
	{ Jesse Carr,	Goffstown,	126
Cheshire,	{ Horace Chapin,	Winchester,	100
	{ Larkin Baker,	Westmoreland,	100
Sullivan,	{ Ambrose Cossit,	Claremont,	100
	{ Eleazer Jackson,	Cornish,	100
Grafton,	{ David C. Churchill,	Lyme,	150
	{ Walter Blair,	Plymouth,	150
Coos,	{ Joshua Marshall,	Stratford,	100
	{ John Pendexter,	Bartlett,	100

MILITIA.

The Militia of this State comprises three divisions and six brigades. The divisions are commanded by the following Major-Generals:—

1st Division,	Benjamin E. Lock,	of Epsom.
2d do.	Timothy Dow,	of Barnstead.
3d do.	James Wilson, Jr.,	of Keene.

All free able-bodied white male citizens, from the age of 18 to 40, are liable to do military duty, and those from 40 to 45 are required to keep themselves equipped:—except various United States and state judicial and civil officers, ministers of the gospel, officers and students of colleges, preceptors of academies, all who have held a military commission for the term of four years, Quakers and Shakers, drivers of mail-stages, ferrymen, &c.

Every company of the militia is required to meet annually on the first Tuesday in May, for inspection; also once in each year, by order of the commanding officer; and each regiment is required to be called out annually between the 1st of September and the 15th of October.

Each non-commissioned officer and soldier is required to be equipped with a good firelock, bayonet, scabbard and belt, cartridgebox, knapsack, and canteen. The fine for non-appearance at a company training is \$2; at a regimental muster, \$3.

III. VERMONT.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year ending on the 2d Thursday in October, 1838.

			Salary.
SILAS H. JENISON,	of Shoreham,	Governor,	\$ 750
David M. Camp,	of Derby,	Lieut.-Gov. & Pres. Senate,	
Allen Wardner,	of Windsor,	Treasurer,	400
Chauncey L. Knapp,	of Montpelier,	Secretary of State,	300
George B. Manser,	do.	Sec'y Civil & Military Affairs,	200
David Pierce,	of Woodstock,	Auditor,	
Norman Williams,	do.	Secretary of the Senate,	275
A. L. Miner,	of Manchester,	Clerk of the House of Rep.	275

LEGISLATURE.

The *Senate*, established in 1836, consists of 30 members; each county being entitled to at least one, and the rest apportioned according to population; and the *House of Representatives* is composed of one member from each town. Pay of the members of each house, \$1.50 a day, during the session of the legislature; and of the Lieutenant-Governor while presiding in the Senate, \$4.00 a day.—Solomon Foot of Rutland, *Speaker of the House of Representatives*.

JUDICIARY.

The judiciary powers are vested in a Supreme Court, consisting of five judges, chosen every year by the legislature; in a County Court for each county, consisting of three judges, chosen in the same manner (one of the judges of the Supreme Court being chief justice), who hold courts twice a year in their respective counties; and in justices of the peace, also appointed in the same manner.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
Charles K. Williams,	of Rutland,	Chief Justice,	\$ 1,300
Stephen Royce,	of Berkshire,	Associate Justice,	1,300
Samuel S. Phelps,	of Middlebury,	do.	1,300
Jacob Collamer,	of Woodstock,	do.	1,300
Isaac F. Redfield,	of Montpelier,	do.	1,300

MILITIA.

The militia of this State comprises 4 divisions, each commanded by a Major-General. — It consists of all the able-bodied white males, with few exceptions, from the age of 18 to 45. Each soldier is required to keep himself constantly provided with such arms and equipments as are necessary for actual service, and by so doing, he is exempted from a poll tax. — The militia is about to undergo a new organization.

IV. MASSACHUSETTS.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday in January, 1839.

			Salary.
EDWARD EVERETT,	of Boston,	Governor,	\$ 3,666.67
George Hull,	of Sandisfield,	Lieut.-Governor,	533.33
John P. Bigelow,	of Boston,	Sec. of the Commonwealth,	2,000
David Wilder,	of Leominster,	Treas. and Receiver-Gen.	2,000
H. A. S. Dearborn,	of Roxbury,	Adjutant-General,	1,500
William Tufts,		1st Clerk, Secretary of State's Office,	1,200
Joseph Foster,		1st Clerk, Treasurer's Office,	1,200
Fitch Hall,		1st Clerk, Adjutant-General's Office,	1,200
Horace Mann,	of Boston,	Sec. Board of Education,	2,000
Waldo Flint, of Leicester,	{	Bank Com- missioners,	{ pay \$6 a day, and travelling expenses.
Julius Rockwell, of Pittsfield,			
Jonathan Shove, of Danvers,			
Charles Calhoun,		Clerk of the Senate,	1,170
Luther S. Cushing,		Clerk House of Representatives,	1,170
Myron Lawrence,	of Belchertown,	President of the Senate,	
Robert C. Winthrop,	of Boston,	Speaker of the House of Rep.	

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
Lemuel Shaw,	of Boston,	Chief Justice,	\$ 3,500
Samuel Putnam,	of Boston,	Associate Justice,	3,000
Samuel S. Wilde,	of Boston,	do.	3,000
Marcus Morton,	of Taunton,	do.	3,000
Charles A. Dewey,	of Northampton,	do.	3,000
James T. Austin,	of Boston,	Attorney-General,	1,200
Octavius Pickering,	of Boston,	Reporter,	1,000

Asahel Huntington,	of Salem,	<i>District-Attorney</i> , N. Dist.	<i>Salary.</i> \$1,000
Charles H. Warren,	of New Bedford,	<i>do.</i> S. <i>do.</i>	1,000
Pliny Merrick,	of Worcester,	<i>do.</i> Mid. <i>do.</i>	1,000
Daniel Wells,	of Greenfield,	<i>do.</i> W. <i>do.</i>	1,000

Court of Common Pleas.

Artemas Ward,	of Boston,	<i>Chief Justice</i> ,	<i>Salary.</i> \$2,100
Solomon Strong,	of Leominster,	<i>Associate Justice</i> ,	1,500
John M. Williams,	of Taunton,	<i>do.</i>	1,500
David Cummings,	of Salem,	<i>do.</i>	1,500

Municipal Court of Boston.

Peter O. Thacher, *Judge*, 1,250
Thomas W. Phillips, *Clerk*; — Samuel D. Parker, *Attorney*.
The Municipal Court is held on the first Monday in each month.

Police Court of Boston.

William Simmons,	} <i>Justices</i> , }	\$1,500
John Gray Rogers,		1,500
James C. Merrill,		1,500

The Police Court sits every day (Sunday excepted) at 9 o'clock, A. M., and at 3 P. M., for the trial of criminal causes.

Probate Court.

Counties.	Judges.	Salary.	Registers.	Salary.
Barnstable,	Nymphas Marston,	306	Timothy Reed,	500
Berkshire,	Wm. P. Walker,	450	Henry W. Bishop,	600
Bristol,	Oliver Prescott,	425	Anselm Bassett,	700
Dukes,	Theod. G. Mayhew,	60	Cornelius Marchant,	100
Essex,	Daniel A. White,	700	Nathaniel Lord, Jr.,	1,500
Franklin,	R. E. Newcomb,	280	Elijah Alvord,	460
Hampden,	Oliver B. Morris,	280	Justice Willard,	460
Hampshire,	Ithamar Conkey,	280	Samuel F. Lyman,	460
Middlesex,	Samuel P. P. Fay,	800	Isaac Fiske,	1,500
Nantucket,	Isaac Coffin,	200	George Cobb,	300
Norfolk,	Sherman Leland,	500	Jonathan H. Cobb,	700
Plymouth,	Wilkes Wood,	400	Jacob H. Loud,	750
Suffolk,	John Heard,	1,000	O. W. B. Peabody,	2,000
Worcester,	Ira Barton,	700	Charles G. Prentiss,	1,400

PRODUCTS OF CERTAIN BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY.

A Summary prepared by the Secretary of State, from the Returns of the Assessors of all the Towns and Cities of the Commonwealth, concerning certain Branches of Industry, or the Value of Articles Manufactured or Produced, the Number of Hands employed, and the Amount of Capital invested, in the Year ending April 1st, 1837.

Articles Manufactured or Produced.	Value	Hands employ'd.	Capital Invested.
Anchors, chain cables, &c., . . .	\$114,125	36	\$80,500
Axes, scythes, snaths, &c. . .	325,956	387	196,938
Beer, bellows, blacking, boats and wherries, bricks, . . .	152,321	373	55,300
Bonnets (straw,) and palm-leaf hats, . . .	1,902,803		
Books and stationery, pocket-books, and school apparatus, . . .	1,048,140	1,023	909,800
Boots and shoes, . . .	14,642,520	39,068	
Brass and copper, . . .	1,469,354	297	635,800
Britannia and block tin, . . .	66,300	59	7,000
Brushes, brooms, and baskets, . . .	289,512	350	103,095
Buttons, of all kinds, . . .	246,000	358	147,200
Candles, (spermaceti and tallow,) and soap, . . .	1,620,730	266	697,300
Candlesticks, playing cards, chocolate, clocks, chair stuff, and coffee-mills, . . .	66,914	81	29,840
Cards, (wool,) . . .	254,420	139	148,340
Carriages, wagons, sleighs, harness, &c., . . .	679,442	945	278,790
Casks and hoops, . . .	202,832	194	81,250
Chairs and cabinet ware, . . .	1,262,121	2,011	
Clothing, neck-stocks, and suspenders, . . .	2,013,316	3,939	780,158
Combs, . . .	268,500	444	
Cordage and twine, . . .	481,441	439	285,375
Cotton goods, (cloths,) . . .	13,056,659	19,754	14,369,719
Cotton batting, thread, warp and wicking, . . .	169,221	151	78,000
Cotton printing, . . .	4,183,121	1,660	1,539,000
Cutlery, . . .	186,200	193	92,033
Drugs, medicines, and dye-stuffs, . . .	371,019	97	98,995
Fishery, (whale, cod, and mackerel,) . . .	7,592,290	20,126	12,484,078
Fur caps, and other manufactures of fur, . . .	73,000	100	55,000
Gas, . . .	100,000	40	375,000
Glass, . . .	831,076	647	759,400
Glue, . . .	34,625	18	19,700
Gold and silver leaf, . . .	43,000	36	11,200
Gunpowder, . . .	246,357	77	160,800
Hats, . . .	698,086	867	
India rubber, . . .	18,000	13	10,000
Iron castings, bar and rod, &c., . . .	1,658,670	1,311	1,516,025
Jewelry, silver, and silver plate, . . .	325,500	207	161,550

Articles Manufactured or Produced.	Value.	Hands employ'd.	Capital Invested.
Lead manufactures,	201,400	43	\$ 6,400
Leather, including morocco,	3,254,416	1,798	2,033,423
Looking-glasses,	165,500	58	61,600
Lumber, shingles, and staves,	167,778	121	27,750
Machinery of various kinds,	1,235,390	1,399	1,146,775
Muskets, rifles, pistols, swords, &c.,	280,800	394	65,943
Nails, brads, and tacks,	2,527,095	1,095	1,974,000
Oil, (refined, whale and other oil,)	2,030,321	145	1,133,500
Organs and pianofortes,	324,200	239	172,000
Paper,	1,544,230	1,173	1,167,700
Ploughs,	54,561	73	
Saddles, trunks, and whips,	351,575	758	109,825
Salt,	246,059	708	801,753
Shovels, spades, forks, and hoes,	264,709	284	225,523
Silk,	56,150	125	137,000
Spectacles, starch, stone and earthen ware,	35,560	47	20,974
Spirits,	1,238,789		
Stone, (granite, marble, slate, and soap-stone,)	680,782	1,177	209,950
Stoves and stove pipe,	31,000	13	11,515
Sugar, (refined,)	976,454	92	303,653
Snuff and cigars,	184,601	396	33,300
Tin ware,	394,322	377	
Tools, (carpenters', joiners', and shoe-makers',)	258,531	279	110,807
Types and stereotypes,	157,000	215	140,000
Umbrellas,	104,500	136	56,500
Upholstery, including bed-binding, curtains, hair, and paper-hangings,	55,483	86	13,16
Vessels built in the five years preceding 1st of April, 1837,	6,853,248	2,834	
Varnish and beeswax,	52,600	8	9,000
Window-blinds, sashes, and doors,	74,166	93	8,350
Wire,	84,770	53	44,200
Wooden ware, including packing-boxes, rakes, shoe-pegs, yokes, and helms,	174,692	313	26,950
Wool,	539,689		2,842,770
Woollen goods,	10,399,807	7,097	5,770,750
Engravings, essences, hosiery, lamp-black, mathematical instruments, mustard, razor-straps, lather-boxes, pumps, blocks, &c. &c.,	63,466	117	19,070
Total,	\$91,765,215	117,352	\$54,851,643

It will be perceived that the Summary includes the vessels built in the *five preceding years*. If, instead of the whole value of the vessels, one fifth of the value is taken, as the proper average for a single year, there will remain the sum of \$ 86,282,616, as the value of the articles manufactured or produced by the several specified branches of

industry, carried on by the citizens of the State, during the year ending April 1st, 1837.

It is to be observed, that this Summary embraces none of the products of those great branches of industry, *agriculture* and *commerce*, with the exception of that portion which concerns *sheep* and *fisheries*; and, of course, falls far short of presenting a complete view of the products of the State.

MILITIA REGULATIONS.

The militia of this State comprises 7 divisions, each commanded by a Major-General and 16 brigades, each under the command of a Brigadier-General.

Brigades.			Major-Generals.	
1st Division,	3	Suffolk and Norfolk,	Edward W. Bradley,	of Roxbury.
2d do.	2	Essex,	Benjamin Stickney,	of Newbury.
3d do.	2	Middlesex,	Samuel Chandler,	of Lexington.
4th do.	2	{ Hampshire, Hampden, } and Franklin,	Wm. H. Mosely,	of Northampton.
5th do.	3	{ Bristol, Plymouth, } Barnstable, &c.	Jas. D. Thompson,	of New Bedford.
6th do.	2	Worcester,	Aaron W. Gibbs,	of Leominster.
7th do.	2	Berkshire,	Lyman Ludd,	of Lenox.

Every able-bodied white citizen, resident within the commonwealth, who is of the age of 18 years and under the age of 45, excepting persons exempted, is enrolled in the militia.

Persons exempted from military duty, consist of officers in the government of the United States, including postmasters, post-riders, drivers of mail-coaches, custom-house clerks, &c.; certain state officers, as judges, registers of probate, sheriffs; persons who have held military commissions, ministers of the gospel, Quakers, Shakers, enginemen, &c.

Every company is paraded by the commanding officer on the 1st Tuesday in May, annually, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of inspecting arms and equipments. — Each commanding officer of a company is required to parade his company, by his own order, one day in each year, for discipline and instruction. There are also an inspection and review, in each year, under the direction of the commanding officer of each division, in such bodies and corps, and at such times, as the commanding officer may think expedient; provided that no regiment or battalion be divided.

The equipments with which each soldier is to be furnished, consist of a good musket, bayonet, belt, two spare flints, knapsack, cartridge-box, 24 cartridges: — or with a good rifle, knapsack, shot-pouch, powder-horn, 20 balls, and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of powder.

The fine of a non-commissioned officer or private soldier, for non-appearance at the inspection on the 1st Tuesday in May, is \$ 4; — at any company training \$ 3; — at the inspection and review, \$ 5.

JUDICIARY.

The judiciary power is vested in a Supreme Court, and a Court of Common Pleas for each of the five counties. All the judges are appointed annually by the General Assembly.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
Job Durfee,	of Tiverton,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$ 650
Levi Haile,	of Warren,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	550
Wm. R. Staples,	of Providence,	<i>do.</i>	550

Each of the courts of Common Pleas comprises 5 judges, who have no salaries, but are paid by entries.

MILITIA.

The militia of this State comprises one division and 4 regiments. — James G. Anthony, *Major-General*.

Military duty is required of able-bodied white men from the age of 18 to 45, excepting various State and United States judicial and civil officers, clergymen, physicians, officers and students of Brown University, firemen, drivers of mail-stages, &c.

The militia are called out twice annually, on the 1st Monday in April by companies, and in the month of September by regiments or battalions.

Soldiers are required to be equipped with a good musket or firelock, bayonet, belt, cartridge-box, and knapsack; or with a rifle, shot-pouch, powder-horn, &c.

The fine of a non-commissioned officer or soldier for non-appearance at a company training is \$2; at a regimental muster, \$5.

VI. CONNECTICUT.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday of May, 1839.

			Salary.
WM. W. ELLSWORTH,	of Hartford,	<i>Governor,</i>	\$ 1,100
Charles Hawley,	of Stamford,	<i>Lieut.-Gov. & Pres. Senate,</i>	300
Hiram Rider,	of Hartford,	<i>Treasurer,</i>	1,000
Royal R. Hinman,	do.	<i>Secretary,</i>	\$ 84 & fees.
Henry Kilbourn,	do.	<i>Comptroller,</i>	1,000
Seth P. Beers,		<i>Commissioner of the School Fund,</i>	1,250

JUDICIARY.

Supreme and Superior Court.

			Salary.
Thomas S. Williams,	of Hartford,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$ 1,100
Clark Bissell,	of Fairfield,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	1,050
Samuel Church,	of Salisbury,	<i>do.</i>	1,050
Jabez W. Huntington,	of Norwich,	<i>do.</i>	1,050
Henry M. Waite,	of Lyme,	<i>do.</i>	1,050
Thomas Day,	of Hartford,	<i>Reporter,</i>	350

MILITIA.

The militia of this State comprises three divisions, commanded by the following Major-Generals.

- 1st Division, James L. Pratt, of Hartford.
- 2d do. Sands Adams, of Stamford.
- 3d do. Waterman C. Clark.

All able bodied white citizens from the age of 18 to 45 (of those from 35 to 45 but little is required), are subject to perform militia duty, except various judicial and civil officers of the State and United States, men who have held military commissions for a term of years, and have been honorably discharged, licensed physicians and surgeons, ministers of the gospel, presidents, professors, tutors, and students of colleges.

Military duty is required to be performed three days in a year. Every soldier is required to be equipped in the manner prescribed by the act of Congress ; and the fine for non-appearance is \$4.

VII. NEW YORK.

GOVERNMENT.

		Salary.
WILLIAM L. MARCY,	{ <i>Governor ; term of office expires</i> <i>Jan. 1, 1839.</i> }	\$4,000
John Tracy,	{ <i>Lieut.-Gov. and Pres. Senate ; pay</i> <i>\$6 a day during the Session.</i> }	
Azariah C. Flagg,	<i>Comptroller,</i>	2,500
Philip Phelps,	<i>1st Deputy-Comptroller,</i>	1,500
George W. Newell,	<i>2d do.</i>	1,500
Gamaliel H. Barnstow,	<i>Treasurer,</i>	1,500
Peter Keyser,	<i>Deputy-Treasurer,</i>	1,300
John A. Dix,	<i>Sec. State and Superint. Com. Schools,</i>	1,750
Archibald Campbell,	<i>Dep. Sec. & Clerk of Com. of Land Office,</i>	1,500

			Salary.
Samuel Beardsley,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>		1,000
Orville L. Holley,	<i>Surveyor-General,</i>		800
S. Van Rensselaer,	of Albany,	<i>Canal-Com., (President.)</i>	
Samuel Young,	of Ballston-Spa,	<i>do.</i>	
William C. Bouck,	of Fultonham,	<i>Acting Canal-Commis.</i>	2,000
Jonas Earll, Jr.	of Onondaga,	<i>do.</i>	2,000
John Bowman,	of Rochester,	<i>do.</i>	2,000
William Baker,	of Springfield,	<i>do.</i>	2,000
Charles Stebbins,	of Cazenovia,	<i>Bank-Commissioner,</i>	2,000
George R. Davis,	of Troy,	<i>do.</i>	2,000
Lewis Eaton,	of Lockport,	<i>do.</i>	2,000

Legislature.

The *Senate* consists of 32 members, who are elected for four years, 8 being chosen annually. Pay, \$3 a day. John Tracy, *President*.

The *House of Representatives* consists of 128 members. Pay, \$3 a day.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Chancery.

			Salary.
Reuben Hyde Walworth,	of Albany,	<i>Chancellor,</i>	\$2,500
James Porter,	<i>do.</i>	<i>Register,</i>	Fees.
John Walworth,	of New York,	<i>Assist. Reg.</i>	<i>do.</i>
Alonzo C. Paige,	of Schenectady,	<i>Reporter,</i>	500

Vice-Chancellor's Court.

W. T. McCoun, of New York, 1st Circuit, *Vice-Chan.*, \$2,000 & fees.

The judges in the other seven circuits are vice-chancellors for their respective circuits.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
Samuel Nelson,	of Cooperstown,	<i>Chief Justice.</i>	\$2,500
Greene C. Bronson,	of Albany,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	2,500
Esek Cowen,	of Saratoga Springs,	<i>do.</i>	2,500
John L. Wendell,	of Albany,	<i>Reporter,</i>	500

Circuit Courts.

There are eight Circuit Courts, with eight Judges, and the circuits correspond, in territory and name, to the eight senate districts.

Judges.	Circuits.	Residences.	Salary.
Ogden Edwards,	1st Circuit,	New York,	\$ 1,600
Charles H. Ruggles,	2d "	Poughkeepsie,	1,600
James Vanderpoel,	3d "	Albany,	1,600
John Willard,	4th "	Salem,	1,600
Philo Gridley,	5th "	Hamilton,	1,600
Robert Monell,	6th "	Greene,	1,600
Daniel Moseley,	7th "	Onondaga,	1,600
Addison Gardner,	8th "	Rochester,	1,600

Superior Court of the City of New York.

		Salary.
Samuel Jones,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$ 2,500
Daniel B. Tallmadge,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	2,500
Thomas J. Oakley,	<i>do.</i>	2,500
J. P. Hall, <i>Reporter.</i>	Charles A. Clinton, <i>Clerk.</i>	

The regular terms of this court are on the first Monday of each month.

Court of Common Pleas.

Courts of Common Pleas are held in each county in the State, consisting of a first judge, and four assistant justices.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Amount of the School Fund, Sept. 30th, 1837.	\$ 1,919,647.68
Number of School Districts in 864 towns in the State,	10,207
Number of School Districts that made returns in 1837,	9,718
Number of Children taught in the Districts returned,	524,188
Number of Children between 5 and 15 or 16, in those Districts,	536,882
Sum apportioned to the School Districts by the Commissioners of the Common Schools, April, 1837,	\$ 342,811.62

TOLLS OF THE NEW YORK CANALS, IN 1836 AND 1837.

		1836.	1837.
Erie	Canal,	\$ 1,440,539.87	\$ 1,144,170.21
Champlain	do.	115,425.24	94,726.31
Oswego	do.	30,469.83	21,092.92
Cayuga and Seneca	do.	20,523.43	15,968.47
Chemung	do.	5,066.20	4,331.60
Crooked Lake	do.	2,311.86	1,521.16
Chenango	do.		10,812.72
	<i>Total,</i>	<u>\$ 1,614,336.43</u>	<u>\$ 1,293,623.38</u>

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PROPERTY CLEARED ON THE NEW YORK CANALS IN 1837.

		Tons.	Value.
The Forest,	{ Fur and Peltry,	754	\$ 1,628,934
	{ Product of Wood,	618,741	6,146,716
Agriculture,	{ Product of Animals,	21,830	3,873,206
	{ Vegetable Food,	181,399	11,706,469
	{ All other agricultural products,	4,814	621,656
Manufactures,	.	81,735	6,390,485
Other Articles.	.	168,000	3,134,766
Total,		1,071,296	\$ 55,809,288

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF ARTICLES ARRIVING AT TIDE-WATER ON THE HUDSON IN 1834, 1835, 1836, AND 1837.

	Tons.	Value.		Tons.	Value.
1834,	553,596	\$ 13,405,022	1836,	696,347	\$ 26,932,470
1835,	753,191	20,525,446	1837,	611,781	21,822,354

Comparative Statement of the Property which arrived at Tide-Water in 1835 and 1837, on the New York and Pennsylvania Canals.

	1835.		1837.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
New York Canals,	753,191	\$ 20,525,446	611,781	\$ 21,822,354
Pennsylvania do.	217,011	8,855,584	227,173	7,771,000
Difference,	536,180	\$ 11,669,862	384,608	\$ 14,051,354

Statement showing the Miles and Capital of Canals and Railroads in the State of New York, completed, commenced, and authorized, and whether by the State or Incorporated Companies.

Description of work.	Miles.	Capital.
State Canals finished,	655	\$ 11,962,711
Erie Canal, enlargement authorized, (say,)		15,000,000
State Canals commenced,	168	6,200,000
Private Canals finished,	122	2,420,000
Private Canals commenced,	28	1,550,000
Total Canals,	973	\$ 37,132,711
Incorporated Railroad Companies finished,	218	\$ 5,065,000
Incorporated Railroad Companies commenced,	938	16,000,000
Incorporated Railroad Companies authorized,	1,704	31,064,000
Total Railroads,	2,860	\$ 52,129,000
Canals and Railroads finished,	995	\$ 19,447,711
Canals and Railroads commenced,	1,134	23,750,000
Canals and Railroads authorized,	1,704	31,064,000
Erie Canal, enlargement authorized, (say,)		15,000,000
Total Canals and Railroads,	3,833	\$ 89,261,711

MILITIA.

The militia of this State comprises 3 divisions of cavalry, 4 of artillery, 3 of riflemen, and 32 of infantry, as follows: —

Cavalry.

Div.	Major-Generals.	Div.	Major-Generals.	Ovid.
1st	S. Van Rensselaer, Albany.	3d	Peter Himrod,	
2d	B. Arnold, Amsterdam.			

Artillery.

1st	Ch. W. Sandford, N. York.	3d	Jacob Richman,	Manlius.
2d	A. C. Whitlock, Ephratah.	4th	Edward Cole,	Middleport.

Infantry.

1st	H. F. Jones, Oyster-Bay.	16th	Walter Holt,	Springfield.
2d	B. M. Van Buren, Castleton.	17th	I. S. Spencer,	Canastota.
3d	James I. Jones, N. York.	18th	O. Hutchinson,	Onondaga.
4th	Aaron Ward, Sing-Sing.	19th	Sam. G. Hathaway,	Solon.
5th	G. Ogden Fowler, Newb'gh.	20th	D. D. Minier,	S. Lansing.
6th	C. E. Wynkoop, Marbl'town.	21st	J. D. Mott,	Lodi, Seneca.
7th	John Brush, Poughkeepsie.	22d	J. A. Granger,	Canandaigua.
8th	John C. Johnston,	23d	Abner Hubbard,	Rochester.
9th	S. Van Rensselaer, Jr., Albany.	24th	James Wisner,	New Fane.
10th	Orville Clark, Sandy Hill.	25th	Th. Dole,	Pike, Allegany.
11th	St. John B. L. Skinner, Plattsburgh.	26th	J. McGlashan,	Rutledge.
12th	Abner Baker, Watertown.	27th	P. Stanton,	Middlebury.
13th	Samuel Comstock, Clinton.	28th	Garret H. Stryker,	N. York.
14th	Isaac M. Schermerhorn, Schenectady.	29th	J. Crawford,	Columbia Vil.
15th	Samuel Stewart,	30th	Otto F. Marshall,	Wheeler.
		31st	Geo. S. Doughty,	N. York.
		32d	John Lloyd,	N. York.

Riflemen.

1st	Albert T. Dunham, Madison.	3d	Samuel Budd,	Angelica.
2d	V. G. Barnes, Newark.			

All able-bodied, free, white male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 years, are subject to military duty, except various United States and State judicial and civil officers, ministers of the gospel, teachers and students in colleges and academies, and teachers of common schools, firemen, &c.

The militia are required to be paraded annually by companies on the 1st Monday of September, and by regiments or separate battalions between the 1st of September and the 15th of October.

The fine for non-appearance of every non-commissioned officer and private, at a company parade, is \$ 2 ; at a regimental or battalion parade, \$ 2 to 5.

VIII. NEW JERSEY.

GOVERNMENT.

			Salary.
WILLIAM S. PENNINGTON, of Newark, Governor, and, ex officio, Chancellor of State (term of office expires Oct. 1838).			\$2,000 [and fees as Chancellor.
Andrew Parsons,	of Paterson Co.	Vice-Pres. Legislative Council,	[3.50 a day.
James D. Westcott,	of Trenton,	Secretary of State,	50 and fees.
Lewis Condict,	of Morris Co.	Speaker of the House of Assembly,	3.50 a day.
Ralph M. Shreve,	of Trenton,	Clerk of do.	3.50 a day.
Robert E. Horner,	of Princeton,	Clerk of the Legislative Council,	3.50 a day.
Isaac Southard,	of Trenton,	Treasurer, (elected annually)	1,000
Stacy G. Potts,	of Trenton,	Clerk in Chancery,	Fees.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Appeals and Pardons.

This court is composed of the Governor, who is, ex officio, *President Judge*, and 14 *Associate Judges*, who are elected annually. This court holds two terms annually at Trenton.

Court of Chancery.

The Governor of the State is *Chancellor*; and this court holds four terms annually at Trenton.

Supreme Court.

			Term expires.	Salary.
Joseph C. Hornblower,	of Newark,	Chief Justice,	1839	\$1,500
Gabriel H. Ford,	of Morristown,	Associate Justice,	1841	1,400
John Moore White,	of Trenton,	do.	1844	1,400
William L. Dayton,	of Freehold,	do.	1844	1,400
One Vacancy.		do.		1,400
Zachariah Rossel,	of Trenton,	Clerk,	1842	Fees.
James S. Green,	of Princeton,	Reporter,	1837	200
Richard S. Field,	of do.	Attorney-General	1838 80	& fees.

The Supreme Court holds four terms each year at Trenton; on the last Tuesday in February, 2d Tuesday in May, 1st in September, and

2d in November; and the judges of this court hold Circuit Courts and Courts of Oyer and Terminer four times a year in each county, except the counties of Atlantic and Cape May, in which two terms only are held. Inferior courts of Common Pleas are held four times in a year, in each county, by judges appointed by the legislature, who receive no salary, and the number of whom is not limited by any law. Courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace are held at the same time for the trial of offenders; but crimes of magnitude are reserved for the Oyer and Terminer.

The number of *Counsellors and Attorneys* in the State, in 1836, according to the New Jersey Register, was 186.

FINANCES AND SCHOOL FUND.

Receipts into the Treasury during the year ending in Oct.

1837, including a balance on hand in Oct. 1836, of

\$ 10,306.08,

\$ 135,548.81

Disbursements during the year,

133,015.73

Amount of the School Fund in Oct. 1837,

\$ 269,060.68

Do,

do.

1836,

254,575.56

Increase, after deducting \$ 20,000, distributed to the counties,

11,485.12

MILITIA.

The militia of this State comprises four divisions. — All able-bodied, white, male citizens from the age of 21 (in time of peace, and 18 in time of war) to 45 are subject to perform militia duty, except various judicial and civil officers of the State and United States, ministers of the gospel, students of divinity and of colleges, mail carriers, and mariners.

Military duty by regiment and independent battalions is required once only every year; and by brigade at the direction of the brigade board.

The equipment required is a musket. The fine for non-appearance of a commissioned officer is \$ 5; of a non-commissioned officer or private \$ 2.

IX. PENNSYLVANIA.

GOVERNMENT.

		Salary.
JOSEPH RITNER, <i>Governor</i> , (term of office expires on the 3d Tuesday in January, 1839,)		\$ 4,000
Thomas H. Burrowes,	<i>Secretary</i> ,	1,600
Joseph Wallace,	<i>Deputy Secretary of State</i> .	
Daniel Sturgeon,	<i>State Treasurer</i> ,	1,600
Nathaniel P. Hobart,	<i>Auditor-General</i> ,	1,600
John Taylor,	<i>Surveyor-General</i> ,	1,400
John Gebhart,	<i>Secretary of the Land Office</i> ,	1,400
William Piper,	<i>Adjutant-General</i> .	
Henry G. Rogers,	<i>State Geologist</i> ,	2,000
Charles B. Penrose,	<i>Speaker of the Senate</i> ,	
Lewis Dewart,	<i>Speaker of the House of Representatives</i> .	
Thaddeus Stevens,	} <i>Canal Commissioners</i> .	
John Dickey,		
E. F. Pennypacker,		

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

		Salary.
John B. Gibson,	<i>Chief Justice</i> ,	\$ 2,666.67
Molton C. Rogers,	<i>Associate Justice</i> ,	2,000.00
Charles Huston,	<i>do.</i>	2,000.00
John Kennedy,	<i>do.</i>	2,000.00
Thomas Sergeant,	<i>do.</i>	2,000.00
William B. Reed,	<i>Attorney-General</i> ,	300 and fees
Joseph Smith,	<i>Prothonotary for East District</i> ,	Fees.

The judges of the Supreme Court receive, in addition to their salaries, \$ 4 a day “ while on the circuits, as a full allowance for travelling expenses.”

They hold court in bank, once a year, in four several districts ; — 1st, for the Eastern District, in Philadelphia ; 2d, for the Middle District, at Harrisburg ; 3d, for the Northern District, at Sunbury ; 4th, for the Western District, at Pittsburg.

District Courts.

There are three District Courts in the State, which are invested with the civil jurisdiction of the Common Pleas, in their respective Districts, in all cases exceeding a certain amount.

District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Thomas McKean Petit,	<i>President Judge,</i>	Salary. \$ 2,000
George M. Stroud,	<i>Judge,</i>	2,000
Joel Jones,	<i>do.</i>	2,000
Franklin Comly,	<i>Prothonotary.</i>	

District Court for the City and County of Lancaster.

Alexander L. Hayes,	<i>Judge,</i>	Salary. \$ 2,000
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District Court for the County of Allegheny.

Robert C. Grier,	<i>Judge,</i>	Salary. \$ 2,000
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Courts of Common Pleas.

The State is divided into the 19 following Judicial Districts, for the sessions of the Court of Common Pleas. The President Judge of the District of Philadelphia and the Associate Judges have each a salary of \$ 2,000. The President Judge of the 5th Judicial District, composed of the county of Allegheny, including the city of Pittsburg, has a salary of \$ 2,000. The President Judges, in all the other districts, have salaries of \$ 1,600, and their associates, \$ 200.

<i>Districts.</i>	<i>President Judges.</i>
1. Philadelphia,	Edward King.
Archibald Randall and John R. Jones, <i>Associate Judges.</i>	
2. Lancaster,	Orestus Collins.
3. Berks, Northampton, and Lehigh,	John Banks.
4. Huntingdon, Mifflin, Centre, and Clearfield,	Thos. Burnside.
5. Allegheny,	Trevanian B. Dallas.
6. Erie, Crawford, and Venango,	Henry Shippen.
7. Bucks and Montgomery,	John Fox.
8. Northumberland, Lycoming, Union, & Columbia,	Ellis Lewis.
9. Cumberland, Perry, and Juniata,	John Reed.
10. Westmoreland, Indiana, Armstrong, & Cambria,	Thos. White.
11. Luzerne, Wayne, and Pike,	— Jesup.
12. Dauphin, Lebanon, and Schuylkill,	Calvin Blythe.
13. Susquehanna, Bradford, and Tioga,	Edward Herrick.
14. Washington, Fayette, and Greene,	Nathaniel Ewing.
15. Chester and Delaware,	Isaac Darlington.
16. Franklin, Bedford, and Somerset,	Alex. Thompson.
17. Beaver, Butler, and Mercer,	John Bredin.
18. Porter, McKean, Warren, and Jefferson,	Nath'l B. Eldred.
19. York and Adams,	Daniel Durkee.

PUBLIC DEBT.

[From the Report of the State Treasurer, Dec. 7, 1837.]

Loans not pertaining to Canals and Railroads,	\$ 1,680,000.00
Loan for Eastern Penitentiary, per act 21st March, 1831,	120,000.00
Union Canal Company, 1st March, 1833,	200,000.00
Temporary Loan, per act 16th June, 1836,	100,000.00
Debts due by appropriations, &c. to miscellaneous objects,	861,621.42
Debts pertaining to public improvements, by canal and railroads,	22,229,003.32
Debt due United States, account of Surplus Revenue,	2,867,514.78
	<hr/>
	\$ 28,058,189.52

PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Bank stock,	\$ 2,108,700.00
Turnpike and Bridge stock,	2,595,992.40
Canal and Navigation stock,	410,000.00
Danville and Pottsville Railroad stock,	21,237.54
The public works, canals, railroads, and bridges connected therewith,	23,851,023.93
To which may be added moneys due on lands, say	1,000,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 29,986,953.87

INCOME OF CANALS AND RAILROADS,

During the year ending Nov. 1, 1837, as stated by the Report of the Canal Commissioners.

At the period of the last annual report, circumstances existed that fully warranted the Board in estimating the probable amount of revenue, from the Canals and Railroads of the State, at \$ 1,300,000. The amount of this estimate has not been realized. During the season many departments of the industry and trade of the Commonwealth, received a severe check from the operations of extraneous causes, beyond the power of the State to control, which produced such effects, upon her commerce and business, that, instead of realizing the amount of the estimate, there have been only paid into the Treasury :

Canal Tolls,	\$ 473,261.11
Railway,	285,504.01
Motive Power,	216,585.37
	<hr/>
Whole amount,	\$ 975,350.49
	<hr/>
But exceeding the receipts of last year,	\$ 137,544 77
Though falling short of the estimate,	324,649.60

EDUCATION.

The following facts and statements relating to education are derived from the "Fourth Annual Report on the Common Schools, Academies, and Colleges of Pennsylvania, by Thomas H. Burrowes, Superintendent," made Feb. 19, 1838.

Synopsis of Common Schools.

	1837.	1838.	Difference.
Whole number of Districts,	987	1,001	14
Number of paid Districts,	603	765	162
Number of Districts that reported,	573	664	91
Whole number of Schools,	3,384	4,089	705
Whole number of Teachers,	3,394	4,841	1,447
Whole number of Scholars,	139,604	182,355	42,751
Average compensation of Male Teachers,	\$ 18.38	\$ 18.89½	51½
Do. Female do.	\$ 11.96	\$ 11.79½	16½
Duration of teaching,	4 m. 3 d.	6 m. 0½ d.	1 m. 27½ d.
Cost of each Pupil per quarter,	\$ 1.06½	\$ 1.27½	21½

Of the 4,841 *teachers*, 3,351 were males, and 1,490 females. Of the 4,089 *schools*, 86 were German, 22 endowed schools, and 17 for colored. Of the 182,355 *scholars*, 3,612 were exclusively German, 922 in endowed schools, and 714 colored. Of the whole number of *schoolhouses* reported, 1,577 were log houses, 1,053 frame, 290 stone, and 285 brick.

The ordinary annual appropriation of *school money* is \$200,000, payable to the districts in the ratio of their taxable inhabitants. In addition to this, the legislature, in 1837, made a schoolhouse appropriation of \$500,000, to be distributed in 1838.

The conditions on which the districts receive their portion of the state appropriation, are, that they accept the school system, and assess a tax at least equal to their proportion of the appropriation. The whole number of Districts (townships, boroughs, and wards) in the State, exclusive of the city and county of Philadelphia and the city of Lancaster, is stated at 1001, of which 765 are accepting districts, having assessed a tax and received their appropriation during the past year. The non-accepting districts are chiefly in the populous counties of Berks, Lebanon, Bucks, Montgomery, Chester, Lancaster, York, Dauphin, &c.

The city and county of Philadelphia and city of Lancaster, having peculiar systems of their own, are not subject to the school law, except that the former receives an annual share of the common school appropriation. The whole expenditure during the year, for the purpose of education in the public schools, in the city and county of Philadelphia, was \$191,616.25; the number of pupils in the public schools 17,000.

About 50 *County Academies* have received aid from the State, varying from \$2,000 to \$5,000 each, exclusive of land. Of these 21 reported,

during the last year, 1,188 students. Nine *Colleges* (one of them, the Western University, not now in operation in a collegiate capacity) made reports, exhibiting, in the aggregate, 841 students, exclusive of such as belonged to the preparatory departments.

MILITIA.

The militia of this State comprises 16 divisions and 33 brigades;— (in 1837) 171,053 individuals:—volunteers—cavalry 4,699, artillery 2,842, riflemen 11,392, infantry 14,813:—total, 204,799.

Divisions.—Counties.

Major-Generals.

1. Philadelphia City and County,	Robert Patterson.
2. Bucks and Montgomery,	John Davis.
3. Chester and Delaware,	George Hartman.
4. Lancaster,	David Miller.
5. York and Adams,	Andrew Duncan.
6. Dauphin, Lebanon, and parts of Bucks and Schuylkill,	George McKim.
7. Northampton, Pike, and Lehigh,	Matthew Selfridge.
8. Northumberland, Union, Luzerne, Susquehanna, and Wayne,	Abbot Green.
9. Lycoming, Potter, McKean, Bradford, and Tioga,	William Patton.
10. Mifflin, Centre, Huntingdon, and Clearfield,	D. R. Porter.
11. Cumberland and Perry,	S. Alexander.
12. Bedford, Somerset, and Cambria,	George Ross.
13. Westmoreland and Fayette,	Gideon John.
14. Washington and Greene,	W. McWilliams.
15. Allegheny, Armstrong, Indiana, and Jefferson,	J. M. Davis.
16. Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Venango, and Warren,	W. W. Perkins.

All free, able-bodied, white, male persons between the ages of 18 and 45 are enrolled in the militia, except various United States and State judicial and civil officers; also ministers of religion, teachers in universities, academies, and schools, mail-stage drivers, ferrymen, &c. But no enrolled militiaman under the age of 21 is required to parade or train.

The militia are required to be paraded and trained once annually by companies on the 1st Monday in May; and on one day annually by battalions or regiments, beginning on the 2d Monday in May, and continuing every day in the week, Sundays excepted, till all the battalions of the brigade have paraded. No equipments are required of the militia.

Fines for non-appearance, of every field officer \$5; of every staff officer and captain, \$3; of every subaltern officer, \$2; of every non-commissioned officer and private, \$1.

OUTLINES OF THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION.

The Amended Constitution was signed at Philadelphia by the officers and members of the convention by whom it was amended, on the 22d of February, 1838.

The legislative power is vested in a *General Assembly*, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives.

The representatives are chosen annually on the 2d Tuesday of October, by the citizens of Philadelphia and of each county respectively, apportioned according to the number of taxable inhabitants. The number cannot be less than 60 nor more than 100.

The senators are chosen for 3 years, one third being elected annually, at the time of the election of representatives. Their number cannot be less than one fourth, nor greater than one third of the number of representatives.

The General Assembly meets annually on the 1st Tuesday of January, unless sooner convened by the governor.

The supreme executive power is vested in a Governor, who is chosen on the 2d Tuesday of October, and who holds his office during 3 years from the 3d Tuesday of January next ensuing his election; and he cannot hold it longer than 6 years in any term of 9 years.

In elections by the citizens, every white freeman of the age of 21 years, having resided in the State one year, and, in the election district where he offers his vote, 10 days immediately preceding such election, and within two years, paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least 10 days before the election, enjoys the rights of an elector.

The judicial power is vested in a supreme court, in courts of oyer and terminer, and general jail delivery, in a court of common pleas, orphans' court, register's court, and a court of quarter sessions of the peace for each county, in justices of the peace, and in such other courts as the legislature may from time to time establish.

The judges of the supreme court, courts of common pleas, and other courts of record, are appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate; the judges of the supreme court for the term of 15 years, the president judges for the courts of common pleas, and other courts of record, for 10 years, and the associate judges of the courts of common pleas for 5 years.

"The legislature shall, as soon as conveniently may be, provide, by law, for the establishment of schools throughout the State in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis."

X. DELAWARE.

GOVERNMENT.

			Salary.
CORNELIUS P. CONEGRYS,	of Kent Co.,	<i>Governor</i> , (term of office expires on the 3d Tuesday in January, 1841.)	\$1,333½
Charles Marion,	of Kent Co.,	<i>Secretary of State</i> ,	400
George S. Adkins,	of Milton,	<i>Auditor</i> ,	500
Peter S. Parker,	do.	<i>State Treasurer</i> ,	500
Presly Spruance, Jr.,	of Smyrna,	<i>Speaker of the Senate</i> .	
William D. Waples,	of Millsborough,	<i>Speaker of the House of Representatives</i> .	

Pay of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, \$ 3,00 a day.

JUDICIARY.

Superior Court.

			Salary.
John M. Clayton,	of Dover,	<i>Chief Justice</i> ,	\$1,200
James R. Black,	of New Castle,	<i>Associate Justice</i> ,	1,000
Samuel M. Harrington,	of Dover,	<i>do.</i>	1,000
Caleb S. Layton,	of Georgetown,	<i>do.</i>	1,000

Court of Chancery.

Kensy Johns, Jun.,	of New Castle,	<i>Chancellor</i> ,	1,100
James Rogers,	do.	<i>Attorney-General</i> ,	\$ 350 & fees.

MILITIA.

The latest return of the militia of this State, according to the statement of George Bomford, Colonel of Ordnance, dated Nov. 20, 1837, is for the year 1827, when the number was 9,229. — A correspondent states; " There is no militia law enforced in this State."

XI. MARYLAND.

GOVERNMENT.

			Salary in 1839.
THOMAS W. VRAZEV,	of Cecil Co.,	<i>Governor</i> ; (term of office expires on the 1st Monday in January, 1839.) [The Salary of the Governor heretofore \$ 2,666½ ; in future \$ 4,200.]	\$ 4,200

			Salary.
John H. Culbreth,	Annapolis,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	\$ 2,000
George Mackubin,	do.	<i>Treasurer, Western Shore,</i>	2,000
Wm. K. Lambdin,		<i>Treasurer, Eastern Shore,</i>	2,000
Julius T. Ducatel,	Baltimore,	<i>Geologist of the State,</i>	2,000
John H. Alexander,	do.	<i>Engineer of the State Survey,</i>	2,000
Thomas Karney,	Annapolis,	<i>Surveyor-General,</i>	800
Josiah Bayly,	Dorchester Co.,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	Fees.
Hugh W. Evans,	Baltimore,	<i>Commissioner of Loans,</i>	Fees.
George G. Brewer,	Annapolis,	<i>Register of the Land Office,</i>	Fees.
David Ridgely,	do.	<i>State Librarian,</i>	1,000
John N. Watkins,	do.	<i>Adjutant-General,</i>	500
Richard Thomas,	St. Mary's Co.,	<i>President of the Senate.</i>	
Wm. H. Tuck,	Upper Marlboro',	<i>Speaker of the House of Delegates.</i>	

[The State Library is kept in the State-House at Annapolis, and contains 10,000 volumes.]

JUDICIARY.

Court of Chancery.

		Appointed.		Salary.
Theodorick Bland,	Annapolis,	1824,	<i>Chancellor,</i>	\$ 3,600
Ramsay Waters,	do.		<i>Register,</i>	
Alexander Randall,	do.		<i>Auditor,</i>	Fees.

Court of Appeals.

		Appointed.		Salary.
John Buchanan,	Williamsport,	1824,	<i>Chief Judge,</i>	\$2,500
John Stephen,	Bladensburg,	1821,	<i>Associate Judge,</i>	2,200
Stephenson Archer,	Bel-Air,	1823,	<i>do.</i>	3,000
Thomas B. Dorsey,	Ellicott's Mills,	1824,	<i>do.</i>	2,200
Ezek. F. Chambers,	Chestertown,	1835,	<i>do.</i>	2,200
Ara Spence,	Snow Hill,		<i>do.</i>	2,200
Richard W. Gill,	Annapolis,		<i>Clerk and Reporter,</i>	Fees.

Court of the City of Baltimore.

		Salary.
Nicholas Brice,	<i>Chief Judge,</i>	\$ 2,400
W. G. D. Worthington,	<i>Associate Judge,</i>	1,500
Alexander Nesbit,	<i>do.</i>	1,500

The State is divided into six judicial districts, each comprising two, three, or four counties. For each district there are a chief judge and two associates, who constitute the County Courts for the respective counties in the district. These are the common law courts of original jurisdiction in the State; and they have jurisdiction of all claims for

§ 50 and upwards, appellate jurisdiction from the judgments of justices of the peace, and equity jurisdiction within the counties coëxtensive with the chancellor. The six chief judges constitute the Court of Appeals for the State, which has appellate jurisdiction of cases at law and in equity, originating in the County Courts, the Orphans' Courts (of which there is one in each county, composed of three judges for testamentary affairs, &c.), and the Court of Chancery.

AMENDMENTS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A bill containing amendments of the constitution was passed by the legislature in 1837, and confirmed in 1838; and it has become a part of the constitution of the State.

The *Senate* is hereafter to consist of 21 members, one for each of the 20 counties, and one for the city of Baltimore, to be elected by the people on the first Wednesday in October, in 1838, for 2, 4, and 6 years, according to classification; and afterward one third to be elected every second year, on the first Wednesday in October.

The *House of Delegates* is to consist of 79 members elected annually, 52 from the Western Shore, and 27 from the Eastern Shore, till after the publication of the census of 1840. Afterwards, and after every second census thereafter, the representation in the House of Delegates is to be graduated as follows:

Counties having	less than 15,000 inhabitants,	3 delegates.
	15,000 and less than 25,000,	4 do.
	25,000 and less than 35,000,	5 do.
	more than 35,000,	6 do.

The city of Baltimore as many delegates as the largest county.

The *Governor* is hereafter to be elected by the people, and to hold his office 3 years from the 1st Monday of January, but is ineligible for the next succeeding term. The State is divided into three districts, and the governor is to be taken from each of the districts alternately. The governor is to nominate, and with the consent of the senate, to appoint all officers whose offices are created by law.

“The relation of master and slave cannot be altered without the unanimous consent of two consecutive legislatures, and not then without a full restitution to the master for his property.”

The city of Annapolis is to continue the seat of government.

MILITIA.

The militia of this State comprises five divisions, each commanded by a Major-General, as follows:

1st Division,	Charles Sterrett Ridgely,	of Elkridge,	Major-General.
2d do.	James Sewell,	of Elkton,	do.
3d do.	John Spear Smith,	of Baltimore Co.,	do.
4th do.	William Jamieson,	of do.	do.
5th do.	George H. Stewart,	of Baltimore,	do.

The division above enumerated as the 5th, is styled "The First Light Division of Maryland Volunteers," and is under different regulations from the other militia.

Abstract of the Adjutant-General's Return of the Militia in 1833;—General Staff 80; Cavalry 2,594; Artillery 1,640; Infantry 41,322; Riflemen 723:—total 46,899.

All able-bodied, white, male citizens between the age of (21 in Baltimore, and the rest of the State) 18 and 45 are subject to militia duty, except various United States and State officers, professors and tutors in colleges, schoolmasters, practising physicians, drivers of mail stages, ferrymen, ministers of the gospel, Quakers, Menonists, and Tunkers.

Every uniformed and drafted company is required to meet annually on the 2d Saturday of May for inspection; and for drill, in their respective battalions, squadrons, regiments, or brigades, on the third Saturday of September. Members of volunteer uniformed companies are required to meet, in addition to these two days, as many days not exceeding six, as the majority of the company shall determine.

Every non-commissioned officer and private of the infantry is required to appear with a musket or firelock.

The fine of a private for neglecting to attend any meeting is not less than \$1, nor more than \$5.

XII. VIRGINIA.

GOVERNMENT.

DAVID CAMPBELL,	of WASHINGTON Co.,	<i>Governor</i> ;	(term expires March 31st, 1840.)	\$3,334
Henry L. Hopkins,	of Powhatan Co.,	<i>Lieutenant-Governor</i>		
	<i>and Councillor of State,</i>		(term ends 1839.)	1,000
John Rutherford,	of Richm.,	<i>Counc. of State,</i>	(do. 1840.)	1,000
John M. Patton,	of Fredericksburg,	<i>do.</i>	(do. 1841.)	1,000
Lawson Burfoot,	of Richmond,	<i>Treasurer,</i>		2,000
James E. Heath,	do.	<i>Auditor,</i>		2,000
James Brown,	do.	<i>Second Auditor,</i>		1,800
William Seldon,	do.	<i>Regis. of Land Office,</i>		1,500
Sidney S. Baxter,	of Lexington,	<i>Attorney-General.</i>		

W. H. Richardson, Secretary of the Commonwealth.
John B. Richardson, Assistant Secretary.
Thomas Lawson, Clerk of the Council.
Bernard Peyton, Adjutant-General.
Stafford H. Parker, Speaker of the Senate.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Appeals.

			Salary.
Henry St. George Tucker, of Richmond,	President,		\$ 2,750
Francis T. Brooke, of Spotsylvania Co.,	Judge,		2,500
William H. Cabell, of Richmond,	do.		2,500
Richard E. Parker, of Frederick Co.,	do.		2,500
William Brockenbrough, of Richmond,	do.		2,500

The judges are entitled to receive, in addition to their salaries, 25 cents a mile for necessary travel. The Court of Appeals holds two sessions annually ; one at *Lewisburg*, Greenbrier county, for the counties lying west of the Blue Ridge, commencing on the 2d Monday in July, and continuing 90 days, unless the business shall be sooner despatched ; the other at *Richmond*, for the counties lying east of the Blue Ridge, commencing at such times as the court may, from time to time appoint, and continuing 160 days, unless the business shall be sooner despatched.

General Court.

The State is divided into 10 Judicial Districts, and each District into two Circuits, except the 4th, which comprises three. The 21st Circuit forms the third Circuit of the 4th District, and consists of the city of Richmond and county of Henrico, having a separate court of its own. The judge of this circuit has a salary of \$ 1,800 ; the other judges \$ 1,500 each.

Judges.	Residence.	Judges.	Residence.
1. Richard H. Baker,	of Nansemond Co.	12. L. P. Thompson,	of Amherst Co.
2. John Y. Mason,	" Southampton Co.	13. Isaac R. Douglas,	" Morgan Co.
3. Abel P. Upshur,	" Northampton Co.	14. Daniel Smith,	" Rockingham Co.
4. John B. Christian,	" Charles City Co.	15. Benjamin Estill,	" Wythe Co.
5. John T. Lomax,	" Fredericksburg.	16. James E. Brown.	
6. John Scott,	" Fauquier Co.	17. John J. Allen,	" Greenbrier Co.
7. John B. Clopton,	" Richmond.	18. Edwin S. Duncan.	" Harrison Co.
8. William Daniel,	" Campbell Co.	19. Lewis Summers,	" Kanhawa Co.
9. William Leigh,	" Halifax Co.	20. Joseph L. Fry.	
10. Fleming Saunders,	" Franklin Co.	21. Philip N. Nicholas,	" Richmond.
11. Richard H. Field,	" Calpeper Co.		

A Circuit Superior Court of law and chancery is held twice every year in each county and corporation; the courts sitting until the business is despatched.

The judges who hold the Circuit Courts, are also required to hold, every year, two terms of the General Court in the Capitol at Richmond. It is the duty of fifteen of the judges to attend this court, eleven being necessary to form a quorum. One term begins on the last Monday in June; the other, on the 15th of December. The judges are required to arrange themselves into four classes, of five judges each, one of whom is exempt, in rotation, from attending the court.

The General Court has appellate jurisdiction in the last resort in criminal cases; also original jurisdiction of probates and administrations, and some claims of the Commonwealth. Its judges, or a portion of them, sit as a Special Court of Appeals, in cases in which the judges of the Court of Appeals, proper, are disqualified by interest or otherwise.

County Courts.

A County Court sits in each county every month, held by four or more Justices of the Peace. These courts, formed of plain farmers or country gentlemen, are invested with a jurisdiction wider than that of any other court in the State, covering almost the whole field of cognizance, civil, criminal, legal, and equitable. Their civil jurisdiction is over all causes in which the value does not exceed \$20. They, exclusively, try slaves for all offences; and they examine free persons charged with felony, previously to their trial in the Circuit Court.

MILITIA.

The militia of this State comprises 5 divisions and 23 brigades;—5 regiments and 118 troops of cavalry;—5 regiments and 71 companies of artillery;—149 regiments of infantry of the line;—5 companies of grenadiers;—77 companies of light infantry;—124 companies of riflemen; and 973 companies of infantry of the line.—General staff 94; cavalry 7,734; artillery 5,002; infantry 88,781;—total 101,611.

All able bodied, white, male citizens, from the age of 18 to 45, are liable to perform militia duty, except various judicial and civil officers of the State and United States, ministers of the gospel, professors and tutors in seminaries of learning, ferrymen, millers, &c.

Military duty is required to be performed on four days in a year, in April or May, and in October;—but in each regiment the court of inquiry may dispense with two of the days;—and the officers are required, in addition, to train three days before the regimental muster in April or May.

Officers are required to appear on duty in full uniform, with side arms, as prescribed by the commander-in-chief; but the private soldiers are not required to have any equipments, except in volunteer companies.

The fine for non-appearance of a non-commissioned officer or soldier is not less than \$0.75, nor more than \$2; of a subaltern, \$1 to \$10; of a captain, \$1 to \$20; of a commander of a battalion, \$1 to \$30; of a commander of a regiment, \$1 to \$70.

PUBLIC DEBT.

For what purposes created.	Total.
Improvements of the James River Company prior to June 1835,	\$1,324,500.00
Subscription to stock of the	
James River and Kanawha Company,	780,000.00
Petersburg Railroad Company,	80,000.00
Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company,	120,000.00
Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad Company,	240,000.00
Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad Company,	206,800.00
Louisa Railroad Company,	57,100.00
Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Company,	114,200.00
City Point Railroad Company,	25,500.00
Dismal Swamp Canal Company,	16,500.00
Upper Appomattox Company,	7,000.00
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company,	*250,000.00
Rappahannock Company,	
Road from Price's turnpike to Cumberland Gap,	10,000.00
Road from the Ohio river to the Maryland line,	
Road from Winchester to the Ohio (N. W. turnpike),	212,500.00
Internal Improvement debt,	3,144,100.00
Old military debt (revolutionary war),	*24,039.17
Debt to Bank of Virginia and Farmers bank of Virginia (war of 1812),	*319,000.00
<i>Total,</i>	<i>\$3,787,139.17</i>

The legislature at the last session subscribed large sums to various public works; among the subscriptions were \$1,050,000 to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, \$360,000, or 3 5ths of the capital,

* The interest of these sums, \$319,000.00 at 7 per cent, \$24,039.17 at 6 per cent, and \$250,000.00 at 5 per cent, the whole amounting annually to \$36,272.35, is charged on the public treasury; the interest of the other parts of the Public Debt, amounting annually to \$181,546.50, is charged on the Fund for Internal Improvement.

to the Falmouth and Alexandria Railroad Company, \$300,000 for the road from Staunton to Winchester, and \$160,000 for the road from Parkersburg to Staunton.

Revenue and Expenditure.

Receipts for the year ending Oct. 1, 1838, estimated at	\$ 507,462.97
Expenses for the same period, estimated at	437,181.92
<i>Balance,</i>	<u>72,281.05</u>

XIII. NORTH CAROLINA.

GOVERNMENT.

	Salary.
EDWARD B. DUDLEY, of Wilmington, <i>Governor</i> ; (term of office expires, Jan. 1, 1841,) and the use of a valuable furnished house.	\$2,000
William Hill, of Raleigh, <i>Secretary of State</i> ,	800 and fees.
Daniel W. Courts, of Surry Co. <i>Treasurer</i> ,	1,500
William F. Collins, of Chatham Co., <i>Comptroller</i> , (from January 1, 1837, to January 1, 1839,)	1,000

The officers of the executive government are required to reside, during their term of office, at Raleigh.

Hugh D. Waddell, of Orange Co., *Speaker of the Senate*.

William H. Haywood, Jr., of Wake Co., *Speaker of the House of Commons*.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

	Salary.
Thomas Ruffin, of Orange Co., <i>Chief Justice</i> ,	\$2,500
William Gaston, of Newbern, <i>Associate Justice</i> ,	2,500
Joseph J. Daniel, of Halifax, <i>do.</i>	2,500
Th. P. Devereux, of Raleigh, } <i>Reporters</i> , { \$300, with the copy-	
Wm. H. Battle, of Louisburg, } right of the Reports.	

Judges of the Superior or Circuit Courts.

Thomas Settle, of Rockingham.	Frederick Nash, of Hillsborough.
R. M. Saunders, " Raleigh.	R. M. Pearson, " Mocksville.
John M. Dick, " Greensboro'.	John L. Bailey, " Elizabeth City.
John D. Toomer, " Fayetteville.	

John R. J. Daniel, of Raleigh, *Attorney-General*.

John F. Poindexter, of Stokes Co., *Solicitor-General*.

David Outlaw, Alexander Troy, James R. Dodge, and James W. Gwynn, *Solicitors*.

MILITIA.

The militia of this State comprises 9 divisions, commanded by the following Major-Generals : —

Duncan McDonald,	Thomas G. Polk,	John J. Pasteur,
James J. McKay,	Micajah T. Hawkins,	James Whitfield,
Richard C. Cotton,	Joseph Winston,	David Newland.

Able-bodied, white, male citizens, from the age of 18 to 45, are subject to perform military duty, except various judicial and civil officers of the State and the United States, ministers of the gospel, physicians, surgeons, officers and students of literary seminaries, millers, ferrymen, members of fire-companies, and persons having scruples of conscience against bearing arms.

Military duty must be performed annually on, at least, three days ; and the companies must be kept under drill, at least, two hours each day. Volunteer companies must be called out, at least, five times every year.

The fine for non-appearance at the drill of a company, of the commander of a company, is \$6 ; of any other commissioned officer, \$ 4 ; of a non-commissioned officer or private, \$ 1 to \$ 2 : — for non-appearance at a review, regimental, or battalion muster, of a field-officer, \$ 20 ; of commissioned officers below the rank of field-officers, \$ 10 ; of non-commissioned officers and privates, \$ 1 to \$ 4 — Persons residing in town, and within a mile of the muster-ground, are subject to double the penalty, both with respect to company trainings and reviews.

XIV. SOUTH CAROLINA.

GOVERNMENT.

			Salary.
PIERCE M. BUTLER, <i>Governor</i> ; (term of office expires			
December, 1838,)			\$ 3,500
William Dubose,		<i>Licut.-Governor.</i>	
B. H. Saxon,	of Abbeville Dist.	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	Fees.
John T. Seibles,	of Lexington Dist.	<i>Surveyor-General,</i>	Fees.
Henry Bailey,	of Charleston,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	900
W. E. Hayne,	do.	<i>Comptroller-General,</i>	2,000
P. G. Mills,		<i>Superint. Public Works,</i>	1,200
William Laval,	of Charleston,	<i>Treasurer,</i>	2,000
Joseph Black,	of Columbia,	do.	1,600
Charles J. Colcock,	of Charleston,	<i>Pres. Bank of State of S. C.,</i>	3,000
Patrick Noble,	of Abbeville,	<i>President of the Senate.</i>	
David L. Wardlaw,	do.	<i>Speaker of the House of Represen.</i>	

JUDICIARY.

Chancellors in Equity.

		Appointed.	Salary.
Job Johnson,	of Newbury,	1830,	\$ 3,000
William Harper,	of Fairfield,	1835,	3,000
David Johnson,	of Columbia,	1835,	3,500
Benj. Fanueil Dunkin,	of Charleston,	1837,	3,500

Judges of the General Sessions and Common Pleas.

		Appointed.	Salary.
Elihu H. Bay,	of Charleston,	1791,	\$2,572
Robert Gantt,	of Greenville,	1815,	3,500
John S. Richardson,	of Sumter,	1818,	3,500
Josiah J. Evans,	of Society Hill,	1829,	2,500
Baylis J. Earle,	of Greenville,	1830,	2,500
A. Pickens Butler,	of Edgefield,	1834,	2,500
J. B. O'Neill,	of Newberry,	1835,	3,000
W. R. Hill,	of Columbia, <i>Reporter,</i>		1,500

In December, 1835, a change was made in the judiciary of this State, though the judges remained the same. The old Court of Appeals, composed of three judges, was abolished, and two of the judges were made chancellors in equity, and the other, one of the common law judges, or a judge of the Sessions and Common Pleas.

Appeal Courts of Law are held by the Law Judges at *Charleston*, on the 1st Monday in February; and at *Columbia* on the first Monday in May, and the fourth Monday in November. Appeal Courts of Equity are held by the Chancellors at the same times and places.

A Court for the Correction of Errors, composed of all the Judges of Law and Equity, is held to consider all questions on which either of the Appeal Courts is divided.

MILITIA.

The militia of this State comprises 5 divisions, commanded by the following Major-Generals: —

1st Division, George McDuffie.	4th Division, John McQueen.
2d do.	5th do. T. F. Jones.
3d do. John Buchanan.	

XV. GEORGIA.

GOVERNMENT.

	Salary.
GEORGE R. GILMER, of Oglethorpe Co., <i>Governor</i> ; (term of } office expires, November, 1839,) }	\$4,000
William A. Tennille, of Washington Co., <i>Secretary of State</i> ,	2,000
Thomas Haynes, Hancock Co., <i>Treasurer</i> ,	2,000
John G. Park, Gwinnett Co., <i>Comptroller-General</i> ,	2,000
_____, Burke Co., <i>Surveyor-General</i> ,	2,000

The officers of the executive government are required by law to reside, during their term of office, at Milledgeville.

	Salary.
Robert M. Echols, of Walton Co., <i>President of the Senate</i> ,	
John T. Lamar, Bibb Co., <i>Secretary of the Senate</i> ,	\$ 500
Joseph Day, Jones Co., <i>Clerk of House of Rep.</i>	
Joseph Sturgis, Muscogee, <i>Clerk of House of Rep.</i>	500

JUDICIARY.

The State is divided into ten Circuits, with a judge for each Circuit.

	Salary.
Ch. S. Henry, of Chatham Co., <i>Judge of the Eastern Circuit</i> ,	\$ 2,100
John Schley, Louisville, <i>do.</i> Middle Circuit,	2,100
Garnet Andrews, Wilkes, <i>do.</i> Northern Circuit,	2,100
Th. W. Harris, Walton Co., <i>do.</i> Western Circuit,	2,100
John P. Polhill, Milledgeville, <i>do.</i> Ockmulgee Circuit,	2,100
C. B. Cole, Twiggs Co., <i>do.</i> Southern Circuit,	2,100
Angus M.D. King, Monroe, <i>do.</i> Flint Circuit,	2,100
Joseph Sturgis, Muscogee Co., <i>do.</i> Chattahoochee Cir.	2,100
Owen H. Kenan, Coweta Co., <i>do.</i> Cherokee Circuit,	2,100
Hiram Warner, Talbotton, <i>do.</i> Coweta Circuit,	2,100
Ebenezer Starns, Augusta, <i>Attorney-General</i> ,	\$250 and perquisites.

John C. Nicoll, *Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer*, Savannah.
John W. Wilde, *Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer*, Augusta.

Inferior Court. — An inferior court is held in each county, composed of five justices, elected by the people every four years. These courts possess the powers of Courts of Probate. The justices have no salary.

MILITIA.

The militia of this State comprises 12 divisions. — Able-bodied, white, male citizens, from the age of 18 to 45. are subject to perform military duty, except various judicial and civil officers; also pilots, ferrymen, and members of fire-companies.

Military duty is required to be performed not less than 7, nor more than 9 days annually ; 4 company parades, 1 battalion, 1 regimental, 1 brigade, and 1 division ; and once by the order of the governor.

Officers are required to appear with the equipments of the officers of the United States army of the same rank ; non-commissioned officers and privates with a musket, bayonet, cartridge-box and belt, when furnished by the United States ; when not thus furnished, with an efficient firelock, or musket, bayonet, &c. — The fine for non-appearance is not more than \$20, at the discretion of a court of inquiry.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

[The following notice of Internal Improvement has been furnished by the Engineer of the Central Railroad.]

The Central Railroad, from Savannah to Macon was noticed in the Almanac for 1838. Since the date of that account the work has been continued with vigor, and at this time the road-bed is graded for a distance of 70 miles. Locomotive engines are running 30 miles, and an arrangement has been made, by which the mail and passengers are about to be conveyed for that distance on the Macon route.

The work is under contract to the eastern part of the County of Burke, and is located and advertized to be let on the 1st of August, to a point 100 miles from Savannah.

It is contemplated, that during the coming year, the road will be finished to the vicinity of Sandersville, a distance of 125 miles from Savannah. Examinations and surveys have been made, showing that a very favorable route may be obtained, and the distance not exceed 190 miles.

The Monroe Railroad was begun in 1836, and extends from the city of Macon to Forsyth, in Monroe County, a distance of 25 miles. The grading is very nearly completed, the iron obtained, and it is expected that engines will be in operation in the month of September. Surveys are in operation for the extension of this road about 60 miles, to the

Western and Atlantic Railroad. This is a state work. An appropriation was made by the legislature in 1837 ; an eminent engineer was appointed, who commenced the surveys in the summer of that year, and laid his report before that body at its last session. A further appropriation was made, making in all nearly a million of dollars. The work was commenced early in the spring, and at this time (July 1st) 52 miles are under contract, with a force at work of upwards of 1,000 men ; and about 50 miles more are about to be offered for contract.

The eastern terminus of this road is in De Kalb County, about 8 miles east of the Chattahoochee River, and the western at or near Ross's landing on the Tennessee river ; an act of the Tennessee legislature having been passed, authorizing the continuation of the road into that State. The probable length of this road is 120 miles.

On the completion of the three roads above named, a communication will be effected continuously from the Tennessee to the Atlantic ocean at Savannah.

The Georgia Railroad commences at Augusta, and is to be extended to Athens, Madison, and Greensborough. About 100 miles of road-bed is graded, and the road is completed and engines running to Crawfordsville, about 70 miles from Augusta. A branch has been made about three miles from the main road to Warrenton. It is contemplated to extend this road to the Western and Atlantic road. A communication will thus be completed from the river Tennessee to Charleston, by the South Carolina Railroad.

The Chattahoochee Railroad. — The contemplated course of this road is from Macon to Columbus, and thence to West Point, in Troup County, on the Chattahoochee river. The corporation is organized, and a portion of the capital subscribed, and it is in contemplation to make an early commencement of that part of the work from Columbus to West Point.

The Ockmulgee and Flint Railroad, is designed to connect the Ockmulgee and Flint Rivers, at the head of steamboat navigation, and by this means effect a communication between the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic. Great efforts are making for an early commencement of the work.

The Brunswick and Florida Railroad Company was incorporated in 1835. Surveys have been made showing a favorable route, and it is intended to make a commencement of the work during the coming year.

Brunswick Canal.

This canal extends from tide-water on the Alatamaha to the town of Brunswick, a distance of 12 miles. The work has been in progress about a year with a large force. The canal is to be filled by tide-water, and is estimated at a cost of about half a million of dollars. The stock is principally owned in the Northern States.

XVI. ALABAMA.

GOVERNMENT.

		Salary:
ARTHUR P. BAGBY, of Claiborne, <i>Governor</i> , (term of office } expires 1st Monday in December, 1839,)		\$3,500
Thomas B. Tunstall,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	1,000 and fees.
Jefferson C. Vandyke,	<i>Comptroller of Public Accounts,</i>	1,000
William Hawn,	<i>State Treasurer,</i>	1,000
John D. Phelan,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	425 and perquisites.

The Governor and other principal executive officers reside at Tuscaloosa. The Secretary of State is elected for two years ; and the Comptrollers and Treasurer annually ; — all by a joint vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly.

The *Senate* consists of 30 members, elected for three years, one third annually ; the *House of Representatives*, of 93 members, elected annually. The pay of the members of both Houses is \$4 a day each.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
Henry W. Collier,	of Tuscaloosa,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$ 2,250
Henry Goldthwaite,	of Mobile,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	2,250
John J. Ormond,		<i>do.</i>	2,250

Circuit Courts.

					Salary.
Ptolemy T. Harris,	of St. Stephens,	<i>Judge of the</i>	1st Circuit,		\$ 2,000
Ezekiel Pickens,	of Selma,	<i>do.</i>	2d	<i>do.</i>	2,000
Peter Martin,	of Tuscaloosa,	<i>do.</i>	3d	<i>do.</i>	2,000
John J. Coleman,	of Florence,	<i>do.</i>	4th	<i>do.</i>	2,000
George W. Lane,	of Huntsville,	<i>do.</i>	5th	<i>do.</i>	1,500
Anderson Cranshaw,	of Butler C. H.,	<i>do.</i>	6th	<i>do.</i>	2,000
Samuel Chapman,	of Sumter C. H.,	<i>do.</i>	7th	<i>do.</i>	2,000
Abraham Martin,		<i>do.</i>	8th	<i>do.</i>	2,000
Eli Shortridge,	of Talladega,	<i>do.</i>	9th	<i>do.</i>	2,000

The judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts are elected by a joint vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly, for 6 years. — The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction only, — and only upon points of law, taken up from the Circuit or County Courts by writ of error. This court sits at Tuscaloosa, the seat of government, on the 1st Mondays of January and June ; and it commonly sits 6 or 8 weeks at each term. The opinions of the Court are delivered in writing, and published by the Reporter.

The Circuit Court has original jurisdiction in all civil and *criminal* causes in the State ; and appellate jurisdiction in all appeals and *certioraris* brought up from inferior tribunals. This Court has also full chancery powers, the Circuit Judge being indeed the Chancellor.

This State is divided into 9 circuits, each circuit comprising about 6 counties. There are two ridings ; one called the spring, and the other the fall term ; and each term occupies about 8 weeks. Each circuit has a solicitor or State's attorney, who prosecutes throughout the circuit all offenders, and receives for his services \$ 250 and fees.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

The University of Alabama, Spring Hill College, and Lagrange College, are noticed on pages 244 - 5.

South Alabama Institute, situated near Marion, in Perry county, was opened in 1835, and has 4 instructors, 75 students, and a library of 400 volumes. Rev. Beverly Crawford, A. M., Chairman of the Faculty.

MILITIA.

The militia of this State comprises 10 divisions, 20 brigades, and 81 regiments. The divisions are under the command of the following Major-Generals:—

1st Division, Benjamin Pattison.	6th Division, Gilbert Shearer.
2d do. George W. Crabb.	7th do Horatio Philpott.
3d do. John C. Pickens.	8th do. Jacob T. Bradford.
4th do. Joseph Bates, Jr.	9th do.
5th do. John P. Booth.	10th do.

All able-bodied, white, male citizens, from the age of 18 to 45, are subject to perform military duty, except various judicial and civil officers of the State and of the United States, persons who have held military commissions and performed the duties of their office for five successive years, ministers of the gospel, officers and students of the University of Alabama, ferrymen, post-riders, millers, &c.

Military duty is required to be performed four times in a year, on two days for company drill, or parade, one day for regimental muster, and one day for battalion muster. The officers are required to attend preparatory drills on the day previous to the regimental and battalion musters;—in the latter, both the commissioned and non-commissioned officers.

The commissioned officers are required to appear with a sword and uniform; the non-commissioned officers and privates with a firelock.

The fine for non-appearance for a major, or brigadier-general, is \$ 15 to \$ 100; of a colonel, \$ 10 to \$ 100; of a lieutenant-colonel or major, \$ 8 to \$ 75; of a captain, \$ 4 to \$ 50; of a lieutenant or ensign, \$ 3 to \$ 30; of a non-commissioned officer, \$ 2 to \$ 10; of a private, \$ 1 to \$ 3.

XVII. MISSISSIPPI.

GOVERNMENT.

ALEXANDER G. McNUTT, <i>Governor</i> ; — (term of office from Jan- uary, 1838, to January, 1840,)		Salary. \$3,000
Barry W. Benson,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	2,000
James Phillips,	<i>State Treasurer,</i>	2,000
A. B. Saunders,	<i>Auditor of Public Accounts,</i>	2,000

The regular meeting of the Legislature is on the 1st Monday of January biennially.

JUDICIARY.

High Court of Errors and Appeals.

William L. Sharkey, of Vicksburg,	<i>Presiding Judge,</i>	Salary. \$2,000
Daniel W. Wright, of Columbus,	<i>Judge,</i>	2,000
Publius R. R. L'ray,	<i>do.</i>	2,000
T. F. Collins, of Jackson, November, 1842,	<i>Attorney-General, till }</i>	1,000

This Court, which has no jurisdiction, except what properly belongs to a Court of Errors and Appeals, holds its sessions annually at Jackson, commencing on the 1st Monday in December and January.

Superior Court of Chancery.

Edward Turner, of Franklin Co.	<i>Chancellor,</i>	Salary. \$2,000
R. L. Dixon,	<i>Clerk.</i>	

This court, which has jurisdiction over all matters, pleas, and complaints whatsoever, belonging to or cognizable in a Court of Equity, holds two sessions annually, beginning on the 1st Monday in January and July.

Circuit Court.

Judges.		Salary.	District Attorneys.
George Coalter,	1st District,	\$2,000	John D. Freeman.
D. O. Shattuck,	2d do.	2,000	B. F. Caruthers.
James Walker,	3d do.	2,000	C. C. Cage.
Buckner Harris,	4th do.	2,000	E. G. Peyton.
Thomas S. Sterling,	5th do.	2,000	John Watts.
—————,	6th do.	2,000	Henry S. Bennett.
C. R. Clifton,	7th do.	2,000	J. H. Rollins.
Fred. W. Huling,	8th do.	2,000	S. B. Isaacs.
Stephen Adams,	9th do.	2,000	Reuben Davis.

The State is divided into 9 circuits or districts, and one judge and a district attorney are chosen every four years from November, 1833, by

the electors of each district ; and a circuit court is holden in each county twice every year. This court has original jurisdiction in civil cases, in which the sum in controversy exceeds \$ 50.

Criminal Court, established in 1836.

John I. Guion, Judge, Salary, \$ 2,000

This court has jurisdiction in the five southwestern counties, which border on the Mississippi, viz. Warren, Claiborne, Jefferson, Adams, and Wilkinson. This is the only criminal court in the State ; in the other counties the circuit courts have criminal jurisdiction.

MILITIA.

The militia of this State comprises 55 regiments and 5 divisions, commanded by the five following Major-Generals ; — 1st, A. P. Cunningham ; 2d, John A. Quitman ; 3d, Hugh W. Dunlap ; 4th, E. L. Acee ; 5th, Willis W. Cherry.

BANKS.

According to “ Besançon’s Annual Register of the State of Mississippi,” for 1838, there are 24 banks and banking companies, having a nominal capital of \$ 62,512,000.00 ; capital paid in, \$ 18,884,340.00.

NEWSPAPERS.

According to Besançon’s Register, there are published in this State 37 newspapers, 4 daily, 1 semi-weekly, and 32 weekly ; also “ The South-western Journal,” a miscellaneous magazine, published semi-monthly.

XVIII. LOUISIANA.

GOVERNMENT.

			Salary.	
A. B. ROMAN, of New Orleans, <i>Governor</i> ; (from Jan. 1839 to Jan. 1843,)			\$7,500	
Wm. C. Claiborne, of New Orleans, <i>Secretary of State</i> ,			2,500	
F. Gardere,	do.	<i>Treasurer</i> ; 4 per cent. on all moneys received.		
Louis Bringier,	do.	<i>Surveyor-General</i> ,	800	
P. F. Smith,	do.	<i>Adjutant and Inspector-General</i> ,	} 2,000	
			<i>Attorney-General</i> ,	3,000

Senate ; 17 members, elected for four years.

House of Representatives ; 50 members, elected (the present members in 1838) for two years. Pay of each \$ 6 a day.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
Francis X. Martin,	of New Orleans,	<i>Judge,</i>	\$ 5,000
Henry A. Bullard,	of Opelousas,	<i>do.</i>	5,000
Henry Carleton,	of New Orleans,	<i>do.</i>	5,000

District Courts.

A. M. Buchanan,	of New Orleans,	<i>Judge 1st District.</i>	\$ 5,000
Thomas C. Nicholls,	of Donaldsonville,	<i>do. 2d do.</i>	3,000
Thomas Gibbes Morgan,	of Baton Rouge,	<i>do. 3d do.</i>	3,000
Thomas J. Cooley,	of Point Coupee,	<i>do. 4th do.</i>	3,000
Seth Lewis,	of Opelousas,	<i>do. 5th do.</i>	3,000
H. Boyce,	of Alexandria,	<i>do. 6th do.</i>	3,000
E. H. Wilson,	of Monroe,	<i>do. 7th do.</i>	3,000
Jesse R. Jones,	of Covington,	<i>do. 8th do.</i>	3,000
Frederick H. Davis,	of Concordia,	<i>do. 9th do.</i>	3,000

*Criminal Court of the City of New Orleans.*John F. Canonge, *Judge.*

LOUISIANA PENITENTIARY, AT BATON ROUGE.

Number of convicts in the Penitentiary December 31, 1837,	112
Income during the year ending Dec. 31, 1837,	\$ 45,464.85
Expenditure " " " "	42,222.63
Balance of revenue for the year above the expenditure,	\$ 3,242.16

XIX. TENNESSEE.

GOVERNMENT.

		Salary.
NEWTON CANNON,	<i>Governor; (term of office expires } October, 1839,)</i>	\$ 2,000
Luke Lea, Jun.,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	\$ 750 and fees.
Miller Francis,	<i>Treasurer of the State,</i>	

The legislature consists of a *Senate* of 25 members, and a *House of Representatives* of 75 members; all elected for two years. The members of the present legislature were elected in August, 1837. — Pay of the Senators and Representatives, \$ 4 a day.

JUDICIARY.

The Judges of the Supreme Court are elected by a joint vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly, for the term of 12 years; and those of the inferior courts, in the same manner, for the term of 8 years.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
William B. Turley,	of Bolivar,	Judge, Western Division,	\$1,800
William B. Reese,	of Knoxville,	do. Eastern Division,	1,800
Nathan Green,	of Winchester,	do. Middle Division,	1,800

Court of Chancery.

Pleasant M. Miller,	of Jackson,	Chancellor, Western Division,	1,500
Th. L. Williams,	of Knoxville,	do. Eastern do.	1,500
L. M. Bramlett,	of Pulaski,	do. Middle do.	1,500

Circuit Courts.

The State comprises 11 circuits, and the judges were elected in January, 1836. — Salary of each judge, \$ 1,300.

1. Samuel Powell,	of Rogersville.	7. Mortimer A. Martin.
2. Edward Scott,	of Knoxville.	8. Edmund Dillahunty, of Columbia.
3. Charles F. Keith,	of Athens.	9. John W. Cooke, of Paris.
4. Abraham Caruthers,	of Carthage.	10. John Read.
5. Samuel Anderson,	of Murfreesboro'.	11. Austin Miller.
6. Wm. T. Brown,	of Nashville.	

XX. KENTUCKY.

GOVERNMENT.

	Salary.
JAMES CLARK, of Winchester, Governor, (term of office expires } in September, 1840,) } \$ 2,500	
Charles A. Wickliffe, of Bardstown, Lieut.-Governor & Speaker } of the Senate: — \$ 6 a day while presiding over the Senate. }	
James M. Bullock, of Shelbyville, Secretary of State,	1,000
Benjamin Selby, Frankfort, Auditor of Public Accounts,	1,500
John M. Foster, do. Register of the Land-Office,	1,500
James Davidson, do. Treasurer,	1,500
Thomas S. Theobald, do. Keeper of the Peniten. (½ the profits.)	
Peter Dudley, do. Adjutant-General,	150
Ambrose W. Dudley, do. Quartermaster-General,	150
George A. Robertson, do. State Librarian,	250

The Senate consists of 38 members, elected for four years, one-fourth

being elected every year. The *House of Representatives* consists of 100, elected annually on the 1st Monday in August. — Pay \$ 3,00 a day.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Appeals.

			Salary.
George Robertson,	of Lexington,	Chief Justice,	\$ 2,000
Ephraim M. Ewing,	of Russellville,	Judge,	2,000
Thomas A. Marshall,	of Lexington,	do.	2,000
Jacob Swigert,	of Frankfort,	Clerk,	Fees.
Owen G. Cates,	do.	Attorney-Gen.	400 and fees.
James C. Coleman,	do.	Sergeant,	\$ 2 a day while attending the court, and fees.
James G. Dana,	do.	Reporter.	

Louisville Chancery Court.

			Salary.
George M. Bibb,	of Louisville,	Chancellor,	\$ 3,000
Albert T. Burnley,	do.	Clerk,	Fees.
Charles J. Clarke,	do.	Master,	Fees.
William A. Cocke,	do.	Marshall.	Fees.

Circuit Courts.

The State is divided into 16 Circuits or Districts, and the following are the Circuit Judges, who have each a salary of \$ 1,500.

<i>District.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
1. Walker Reid,	Washington.	9. John Green,	Danville.
2. Henry O. Brown,	Cynthiana.	10. James Simpson,	Winchester.
3. Daniel Mayes,	Lexington.	11. Kenas Farrow,	Mount Sterling.
4. James Pryor,	Newcastle.	12. John L. Bridges,	Harrordsburg.
5. John J. Marshall,	Louisville.	13. Armist. H. Churchill,	Elizabethtown.
6. Asher W. Graham,	Bowling Green.	14. Alney McLean,	Greenville.
7. Benj. Shackelford,	Hopkinsville.	15. Joseph Eve,	Barbourville.
8. Christopher Tompkins,	Glasgow.	16. James Campbell,	Salem.

MILITIA.

The militia of this State comprises 14 divisions, commanded by the following Major-Generals, viz. Sutton, Estill, Pratt, Martin, McConnell, Chambers, Buster, Sterritt, Matson, Moseley, Smith, Taylor, Davis : — one vacancy.

All able-bodied, white, male citizens, from the age of 18 to 45, are subject to perform military duty, except various judicial and civil officers of the State and the United States, ordained ministers of the gospel, officers and students of public seminaries of learning, and keepers of prisons.

Military duty is required to be performed on not less than three, nor

more than four days, annually, at the discretion of the commanders of the brigades and regiments.

Soldiers are required to appear with such equipments as are appropriate to the corps to which they belong, whether artillery, cavalry, infantry, or riflemen. — The fine for non-appearance is not less than \$ 1, nor more than \$3.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The following information is furnished by an obliging correspondent, as supplementary to the notices on this subject, in the volumes of the Almanac for 1836 and 1837.

Board of Internal Improvement. — James S. Morehead of Frankfort, *President.* — Salary, \$ 1,000. — James R. Skiles of Bowling-Green, Manlius V. Thompson of Georgetown, Archibald Woods of Richmond, *Members.* Pay, \$ 3 a day, and expenses, while on duty. — Austin P. Cox of Frankfort, *Secretary.* Salary, \$ 1,000.

				Salary.
Sylvester Welsh,	<i>Chief-Engineer,</i>			\$ 4,000
M. R. Stealey,	Resident Engineer on Kentucky River Nav.			3,000
Alonzo Livermore,	do.	on Green River	do.	3,000
N. B. Buford,	do.	on Licking River	do.	2,500
Antis Snyder,	do.	on Surveys,		2,500
W. B. Foster,	do.	do.		2,500
H. I. Eastin,	do.	on Turnpike Roads,		1,600

The system of Internal Improvement of the State consists in the construction of Turnpike Roads, Railroads, and Slack-water Navigation. Of these the river improvements only are exclusively State works.

Turnpike Roads. — For the construction of turnpike roads, 31 companies have been incorporated and gone into operation, and in 27 of these works the State has taken one half of the amount of the sums subscribed, and in 4 of them two thirds of the amount. The roads are constructed on the plan of McAdam, with a covering of broken limestone of from 9 to 12 inches thick.

The following view exhibits the condition of these roads on the 1st of January, 1838. Number of miles completed, 308; under contract and in progress of construction, 215; whole distance contemplated by existing charters, 798 miles. Amount paid by the State, \$ 1,041,190; sum estimated as necessary to complete the works, \$ 1,360,580: — making an investment of the State, in turnpike roads, of \$ 2,401,770. Great care has been taken to locate the roads judiciously, and to construct them in the best manner. The cost of those which are completed has generally been from \$ 5,000 to \$ 7,000 a mile; and they yield a net income of only about 4 per cent.

Railroads. Of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad, the portion between Lexington and Frankfort (28 miles), has been in operation several years. Cost, \$544,798, or \$19,457 per mile, including real estate, buildings, &c. It is terminated by an inclined plane at Frankfort, 4,800 feet long, and 240 feet in height. The portion between Louisville and Portland (3 miles) is also in operation. Of the remaining portion of the road between Louisville and Frankfort, (66 miles,) 27 miles have been put under contract for grading, and 20 miles are nearly completed. The cost of the whole 66 miles, when completed, is estimated at about \$1,000,000. The State subscribed the sum of \$200,000, and has, in addition, guarantied the payment of the interest on the bonds of the Company to the amount of \$150,000. The progress of this work has been retarded, in consequence of the derangement of the pecuniary affairs of the country; but measures have been taken to raise funds for the completion of the work, which it is expected will be accomplished in the course of two years.

Charters have been granted for the construction of the following railroads, viz. Henderson and Nashville; Green River; Russellville and Clarksville; Louisville, Knoxville, and Nashville; Madisonville and Pond River; Middletown; Paris; Covington and Latonia Springs; and Falmouth and Lexington; but no contracts for the construction of any part of these roads have been entered into.

For some notice of the railroad which has been projected to extend from Charleston, S. C., to the Ohio, see the American Almanac for 1837. According to the surveys made in 1837, the distance by the most eligible route, from Charleston to Lexington, is stated at 640 miles; and the estimated cost of the railroad \$10,000,000.

Slack-Water Navigation. The three principal rivers of this State, viz. Green, Kentucky, and Licking rivers, are to be rendered navigable for steamboats by means of locks and dams; and these works are to be constructed wholly at the expense of the State.

Green River Navigation. The system of State improvements of river navigation was first commenced on this river; and the works were begun in 1834. There are 5 locks and dams under contract and in progress, four of them on Green River, and one on Big Barren River. The locks are 160 feet long, and 36 feet wide in the chamber, — average lift 15 feet; the dams from 300 to 700 feet long. These works will extend the navigation to Bowling-Green, 175 miles from the mouth of the river. Sum paid by the State up to January 1, 1838, on these works, \$265,193; sum necessary for completing them, estimated at \$207,963: — total, \$473,156. Green River is susceptible of this kind of improvement as far as Greensburg, 124 miles above the mouth of Big Barren River; by means of 12 locks and dams, at a cost estimated at \$582,125. A similar character is given of the Big Barren as

far as Peters Creek, 57 miles above Bowling-Green, requiring 11 locks and dams; cost estimated at \$381,300.

Kentucky River Navigation. This improvement is to extend from the entrance of the river into the Ohio to the Three Forks, 257 miles, with a lockage of 216 feet, comprising 17 locks and dams. The locks are to be 175 long, and 38 feet wide in the chamber, — lift from 9 to 16 feet; the dams from 350 to 500 long, and from 20 to 25 feet high, — minimum depth 6 feet. Estimated cost of the works, when completed, \$2,297,409. The first five locks and dams, on the lower part of the river, have been put under contract, and are now in progress, and are expected to be completed in 1839. They will open a steamboat navigation of about 100 miles. Sum paid on this work up to January 1, 1838, \$79,451; sum supposed to be necessary to complete this portion of the improvement, \$621,953: — total, \$701,404.

Licking River Navigation. It is designed to extend this improvement from the mouth of Licking River, opposite to Cincinnati, to West Liberty, 231 miles, with a lockage of 310 feet, and 21 locks and dams. The locks are to be 130 feet long, and 25 wide in the chamber; the dams from 200 to 450 feet long, and from 16 to 27 feet high. Total estimated cost of the improvement, \$1,826,481. Five locks and dams on the lower portion of the river, were placed under contract last autumn. This will complete the navigation to Falmouth, 51 miles from the mouth of the river. Cost of this portion estimated at \$482,851.

XXI. OHIO.

GOVERNMENT.

[The following Executive Officers all reside at Columbus.]

		Salary in 1839.
JOSEPH VANCE, <i>Governor</i> ;	(term of office expires on the } 1st Monday in December, 1838,)	\$1,500
Carter B. Harlan,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	1,000
John A. Bryan,	<i>Auditor of State,</i>	1,200
Joseph Whitehill,	<i>Treasurer of State,</i>	1,200
J. L. Doran,	<i>Chief Clerk in the Auditor's Office,</i>	600
Nathaniel Medbury,	<i>Warden of the State Penitentiary.</i>	
William Doherty,	<i>Adjutant-General,</i>	
Christopher Niswanger,	<i>Quartermaster-General.</i>	
Rufus Hodges,	<i>Paymaster-General.</i>	
Samuel Lewis,	<i>Superintendent of Common Schools.</i>	
Zachariah Mills,	<i>Librarian to the State Library,</i>	400

[The State Library was established in 1817, and contains 5,500 volumes.]

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

				Salary.
Ebenezer Lane,	of Norwalk,	Chief Judge,	reëlected 1837,	\$1,500
Reuben Wood,	Cleveland,	Asso. Judge,	elected 1833,	1,500
Peter Hitchcock,	Burton,	do.	do. 1835,	1,500
Frederick Grimké,	Chillicothe,	do.	do. 1836,	1,500

The Judges of the Supreme Court, the President and Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and the Judge of the Superior Court of Hamilton Co., are elected by the legislature, for seven years. Of the Judges of the Supreme Court, the oldest in commission is Chief Judge. Two of the four Judges form a quorum, who hold a court in each county once every year.

Superior Court of Hamilton County.

David K. Este, of Cincinnati, Judge, Salary, \$1,500

This court has concurrent jurisdiction with the Court of Common Pleas, of the County of Hamilton, of all civil causes at common law and in chancery.

Courts of Common Pleas.

			Salary.
Wm. L. Helfenstein,	of Dayton,	Judge 1st Circuit,	\$1,200
Ozias Marion,	Marion,	do. 2d do.	1,200
Van R. Humphrey,	Hudson,	do. 3d do.	1,200
C. W. Searl,	Newark,	do. 4th do.	1,200
George W. Belden,	Canton,	do. 5th do.	1,200
John H. Keith,	Somerset,	do. 6th do.	1,200
Benjamin Hinkson,	Wilmington,	do. 7th do.	1,200
Thomas Irvin,	Gallipolis,	do. 8th do.	1,200
Oliver Spencer,	Cincinnati,	do. 9th do.	1,200
John W. Price,	Hillsborough,	do. 10th do.	1,200
Ezra Dean,	Wooster,	do. 11th do.	1,200
John R. Swan,	Columbus,	do. 12th do.	1,200

The several Courts of Common Pleas are held, three times a year, by a President Judge and three Associate Judges in most of the counties; but in the counties very recently organized, only twice a year. The Associate Judges receive the sum of \$2.50 a day, for each day's actual attendance upon the Courts.

MILITIA.

The militia of this State comprises 23 divisions.—All able-bodied, white, male citizens, from the age of 18 to 45, are subject to perform military duty, except certain judicial and civil officers of the State and the United States, ferrymen, mail-carriers, regular ministers of the gospel, persons who have held military commissions and performed the duties required for five years, and privates who have been members of light

Number of public schools,	4,336		
“ private schools,	2,175	Total,	6,511
“ months public schools have been taught,			22,168
“ months private “ “			8,564
“ male teachers employed,			4,757
“ female “ “			3,205
Amount paid teachers of public schools, as reported,			\$ 286,757

Sources of Revenue for Public Schools.

Amount of tax reported,	\$ 119,220
True amount not less than \$ 140,000.	
Amount of ground rents, and interest on the various school funds in the State Treasury included,	88,712
Amount of subscription paid into public schools,	105,131
Amount from all other sources,	4,657
Total amount paid for support of public schools, being \$ 30,973 more than has been reported,	\$ 317,730
Total amount for support of private schools,	148,002
Number of school-houses,	4,373
Amount paid this year for building and repairing school-houses,	\$ 60,421
“ raised by tax,	61,500
“ raised by subscription,	1,199
“ owing for school-houses,	82,929
Number of school lots secured in fee or lease,	3,590

Present Resources for School Purposes.

Virginia Military Fund, in money or land, productive,	\$ 204,612.04
United States Military Fund,	109,193.88
Connecticut Western Reserve School Fund,	158,659.00
Amount of proceeds of Section 16, paid in and funded,	645,774.64
“ “ Salt Land, also funded,	35,000.00
	<u>\$ 1,153,239.56</u>
This sum, except \$ 6,800, bears 6 per cent. interest, and produces,	\$ 68,786.34
Estimated amount of proceeds of Section 16, not yet paid in, and not on interest,	400,000.00
Estimated school land unsold, 220,000 acres at \$ 4,	880,000.00
The proceeds of the last item cannot be estimated at more than	<u>20,000.00</u>
Total of school funds, in money and land,	<u>\$ 2,433,239.56</u>

Total proceeds of school lands and funds,	\$ 88,786.34
*Estimated amount of school tax, at 1½ mill	
on the dollar,	140,000.00
Interest on amount of surplus revenue paid in,	100,363.00
Amount paid in by subscription and other	
sources,	109,788.00
Total amount to be paid in to public schools	
for tuition for the year 1837 – 8,	\$ 438,937.34

Mr. Lewis remarks in his Report; “There are now 3,370 districts without school-houses, and in many places the houses now provided are wholly unfit. — In almost every place, either in town or country, complaints are made, that good teachers cannot be had. — Whatever I may be compelled to say of the present condition of schools, they are certainly improving in every part of the State.”

In March, 1838, an important act relating to Common Schools was passed by the legislature, the third section of which is as follows: —

“There shall be a State Common School Fund established, consisting of the interest on the surplus revenue, at five per cent., the interest on the proceeds of salt lands, the revenue from banks, insurance, and bridge companies, and other funds to be annually provided by the State, to the amount of \$ 200,000 per annum; and that said sum of \$ 200,000 shall be annually distributed among the several counties in this State, in the month of December, according to the number of white youth, (unmarried,) between the ages of four and twenty years, resident in each county.”

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

An obliging correspondent has forwarded statistical information respecting most of the colleges and some other institutions of Ohio. A part of this information has been inserted in the table of the *Colleges in the United States*. (See pages 124 – 128.) Other particulars are given in the following table.

Name.	Col. Stu- d'ts.	Prep. Dep. Stud.	Annual Income.			Cost of Build- ings.	Presi- dents' Salary.	Professors' Salary.	Annual Expense.
			From funds.	Tui- tion.	Total.				
Ohio Univ.	41	52	\$4,000	\$1,300	\$5,300	\$20,000	\$1,000	\$700	\$110
Miami Univ.	88	72	5,400	3,000	8,400	42,300	1,200	600 to 1,000	150 to 200
W. Res. Col.	51	41	2,000	2,000	4,000	25,000	900	700	150
Kenyon Col.	56	94						600	
Granville In.	12	58				14,000	800	500 to 700	
Marietta Col.	50	150	2,000	3,000	5,000	12,000	1,200	600	90 to 120
Woodward, C.	10	130	2,000	1,800	4,000	4,000	1,200	600 to 1,000	
Lane Th. Sem.	30		4,200			30,000			60 to 100
Willo. Md.Col.	40					8,000			

* This includes some special taxes, in a few towns, besides the one and a half mill on the dollar.

The annual tuition at the University of Ohio, is \$ 24; at Marietta College, \$ 25.

In addition to the above institutions, there are, in this State, Franklin College at New Athens, Cincinnati College, Oberlin Institution, two Medical Schools, and a Law School, at Cincinnati, and the Reformed Medical School at Werthington.

XXII. INDIANA.

GOVERNMENT.

			Salary.
DAVID WALLACE, of Indianapolis, <i>Governor</i> ; (term of office expires in December, 1840,) }			\$ 1,500
David Hillis, of Madison, <i>Lieut.-Governor</i> ; — Pay \$ 3 a day, during the session of the General Assembly.			
William J. Brown, of Rushville, <i>Secretary of State</i> ; elected by the Gen. Assembly for 4 years ending Jan., 1841,			\$ 600 and perquisites.
Nath. B. Palmer, of Madison, <i>Treasurer of State</i> ; elected for 3 years ending Jan., 1841,			400 and perquisites.
Morris Morris, of Indianapolis, <i>Auditor of Public Accounts</i> ; term of 3 years expires Jan., 1841,			400 and perquisites.
David D. Owen, the Governor,	<i>State Geologist</i> ; appointed by \$ 1,500 and contingent expenses.		
Jesse L. Williams,	<i>Chief Engineer,</i>		\$ 4,000
Samuel Merrill,	<i>President of the State Bank</i> ; appointed by the legislature for 5 years,		1,500
Douglass Maguire,	<i>Adjutant-General</i> ; appointed by the Governor during pleasure,		100
Wm. H. Wernwag,	<i>Quartermaster-General</i> ; appointed by the Governor during pleasure,		50
Hensley and Patterson,	<i>Keepers of the Penitentiary,</i>	Profits	
Samuel H. Peck,	<i>Visitor of the Penitentiary,</i>		50

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
Isaac Blackford,	of Vincennes,	<i>Chief Judge,</i>	\$ 1,500
Charles Dewey,	of Charlestown,	<i>Judge,</i>	1,500
Jeremiah Sullivan,	of Madison,	<i>do.</i>	1,500
Henry P. Coburn,	of Indianapolis,	<i>Clerk,</i>	Fees.

The judges are appointed by the Governor and Senate for 7 years, and the senior in commission is the Chief Judge. This court holds its sessions at Indianapolis, in May and November. It has appellate jurisdiction only, except that the legislature may give it original jurisdiction in capital cases, and cases in chancery in which the President of the Circuit Court may be interested or prejudiced.

Circuit Courts.

President Judges.

1st Circuit-	Isaac Naylor,	of Crawfordsville.
2d do.	J. H. Thompson,	" Salem.
3d do.	Miles C. Eggleston,	Brookville.
4th do.	Elisha Embree,	" Princeton.
5th do.	William W. Wick,	Indianapolis.
6th do.	Samuel Bigger,	" Rushville.
7th do.	E. M. Huntingdon,	Terre Haute.
8th do.	Charles W. Ewing,	Fort Wayne.
9th do.	Samuel C. Sample,	South Bend.

Prosecuting Attorneys.

Wm. T. Bryant,	of Rockville.
John W. Payne,	" Corydon.
Courtland Cushing,	" Madison.
J. A. Breckenridge,	" Booneville.
Wm. Quarles,	" Indianapolis.
Samuel W. Parker,	" Connersville.
John Cowgill,	" Greencastle.
Thomas Johnson,	" Fort Wayne.
Jos. L. Jennegan,	" Goshen.

The President Judges and the Prosecuting Attorneys, are elected by the legislature for 7 years; and the Associate Judges and Clerks of the Court, are elected by the people, for the same period. The President Judges receive each a salary of \$1,000; the Attorneys, each a salary of \$150 and perquisites. The Judges hold two terms in each county annually. There are two Associate Judges in each county, who receive \$3 a day, during the session.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The Board of Internal Improvement consists of ten members, elected by a joint ballot of both Houses of the General Assembly; and they receive \$3.50 a day. The following are the members; David H. Maxwell of Bloomington, *President*, Daniel Taudes of Indianapolis, Samuel Lewis of Fort Wayne, John Woodburn of Madison, John G. Clendenning of Paoli, John A. Graham of Booneville, Elisha Long of Brookville, Thomas H. Blake of Terre Haute, and James B. Johnson of Lafayette. — James Morrison of Indianapolis, *Secretary*. Salary \$1,000.

Board of Fund Commissioners.

The members of this Board are the following; Caleb B. Smith of Connersville, Isaac Coe of Indianapolis, and James Farrington. They are appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and receive \$2 a day, and their contingent expenses. — William Hubbard, *Clerk of the Board*. Salary \$1,000.

The Almanac for 1837 contains a notice of the important works of internal improvement, which have been undertaken by this State. Operations on all the lines have been steadily and vigorously prosecuted.

The following information is furnished by a correspondent, under the date of August 9, 1838.

During the session of the legislature of 1835 - 6, a law was enacted, authorizing the commencement and prosecution of the present State System of Internal Improvement, embracing various public works in the several grand divisions of the State, all of which are to belong exclusively to the State, and to be constructed wholly at State expense. This system, as modified at the last session of the Legislature, embraces 840 miles of canals, 90 miles of railroads, and 335 miles of McAdamized turnpike roads, the whole of which, it is supposed, will cost near \$20,000,000. About 400 miles of these improvements, embracing portions of each work, have been placed under contract, and are either finished or in progress. Of the Wabash and Erie Canal, 80 miles have been navigated for the last year, and 20 miles of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad are now in readiness for the cars. The total expenditure on the public works during the year 1837, amounted to \$1,300,000, and it will probably be about the same for 1838. The construction of these improvements is confided by law to the Board of Internal Improvement, and the management of the Internal Improvement Fund to the Board of Fund Commissioners.

BANK OF INDIANA.

The State of Indiana has but one Bank, with 11 branches, hereafter to be increased to 15. The capital paid in is now \$2,045,837.50. The State owns half the stock, and the legislature elects a President for five years, and four directors for four years, who, with one director elected by each branch, constitute a Supervisory Board, which governs the branches. All discounts are made by the branches, and each branch divides its own profits and sustains its own losses, all being ultimately responsible for each other. The parent board meets quarterly, controls the discounts of the branches, makes the dividends, examines their proceedings, and settles difficulties between them. The President and four directors, on the part of the State, appoint three directors for each branch. The private stockholders elect the other branch directors, from seven to ten in each branch. The capital will probably be increased, for the next ten years, at the rate of a million dollars a year.

MILITIA.

The militia of this State comprises 10 divisions, commanded by the following Major-Generals; 1st, John J. Neely; 2d, John Carr; 3d, Jonathan McCarty; 4th, William Marshall; 5th, Milton Stapp; 6th, John Scott; 7th, Robert Hanna; 8th, Joseph Orr; 9th, H. G. Sexton; 10th, Hugh F. Feeny.

All able-bodied, white, male citizens, from the age of 18 to 45, are subject to perform military duty; except various judicial and civil officers, ministers of the gospel, ferrymen, &c.

Military duty is required to be performed on three days, one regimental, one battalion, and one company parade or muster. — The equipments required, are a musket or rifle, a cartouch-box or a pouch, and a powderhorn. The fine for non-appearance is \$0.50, but not generally collected.

XXIII. ILLINOIS.

GOVERNMENT.

			Salary.
JOSEPH DUNCAN, of Jacksonville, <i>Governor</i> ; (term of office from 1st Monday, Dec., 1834, to 1st Monday, Dec., 1838,)			\$ 1,000
William H. Davidson, of Carmi, <i>Lieut.-Governor</i> ;			\$ 6 a day,
during the session of the legislature.			
Alexander P. Field, of Vandalia, <i>Secretary of State</i> (including clerk hire),			1,100
Levi Davis,	do.	<i>Auditor of Public Accounts,</i>	800
John D. Whiteside,	do.	<i>Treasurer,</i>	800
Usher F. Linder,	do.	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	350 & fees.
<i>Canal Commissioners,</i>	3	} All elected by the legislature biennially. — Pay of each \$ 5 a day, while actually employed.	
<i>Fund Commissioners,</i>	3		
<i>Commissioners of Public Works,</i>	7		

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
William Wilson,	of Carmi,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$ 1,000
Samuel D. Lockwood,	of Jacksonville,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	1,000
Thomas C. Browne,	of Springfield,	<i>do.</i>	1,000
Theophilus W. Smith,	of Chicago,	<i>do.</i>	1,000

This court holds its terms at the seat of government on the 2d Monday in December, and the 1st Monday in June.

Circuit Courts.

Jesse B. Thomas, 1st Circuit.	James H. Ralston, 5th Circuit.
Sidney Breese, 2d do.	Daniel Stone, 6th do.
Walter B. Scates, 3d do.	John Pierson. 7th do.
Justin Harlan, 4th do.	

The salary of the several Circuit Judges is \$ 1,000. The judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts are elected by the legislature, and hold their offices during good behavior. There are six State's Attorneys, who are elected by the legislature biennially. — Salary \$ 250 and fees.

Municipal Courts of Chicago and Alton.

Thomas Ford,	Chicago,	Judge,	Salary.
William Martin,	Alton,	do.	\$ 1,000
			1,000

MILITIA.

All able-bodied, white, male citizens, from the age of 18 to 45, are required to perform military duty, except ministers of the gospel, various judicial and civil officers of the State and United States; also persons conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, who support their own poor, and perform extra service on the public highways. — Military duty is required to be performed on three days annually.

XXIV. MISSOURI.

GOVERNMENT.

LILBURN W. BOGGS, <i>Governor</i> ; (term, from 3d Monday in November, 1836, to 3d Monday in November, 1840,) }	Salary.
F. Cannon, <i>Lieut.-Governor and President of the Senate</i> ,	\$ 1,500
Péter G. Glover, City of Jefferson, <i>Secretary of State</i> ,	730 and fees.
John Walker, do. <i>Treasurer</i> ,	730 and fees.
Hiram H. Baber, do. <i>Audit. of Public Acc's</i> ,	730 and fees.
Daniel Dunklin, <i>Surveyor-General</i> .	
William B. Napten, <i>Attorney-General</i> .	

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

Matthias McGirk,	<i>Presiding Judge</i> ,	Salary.
George Tompkins,	<i>Associate Judge</i> ,	\$ 1,100
John C. Edwards,	do.	1,100
		1,100

Circuit Courts.

Judges.	Salary.	Judges.	Salary.
William Scott, 1st Circuit,	\$ 1,000	J. F. Ryland, 6th Circuit,	\$ 1,000
Th. Reynolds, 2d do.	1,000	C. H. Allen, 7th do.	1,000
Ezra Hunt, 3d do.	1,000	L. E. Lawless, 8th do.	1,000
P. H. McBride, 4th do.	1,000	— Jones, 9th do.	1,000
A. A. King, 5th do.	1,000	John D. Cook, 10th do.	1,000

XXV. MICHIGAN.

GOVERNMENT.

				Salary.
STEVENS T. MASON , of Detroit, <i>Governor</i> ; — (term expires January 1, 1840.)				\$ 2,000
Edward Munday ,	of Ann Arbor,	<i>Lieut.-Gov.</i> — \$ 6 a day,	during the session of the legislature.	
Randolph Manning ,	of Detroit,	<i>Secretary of State</i> ,		1,000
Henry Howard ,	of Detroit,	<i>Treasurer</i> ,		800
John D. Pierce ,	of Marshall,	<i>Superintend. of Pub. Instruct.</i> ,		1,500
Robert Abbott ,	do.	<i>Auditor-General</i> ,		500
Kintzing Pritchette ,	do.	} <i>Bank Commissioners</i> , }		1,200
Alpheus Feltch ,	of Monroe,			1,200
— Fitzgerald ,	of Niles,			1,200
Calvin Jackson ,	of Marshall,	<i>Priv. Sec. to the Governor</i> ,		500

Supreme Court.

				Salary.
William A. Fletcher ,	of Ann Arbor,	<i>Chief Justice</i> ,		\$ 1,600
George Morell ,	of Detroit,	<i>Associate Justice</i> ,		1,500
Epaphroditus Ransom ,	of Kalamazoo,	<i>do.</i>		1,500
Elon Farnsworth ,	of Detroit,	<i>Chancellor</i> ,		1,500
Peter Morey ,	of Detroit,	<i>Attorney-General</i> ,		500

The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, for the term of 7 years.

MILITIA.

The militia of this State comprises 8 divisions, 16 brigades, and 32 regiments. The divisions are commanded by the following Major-Generals; 1st, John R. Williams; 2d, George Miles; 3d, Charles C. Hascall; 4th, John Stockton; 5th, Joseph W. Brown; 6th, Isaac E. Crary; 7th, Edwin N. Bridges; 8th, Horace H. Comstock.

SCHOOL FUND.

In the American Almanac for 1838, some account is given of the liberal provision which has been made for the support of schools, and of a university, in this new and flourishing State. The following statement relating to the School Fund, is extracted from the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, dated Jan. 9, 1838.

“ This fund consists chiefly of lands reserved from sale, and given by an ordinance of Congress to the State, for the support of schools. Before the sale of these lands commenced, they amounted in all to 1,148,160 acres. In this estimate are included all the school lands lying

within the present boundaries of the State. Of this amount, 704,000 acres are situated within the peninsular portion of the State, and the balance, 444,160 acres, are located on the west of Lake Michigan. Under the act, for the disposition of the university and school lands, 34,399 acres have been sold, at an average price of \$ 11.97.1 per acre, amounting to \$ 411,794.33, the interest of which, at seven per centum, is \$ 28,825.60, payable between the 5th of July and the 24th of October next. We have then this result, the unsold school lands, 1,114,294 acres at \$ 5 per acre, a safe estimate, will produce

34,399 acres, at \$ 11.97.1 per acre, as sold,	411,794 33
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<i>Total,</i>	<u>\$ 5,933,264.33</u>
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" To the interest, \$ 28,825.60, add an equal sum, to be raised in the several counties, and we shall have for distribution, on and after the 1st of January, 1839, \$ 57,651.20 for the support of schools. The proposed ten per centum would be a deduction of only \$ 2,822.56, still leaving, for the support of district schools, \$ 54,768.64. The distribution of this sum, if judiciously expended, will produce a sensible change in the condition and prospects of our schools. The only difficulty to be apprehended is, the want of a sufficient number of suitably qualified and competent teachers. And it is not to be disguised, that this is a serious difficulty, and one which time only, and the most efficient measures, can remove."

XXVI. ARKANSAS.

GOVERNMENT.

	Salary.
JAMES CONWAY, of Little Rock, <i>Governor</i> ; (term of office expires November, 1840,)	\$ 2,000
Robert A. Watkins, of Little Rock, <i>Secretary of State</i> ; (term of office from 1836 to 1840,)	700

The Legislature meets biennially, at Little Rock, on the first Monday in November. — Senators, 17. Samuel C. Roane, *President*. Representatives, 54.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

	Salary.
Daniel Ringo, of Little Rock, <i>Chief Justice</i> ,	\$ 1,800
Th. I. Lacey, <i>Associate Justice</i> ,	1,800
Townson Dickenson, <i>do.</i>	1,800

The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction only, except in particular cases pointed out by the constitution. The judges are elected by the General Assembly, by a joint vote of both Houses, for a term of 8 years.

Circuit Court.

Judges. — Charles Caldwell, Lewis B. Tully, John C. P. Tollieson, — Handy, James Hoge, De Lafayette Royseton. — Salary of each, \$ 1,200.

The Circuit Court has original jurisdiction over all criminal cases which are not otherwise provided for by law; and exclusive original jurisdiction of all crimes amounting to felony at the common law; and original jurisdiction of all civil cases which shall not be cognizable before Justices of the Peace, until otherwise directed by the General Assembly; and original jurisdiction in all matters of contract, where the sum in controversy is over one hundred dollars. — The judges are elected by the General Assembly for a term of 4 years.

XXVII. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The District of Columbia is under the immediate government of Congress. The city of Washington became the seat of the government of the United States in 1800; and it is the residence of the President and the other chief executive officers of the national government.

The Congress of the United States meets every year at Washington, on the first Monday in December, unless it is otherwise provided by law; and the Supreme Court of the United States meets here annually on the 2d Monday in January.

JUDICIARY.

Circuit Court.

	<i>Residence.</i>		<i>Salary.</i>
William Cranch,	Washington,	<i>Chief Judge,</i>	\$2,700
Buckner Thurston,	do.	<i>Assistant Judge,</i>	2,500
James S. Morsel,	Georgetown,	<i>do.</i>	2,500
Francis S. Key,	Washington,	<i>Attorney,</i>	<i>Fees, &c.</i>
Alexander Hunter,	do.	<i>Marshal,</i>	do.
William Brent,		<i>Clerk for Washington County,</i>	do.
Edmund I. Lee,		<i>Clerk for Alexandria County,</i>	do.

Criminal Court of the District.

Thompson F. Mason,	of Alexandria,	Judge,	Salary. \$ 2,000
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Orphans' Court.

Nathaniel P. Causin,	Washington,	Judge,	\$1,000
Edward N. Roach,	do.	do.	800
H. C. Neale,	do.	Register.	
Alexander Moore,	Alexandria,	do.	

XXVIII. FLORIDA TERRITORY.

GOVERNMENT.

RICHARD K. CALL, Governor; (appointed in 1836; term of office expires in April, 1839,)	Salary. \$ 2,500
John P. Duval, Secretary,	1,500

The Legislature, or Legislative Council, is composed of 27 members, who are elected annually by the people on the 2d Monday in October. It meets annually at Tallahassee, the seat of government and residence of the Governor, on the 1st Monday in January, and its sessions are limited to 6 weeks.

JUDICIARY.

Districts.	Judges.	Residence.	Salary.	Attorneys.
Western	Dillon Jordan,	Pensacola,	\$1,800	George Walker.
Middle,	Th. Randall,	Tallahassee,	1,800	Ch. S. Sibley.
Eastern,	Rob. R. Reid,	St. Augustine,	1,800	Th. Douglass.
Southern,	James Webb,	Key West,	2,300	William Marvin.
Apalachicola,	R. C. Allen,			W. H. Brockenborough.

Marshals. — George Willis, Samuel H. Duval, Jos. S. Sanchez, Ch. M. Wells, and Peter W. Gautier, Jun.

The *Court of Appeals*, consisting of the judges of the several Superior Courts, is held annually at Tallahassee, on the 1st Monday in January.

The territory comprises 20 counties; and the County Courts are held semi-annually by the judges in the respective counties, who have a limited civil jurisdiction, and original jurisdiction in all matters relating to estates, testate and intestate, and to guardians, wards, and orphans, and their estates.

XXIX. WISCONSIN TERRITORY.

GOVERNMENT.

HENRY DODGE , of Dodgeville, <i>Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs</i> ; (term from 1836 to 1839,)	Salary. \$ 2,500
Wm. B. Slaughter , City of the Four Lakes, <i>Secretary</i> ; (term from 1837 to 1839,)	1,200

The *Legislative Assembly* consists of a Council of 13 members, elected for 4 years, and a House of Representatives of 26 members, elected for 2 years. Their pay is \$ 3 a day, and \$ 3 for every 20 miles' travel. The government was organized in 1836. By an Act of the Assembly, *Madison*, on the Four Lakes, is hereafter to be the seat of government.

JUDICIARY.

Charles Dunn , of Elk Grove, 1st District, <i>Chief Justice</i> ,	Salary. \$ 1,800
David Irvin , 2d do. <i>Associate Justice</i> ,	1,800
Wm. C. Frazier , of Milwaukie, 3d do. <i>do.</i>	1,800
Moses M. Strong, <i>Attorney</i> . Edward James, <i>Marshal</i> .	

By act of Congress of June, 1838, the tract of country lying west of the Mississippi, which formed a part of Wisconsin Territory, was erected into a separate government, under the title of the Iowa Territory. The portion lying east of the Mississippi, now forms Wisconsin Territory, and comprises 13 counties, which contained, according to the census of 1838, a population of 18,149.

MILITIA.

All able-bodied, white male, citizens, from the age of 18 to 45, are subject to perform military duty, except various judicial and civil officers, ferrymen, ministers, &c.

Military duty is required to be performed on four days annually. The equipments requisite are, a musket, bayonet, belt, and cartridgebox. The fine for non-appearance, is from \$ 2 to \$ 10.

XXX. IOWA TERRITORY.

GOVERNMENT.

ROBERT LUCAS , <i>Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs</i> ;— (term from July, 1838, to July, 1841,)	Salary. \$ 2,500
William B. Conway , <i>Secretary</i> ; — (term from July, 1838, to July, 1842,)	\$ 1,200

JUDICIARY.

Charles Mason,	of Iowa,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	1,500
Thomas S. Wilson,	do.	<i>Associate Judge,</i>	1,500
Joseph Williams,		<i>do.</i>	1,500

Cyrus S. Jacobs, *Attorney.* Francis Gehon, *Marshal.*

The Judges are appointed for 4 years; and the territory is divided into three judicial districts, and the judges perform circuit duties.

The legislative power is vested in the Governor and the Legislative Assembly, which consists of a Council of 13 members, elected for two years, and a House of Representatives of 26 members, elected annually. — Pay of the members, \$3 a day, and \$3 for every 20 miles' travel. — The sum of \$20,000 has been appropriated by the government of the United States, to erect public buildings at the seat of the territorial government (which is to be fixed upon by the Governor and Assembly), and \$5000 for a territorial library.

This country was erected into a separate territorial government by act of Congress in June, 1838; the commencement of the government dating from the 4th of the succeeding July.

The territory comprises the country lying west of the Mississippi and north of the State of Missouri, to the British possessions, in lat. 49 N. For the distance of from 100 to 200 miles west of the Mississippi, and from the southern border to Prairie du Chien, comprising the southeast part of the territory, the portion which is more or less settled, it is a beautiful, fertile, healthy, and undulating country, interspersed with timber lands and prairies, abounding in springs and mill streams. It is of late settling more rapidly than any other part of the western country, with enterprising and industrious inhabitants. But none of the land has been purchased; the people being all what are termed *squatters*.

Counties, with their Population, in 1838.

Cedar,	557	Jackson,	881	Louisa,	118
Clayton,	274	Johnson,	237	Muscatine,	1,247
Clinton,	445	Jones,	241	Scott,	1,253
Des Moines,	4,605	Lee,	2,839	Slaughter,	233
Du Buque,	2,381	Linn,	205	Van Buren,	3,174
Henry,	3,058				

The total population, according to the census, has been stated at 22,859; but the sum of the above is only 21,797.

There are *land offices* at Dubuque and Burlington; and *newspapers* are published at Dubuque, Burlington, and Fort Madison.

BRITISH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

The British dominions of North America are divided into the five provinces of Lower Canada, Upper Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia (including the island of Cape Breton,) Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland.

The constitution of government of the provinces has been modelled on that of the mother-country; each of the provinces having a Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, and a Legislative Council appointed by the Crown; and a House of Commons or Representatives chosen by the inhabitants.

In Lower Canada the Legislative Council, appointed for life, consisted of 34 members, and the House of Assembly, elected for four years, by forty-shilling freeholders for the counties, and five-pound freeholders or ten-pound annual renters for the towns, was composed of 88 members. On account of recent political disturbances and insurrection in Canada, a bill was passed by both Houses of the British Parliament in February, 1838, "to suspend the meeting of the House of Assembly;" and the Earl of Durham was appointed Governor-General, with extraordinary powers, to reorganize the government.

In Upper Canada the Legislative Council consists of 17 members, and the House of Assembly of 50. Bills passed by the two Houses become a law when agreed to by the Governor; though in certain cases the royal sanction is required, and in others, reference must be had to the imperial parliament. The supreme legislative authority is, therefore, vested in the king and the two houses of the British parliament; limited, however, by capitulations, and by their own acts; the act 31 of Geo. III. ch. 13, declares, that no taxes shall be imposed on the colonies but for the regulation of trade; and that the proceeds of such taxes shall be applied for the use of the province, in such manner as shall be directed by any laws made by his majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly. This point has been one of the chief causes of dissatisfaction in the Canadas, the colonists demanding the exclusive control over the money raised within the provinces.

In Lower Canada, the laws are partly English and partly French; but in Upper Canada, and also in the other provinces, they are wholly English; and the constitutions of the other provinces resemble that of Upper Canada.

EARL DURHAM, Governor-General, and Vice-Admiral, and Captain-General of all the British Provinces within and adjacent to the continent of North America.

Charles Buller, Chief Secretary.

Provinces.	Pop. in 1834, or latest census.	Exports, 1834. Official.	Imports, 1834. Value.	Lieutenant-Governor.
Lower Canada,	549,005	£ 613,598	£1,339,624	{ Sir George Arthur.
Upper Canada,	336,461			
New Brunswick,	119,457	290,418	519,061	Sir John Harvey.
N. Scotia, with C. Breton,	142,548	88,014	285,244	{ Sir Colin Campbell.
Prince Edward's Island,	32,292			
Newfoundland,	60,088	181,566	353,981	Captain Prescott, R. N.
Total,	1,239,851	£1,103,536	£2,497,910	

Statistical Table, from Martin's British Colonies.

	Square miles.	Acres cultivat.	Acres occupied.	Horses.	Neat Cattle.	Sheep.
Lower Canada,	250,000	2,065,913	4,000,000	116,684	389,700	543,343
Upper Canada,	100,000	1,630,965	3,540,000	36,570	160,000	300,000
New Brunswick,	27,704	500,000	1,500,000	12,000	90,000	190,000
N. Scotia, with C. Breton,	18,742	1,400,000	2,500,000	25,000	200,000	300,000
Prince Edward's Island,	2,131	200,000	1,000,000	7,000	32,000	50,500
Newfoundland,	35,913	100,000	100,000	1,000	10,000	10,000

TEXAS.

GOVERNMENT.

A formal declaration of the independence of Texas was made early in March, 1836, a republican government was established, and David G. Burnet was elected *President*, and Lorenzo D. Lavala, *Vice-President*. On the 17th of March a convention unanimously adopted a constitution, which much resembles, in its general principles, that of the United States.

On the 1st of September, 1836, an election of President, Vice-President, Senators, and Representatives took place. Gen. S. Houston received 3,385 votes for President, and Gen. M. B. Lamar, 2,738 for Vice-President, to hold their offices two years from October, 1836.

SAMUEL HOUSTON,	<i>President</i> , (term expires Oct. 1838,)	\$10,000
Mirabeau B. Lamar,	<i>Vice-President</i> ,	3,500
	<i>Secretary of State</i> ,	3,500
Col. Hockley,	<i>Secretary of War</i> ,	3,500
Henry Smith,	<i>Secretary of the Treasury</i> ,	3,500
S. Rhodes Fisher,	<i>Secretary of the Navy</i> ,	3,500
R. Barr,	<i>Postmaster-General</i> ,	3,500
	<i>Attorney-General</i> ,	3,500

The first Congress under the Constitution held its first session at Houston, the seat of government, Oct. 1st, 1836.

The powers of the government are divided into legislative, executive, and judicial departments; the Representatives to be chosen annually, until Congress shall otherwise provide by law, and the Senators for the term of three years. The House of Representatives to consist of not less than 24, nor more than 40 members, until the population shall amount to 100,000 souls; after which, the whole number shall not be less than 40, nor more than 100. The Senate never to be less than one-third, nor more than one-half the number of Representatives.

The executive authority is vested in a chief magistrate, styled the President of the Republic of Texas. The first to hold his office for two years, and all succeeding presidents to be elected for three years, and be ineligible for the next following term.

The judicial powers are confided to one superior court and such other courts as Congress may establish; the judges to hold their offices for four years, and be reëligible.

Mr. Morfit estimates Texas, according to its present limits, to be nearly four times as large, in extent of surface, as the State of Virginia, and its population to amount to about 65,000 inhabitants; the army, in September, 1836, at 2,500; — the public debt at \$1,250,000.

Newspapers. — At the beginning of the year 1838, there were 5 weekly newspapers published in Texas; at Houston, Matagorda, Velasco, Nacodoches, and Brazoria.

MEXICO.

The Republic of Mexico was divided by the constitution of 1824 into 19 States, 4 Territories, and the Federal District; but a decree of 1835 provided for a new division of the country into departments. Before the declaration of independence, February 24th, 1821, Mexico, or New Spain, was a viceroyalty of Spain, and was divided into 12 Intendencias and 3 Provinces.

Intendencias.	States.	Sq. m.	Popula.	Capitals.
Vera Cruz,	Tabasco,	14,676	75,000	Tabasco.
	Vera Cruz,	27,660	150,000	Xalapa.
Oaxaca,	Oaxaca,	32,650	660,000	Oaxaca.
La Puebla,	La Puebla,	18,440	900,000	La Puebla.
	Mexico,	35,450	1,500,000	Tlalpan.
Mexico,	Queretaro,	7,500	190,000	Queretaro.
	Federal District,		200,000	Mexico.
Valladolid,	Mechoacan,	22,466	460,000	Valladolid.
Guadalajara,	Xalisco,	70,000	870,000	Guadalajara.
Guanaxuato,	Guanaxuato,	8,000	500,000	Guanaxuato.
Zacatecas,	Zacatecas,	19,950	200,000	Zacatecas.
Durango, or	Durango,	54,500	150,000	Durango.
New Biscay,	Chihuahua,	107,500	190,000	Chihuahua.
	San Luis Potosi,	19,000	300,000	San Luis Potosi.
S. Luis Potosi,	Tamaulipas,	35,100	150,000	Aguayo.
	New Leon,	21,000	100,000	Monterey.
	Coahuila & Texas,	193,600	90,000	Mondova.
Sonora,	Occidente,	254,700	300,000	Ville del Fuerte.
Honduras,	Yucatan,	79,500	570,000	Merida.
	Chiapas (Guatem.)	18,750	92,000	Ciudad Real.
	<i>Territories.</i>			
	New Mexico,	200,000	60,000	Santa Fe.
	California,	425,000	50,000	Monterey.
	Colima,		10,000	Colima.
	Tlascala,		10,000	Tlascala.
	Total,		7,687,000	

Population of Mexico computed at about 8,000,000; — Whites, 1,500,000, Indians, 4,000,000, Mixed Races, 2, 500,000.

The independence of Mexico was declared on the 24th of February, 1821, and the "Plan of Iguala," so called from the place where it was formed, was agreed upon; and on the 24th of February, 1822, a Congress assembled to settle the principles of the Constitution.

On the 18th of May, 1822, *Augustine Iturbide*, a military chieftain, caused himself to be proclaimed Emperor, with the title of *Augustine I.*; but he was compelled to abdicate in March, 1823.

In 1824, the Mexicans adopted a constitution of government, formed closely on the model of that of the United States. Mexico was constituted a federal republic, composed of 19 States and 4 Territories, each

State having a local or separate government. The supreme executive power was vested in a President, chosen for four years by the legislatures of the States; the legislative power in a Congress composed of a Senate, consisting of two senators from each State, elected by the state legislatures; and a House of Representatives, consisting of one member for every 80,000 inhabitants, elected by the people for two years. In October, 1835, the Congress issued decrees suppressing the State legislatures, and providing for the division of the country into departments.

Succession of Presidents of Mexico.

		Inaugurated.
Fernandez Guadalupe Victoria,	<i>President,</i>	April, 1825
Nicholas Bravo,	<i>Vice-President,</i>	do. 1825
Vicente Guerrero,	<i>President,</i>	do. 1829
Anastasio Bustamante,	<i>Vice-President,</i>	do. 1829

[Dec. 23, 1829, Guerrero abdicated the presidency, and Bustamante became *Acting-President*: — Guerrero was shot, Feb. 14th, 1831.]

Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna,	<i>President,</i>	May, 1833
Gomez Farias,	<i>Vice-President,</i>	do. 1833

[May 15, 1836, Santa Anna was taken prisoner by General Houston: — General Barragan, *Acting-President*.]

Anastasio Bustamante,	<i>President,</i>	April, 1837
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Ministry, November, 1837.

José Maria Bocanegra,	<i>Minister of Foreign Affairs.</i>
Manuel Maria Perez,	<i>Minister of Finance.</i>
José Antonio Romero,	<i>Minister of the Interior and Justice.</i>
Ignacio Mora y Villamil,	<i>Minister of War and Marine.</i>

CENTRAL AMERICA.

This country, which was formerly a province of Spain, and styled the Captain-generalship of Guatemala, was declared independent by the people, on the 15th of December, 1821, and was incorporated with Mexico; but on the fall of Iturbide, it disconnected itself from Mexico, and was formed into a separate independent republic, November 22d, 1824, under the title of Federal Republic of Central America; and the government was organized in April, 1825. It comprises 5 States. The following table is extracted from the "Narrative of an Official Visit to Guatemala," by G. A. Thompson, made in 1825, and published in 1829.

States.	Population.	Capitals.	Population.
Guatemala,	850,000	Guatemala,	50,000
Honduras,	280,000	Chiquimula,	37,000
San Salvador,	330,000	San Salvador,	39,000
Nicaragua,	330,000	Leon,	38,000
Costa Rica,	180,000	Cartago,	26,000
Ports of Truxillo, Omoa, Golfo, } and Garrison of Peten, }	30,000		
<i>Total,</i>	2,000,000		

The statements in the above table differ from other accounts, and their correctness may be questionable. The population of Guatemala, according to an enumeration made by order of the government, in 1778, was 805,339; and an imperfect census of the country was made in 1803, which gave a population of 1,000,000. Humboldt stated it, in 1808, at 1,200,000. Of the population, the whites or creoles are computed to comprise one fifth, the mixed classes two fifths, and the Indians two fifths.

The government is a federal republic, the constitution being modelled on that of the United States. The Congress consists of a Senate, composed of two members chosen by each of the States, and of a House of Representatives, elected by the people, — one representative for every 30,000 inhabitants. The President and Vice-President are elected by the people for four years. The Catholic is the established religion, no other being tolerated. Slavery is abolished both in this country and in Mexico.

This country has of late been the seat of anarchy and civil war; and on the 24th of February, 1838, the city of Guatemala was attacked and captured by the insurgents under General Carrero, and Señor Salazar, who had been *Vice-President* of the republic since the 1st of May, 1835, was killed.

Don Manuel José Arce, (April, 1825,) *President.*

Government : — June, 1838.

General Francis Morazan, (since October, 1830,) *President.*

Diego Vigil, *Vice-President.*

Miguel Alvares, *Secretary of State.*

José Antonio Gimenes, *Sec. of Finance.*

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

The government of the British West Indies is modelled on the constitution of the mother country. The several islands have a Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, and a Legislative Council appointed by the crown; and the most of them have also a House of Representatives chosen by the people.

Table of the British West Indies, including British Guiana, with the Amount of Produce in Sugar, Rum, and Coffee, in 1834, according to McCulloch; — also the Governors.

Islands.	Sugar.	Rum.	Coffee.	Governors.
	cwt.	gallons.	lbs.	
Jamaica, . . .	1,956,253	9,924,067	18,268,883	Major-General Sir L. Smith, <i>Gov.</i>
Bahamas, . . .	4		45,579	Col. Francis Cockburn, <i>Lt.-Gov.</i>
Barbadoes, . . .	304,527	2,170	77,808	Major-Gen. <i>Lt.-Governors.</i>
St. Vincent, . . .	213,017	93,397	197	Sir Evan J. <i>Capt. Geo. Tyler.</i>
Grenada, . . .	194,542	247,049	10,332	M. Macgregor, <i>Gov.</i>
Tobago, . . .	79,016	272,787		<i>Lt.-Col. C.J. Doyle.</i>
Antigua, . . .	257,177	71,445	224	Major-Gen. H. C. Darling.
Montserrat, . . .	26,631	90,480		<i>Lt.-Governors.</i>
St. Christopher's, . . .	105,355	79,080	185	W. M. G. <i>Sir H. Macleod.</i>
Neville, . . .	59,748	23,226		Colebrook, <i>Gov.</i>
Virgin Islands, . . .	21,926	3,478		<i>Henry Light.</i>
Dominica, . . .	51,876	27,764	893,492	Col. Sir Dudley Hill, <i>Lt.-Gov.</i>
St. Lucia, . . .	63,308	4,707	96,004	Sir Andrew Leith Hay, <i>Gov.</i>
Bermudas, . . .		2		
British { Demerara, . . .	657,922	1,273,893	1,481,980	Major-General Sir James Carmichael Smith, <i>Governor.</i>
Guiana, { Essequibo, . . .				
{ Berbice, . . .	26,699	61,277	1,045,668	
Honduras, . . .		4	163	Col. Macdonald, <i>Superintendent.</i>

Statistical Table of the British West Indies, including British Guiana and Honduras.

[From McCulloch's "Statistical Account of the British Empire."]

Islands.	Whites.	Col.	Exports, 1834. Official Value.	Imports, 1834. Official Value.
Antigua, . . .	1,980		£ 446,746	£ 159,283
Barbadoes, . . .	14,959		648,446	304,764
Dominica, . . .	840		135,398	37,700
Grenada, . . .	801		315,511	90,712
Jamaica, . . .	no census		3,346,359	2,183,340
Montserrat, . . .	330		4,208	7,219
Neville, . . .	700		90,454	12,169
St. Christopher's, . . .	1,612		166,709	77,432
St. Lucia, . . .	681		110,816	33,034
St. Vincent, . . .	1,301		331,467	110,509
Tobago, . . .	280		139,608	49,122
Tortola, . . .	477		31,719	2,077
Anguilla, . . .	365			
Trinidad, . . .	4,201		625,997	308,435
Bahamas, . . .	4,657		67,746	81,577
Bermudas, . . .	4,264		6,710	33,909
British { Demerara, . . .	3,006		1,416,936	481,394
Guiana, { Essequibo, . . .				
{ Berbice, . . .	570		253,925	55,766
Honduras, . . .	250		263,432	672,269
Total, . . .			£ 8,410,107	£ 4,618,635
White population of Jamaica sep.				
				890,575

The West Indies have heretofore been a great mart of that infamous traffic, the slave-trade, — a traffic, which, according to McCulloch, was commenced by the Portuguese in 1442; and this nation seems disposed to be last to relinquish it. "The importation of negroes into the West Indies and America," says McCulloch, "having once begun, gradually increased, until the extent and importance of the traffic rivalled its cruelty and guilt. Sir John Hawkins was the first Englishman who engaged in it; and such was the ardor with which our countrymen followed his example, that they exported from Africa more than 300,000 slaves between the years 1680 and 1700; and between 1700 and 1786, 610,000 Africans were imported into Jamaica only; to which, adding the imports into the other islands and the continental colonies, and those who died on their passage, the number carried from Africa will appear immense."

By means of the noble exertions of Wilberforce, Clarkson, Sharp, and others, an act was passed, in 1806, by the British parliament, for abolishing the slave-trade; and the present age has witnessed another act, highly honorable to the British nation, for the total abolition of slavery, at great expense, throughout the British colonies. By this memorable act, which was passed by parliament in 1833, the slaves were, on the 1st of August, 1834, made apprenticed laborers, to continue such, a part of them, till the 1st of August, 1838, and a part till the 1st of August, 1840, when they are all to become completely free. To indemnify the owners of the slaves, parliament voted them the sum of £20,000,000 as a compensation, payable in certain fixed proportions, according as each colony should be ascertained to have complied with the terms of the act.

Soon after the passing of this act, the slaves in the islands of Antigua and the Bermudas were made free by the colonial governments; and acts have been recently passed by the legislatures of Barbadoes, Jamaica, Nevis, Montserrat, St. Christopher's, St. Vincent, and Tortola, liberating all the slaves, or apprenticed laborers, in those islands, on the 1st of August, 1838. Movements of a similar nature have taken place in the other islands; and Lord Glenelg, the British Colonial Secretary, recently stated in parliament, that "when the House should meet again, he had no doubt that the complete and unqualified termination of apprenticeship would take place."

DISTRIBUTION OF SLAVE COMPENSATION.

Table, showing the average Value of a Slave in each Colony; the Number of Slaves in each, by the last Registration; the total Value of the Slaves; and the Proportion of the £20,000,000 to which each Colony is entitled, according to the statement of the Commissioners.

	Aver'ge value of a Slave from 1822 to 1830.			No. of Slaves by the last Registra.	Relative value of the Slaves.			Proportion of the £20,000,000 to which each Colony is entitled.		
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Bermuda,	27	4	11½	4,203	114,527	7	5½	50,584	7	0½·41
Bahamas,	29	18	9½	9,705	290,573	15	8½	128,340	7	5½·47
Jamaica,	44	15	2½	311,692	13,951,139	2	3	6,161,927	5	10½·58
Honduras,	120	4	7½	1,920	230,844	0	0	101,958	19	7½·92
Virg. Islands,	31	16	1½	5,192	165,143	9	2	72,940	8	5½·76
Antigua,	32	12	10½	29,537	964,198	8	10½	425,866	7	0½·13
Montserrat,	36	17	10½	6,355	234,466	8	0½	103,558	18	5·38
Nevis,	39	3	11½	8,722	341,893	6	3½	151,007	2	11½·35
St. Christoph.	36	6	10½	20,660	750,840	7	1	331,630	10	7½·82
Dominica,	43	8	7½	14,384	624,715	2	0	275,923	12	8½·30
Barbadoes,	47	1	3½	82,807	3,897,276	19	0½	1,721,345	19	7·87
Grenada,	59	6	0	23,536	1,395,684	16	0	616,444	17	7·03
St. Vincent,	58	6	8	22,997	1,341,491	13	4	592,508	18	0½·93
Tobago,	45	12	0½	11,621	529,941	16	2½	234,064	4	11½·55
St. Lucia,	56	18	7	13,348	559,890	10	4	335,627	15	11½·19
Trinidad,	105	4	5½	22,359	2,352,655	18	0½	1,039,119	1	3½·11
Brit. Guiana,	114	11	5½	84,915	9,729,047	13	5½	4,297,117	10	6½·30
C. of G. Hope,	73	9	11	38,427	2,824,224	7	9	1,247,401	0	7½·76
Mauritius,	69	14	3	68,613	4,783,183	15	3	2,112,632	10	11½·06
								Defic. fractions,		·08
Total,				780,993	45,281,738	15	10½	20,000,000	0	0

HAYTI.

The island of Hayti, which now forms an independent negro republic, was formerly called St. Domingo and Hispaniola, and belonged, the western part of it, to France, and the eastern, to Spain. In 1791, an insurrection of the negroes broke out in the French colony, and on the 1st of July, 1801, the independence of Hayti was proclaimed, the celebrated Toussaint L'Ouverture being at that time the leader. Toussaint died in 1803, and the command devolved upon Dessalines, one of the chiefs, who was appointed governor for life, but afterwards assumed, in 1804, the title of *Jaques I., Emperor of Hayti*. His tyrannical reign was terminated by assassination in 1806. Christophe, the second in command, assumed the administration of affairs; in 1807 he was appointed chief magistrate for life; and in 1811, he assumed the title of *King*

Henry I. But he found a formidable rival in *Petion*, who possessed himself of the south part of the island, which was formed into a republic, of which he was, in 1816, appointed *President* for life. *Petion* died in 1818, and *Christophe* in 1820. Since that time the whole island has been united into one republic under *Jean Pierre Boyer*, who was appointed *President* for life; but the government is a sort of military democracy. The population, by a census of 1824, was stated at 935,335; including 113,328 national guards.

There is a House of Representatives, chosen for six years by the parishes; and a Senate, consisting of 24 members, named for life by the House of Representatives, from a list of candidates presented by the President.

In 1825, April 17th, a treaty was concluded between France and Hayti, by which the independence of the latter was acknowledged, on condition of receiving 150,000,000 francs, to be paid in five annual instalments.

On the 1st of February, 1838, a new treaty of peace was concluded, at Port au Prince, between this republic and the kingdom of France. The balance due from Hayti to France was fixed at 60,000,000 francs, to be paid by annual instalments from 1838 to 1863.

SPANISH WEST INDIES.

	Sq. m.	Whites.	Fr. Col.	Slaves.	Total Pop.
Cuba,	43,500	(1827) 311,051	106,494	286,942	704,487
Porto Rico, . .	4,000	(1830) 162,311	127,237	34,240	323,838
<i>Total,</i>		473,362	233,781	321,182	1,028,325

The exports of these islands consist of sugar, rum, molasses, coffee, tobacco, and cigars, with honey, hides, cotton, fruits, &c. Value of the exports of Cuba, in 1833, \$13,996,100; imports \$18,511,132. Population of Cuba, by a census of 1831, 830,000; of Havana, the capital of Cuba, in 1827, 112,000.

In 1838, the government of Spain levied a subsidy of \$2,500,000 on the island of Cuba, to assist in defraying the expenses of the civil war. General Espeleta, *Captain-General of Cuba*.

FRENCH WEST INDIES.

	Fr. People.	Slaves.	Total.	Capitals.
Martinique, .	23,417	96,299	119,716	St. Pierre.
Guadaloupe, .	22,324	97,339	119,663	Basse Terre.
French Guiana, .	3,760	19,102	22,862	Cayenne.
<i>Total,</i>	49,501	212,740	262,241	

Almost one half of the free inhabitants are people of color.

		Imports. — Francs.		Exports. — Francs.	
		Total Value.	Yearly Aver.	Total Value.	Yearly Aver.
Martinique,	} 1822 { to 1832 {	194,398,336	17,672,576	218,880,839	19,898,258
Guadaloupe,		175,214,936	15,928,630	226,385,990	20,580,636
French Guiana,		20,508,387	2,050,838	20,599,029	2,059,902
<i>Total,</i>		390,121,659	35,652,044	465,865,858	42,538,796

DUTCH, DANISH, AND SWEDISH WEST INDIES.

		Whites.	Fr. Col.	Slaves.	Total.
Dutch,	{ Surinam, South America, Curaçoa, and Buen Ayre, St. Eustatia,	3,075	2,029	51,937	57,041
					18,712
					12,350
					82,103
Danish,	{ St. Croix or Santa Cruz, St. Thomas and St. John's,	2,500	1,200	31,300	34,000
					11,400
					45,400
Swedish,	St. Bartholomew,				8,000

SOUTH AMERICA.

The extensive countries on the continent of America, which were formerly in a state of colonial dependence upon Spain, now form the republics of Mexico, Central America, and Texas, in North America, and New Grenada, Venezuela, Equator, Peru, Bolivia, Chili, La Plata, Uruguay, and Paraguay, in South America.

Soon after the invasion of Spain by the French, in 1808, a revolutionary spirit began to manifest itself in the Spanish colonies; and before long, all these colonies, one after another, declared themselves independent, and formed republican constitutions, most of which were modelled, in a great measure, upon the constitution of the United States. The people, however, were little accustomed to free institutions, and were ill prepared, by character, education, and habits, to sustain a republican government; and their condition, since the declarations of independence, has been, for the most part, a state of revolution, disorder, and misrule. But the history and statistics of these republics are very imperfectly known; there is much diversity in the different accounts which have been given of them; and there are doubtless errors in the following brief notices.

I. NEW GRENADA.

Departments.	Pop. 1827.	Capitals.	Population.
Isthmus or Panama,	80,000	Panama, .	12,000
Magdalena, .	337,000	Carthagena, .	18,000
Boyacca, . . .	440,000	Tunga, . . .	
Cundinamarca, .	330,000	Bogota, . . .	40,000
Cauca,	170,000	Popayan, .	25,000
<i>Total,</i>	1,357,000		

Population and extent of New Grenada, Venezuela, and Equator (which formerly composed the republic of *Colombia*), in 1834.

	New Grenada, by census, 1834.	Venezuela, offi- cial statem. 1834.	Equator. Estimate.	Total.
Whites, .	1,058,000	200,000	157,000	1,415,000
Indians, .	376,050	207,000	393,000	976,050
Free Colored,	168,700	433,000	42,000	643,700
Slaves, .	84,350	60,000	8,000	132,350
<i>Total Pop.,</i>	1,687,100	900,000	600,000	3,187,100
Square Miles,	380,000	450,000	325,000	

The late republic of *Colombia* was formed by the union of three states or provinces, formerly known by the names of the Vice-royalty of New Grenada, the Captain-generalship of Caraccas (Venezuela), and the Presidency of Quito, which was for many years united with New Grenada. A declaration of independence of the Vice-royalty was made by a congress in 1811; in Dec., 1819, a union was decreed, of New Grenada and Venezuela, into one republic, under the name of Colombia. On the 17th of July, 1821, a general congress met at Rosario de Cucuta to form a constitution, which was completed and adopted on the 30th of August. The legislative power was vested in a Senate of 36 members, and a Chamber of Deputies of 94 members; and *Simon Bolivar* was elected *President*, and *Santander*, *Vice-President*. Bolivar and Santander were both reëlected, for a second term, commencing on the 1st of January, 1827.

In 1828, Bolivar assumed supreme power; the republic was disturbed by violent factions, and, in 1829, Venezuela separated from it. In 1830, a general convention met at Bogota, to frame a new constitution; Bolivar resigned, and took leave of public life; on the 4th of May, 1830, *Señor Joachim Mosquera* was elected *President*; and *General Domingo Caicedo*, *Vice-President*; but on the 4th of September, Mosquera resigned, and *Urdanata* was appointed temporary President, until the arrival of Bolivar, whose return to power was decreed by a meeting of soldiers and citizens; but Bolivar died at Carthagena, Dec. 17th, the same year. Venezuela again joined Colombia for a short time; but in November, 1831, a new separation took place, and since that time the late republic of Colombia has been divided into three republics, New Grenada, Venezuela, and Equator, whose constitutions are similar to that of Colombia, formed at Rosario de Cucuta.

Government of New Grenada.

General Santander, } term from Oct. 7, 1832, { *President*.
Joachim Mosquera, } to Oct. 7, 1836, { *Vice-President*.
José Ignacio de Marquez, (Oct., 1836, to Oct., 1840,) *President*.

II. VENEZUELA.

This republic, formerly known by the name of the Captain-generalship of Caraccas, lately formed a part of the republic of Colombia. The country is watered by the great river Orinoco and its branches.

Departments.	Population.	Capitals.	Population.
Venezuela,	} 907,000	CARACCAS,	23,000
Orinoco,		Varinas,	5,000
Maturin,		Cumana,	12,000
Zulia,		Maracaibo,	20,000

In 1829, Venezuela separated itself from Colombia, and constituted itself an independent republic, under the presidency of General Paez. After the resignation of Bolivar, in 1830, it again joined Colombia, but this union was of short duration. In November a new separation took place, and Colombia was divided into the three republics, of New Grenada, Venezuela, and Equator.

GOVERNMENT.

General José Antonio Paez, }	1831 to 1835,	{ <i>President.</i>
Andres Navarrete,		{ <i>Vice-President.</i>
Dr. Vargas, (February, 1835, to February, 1839, 4 years.)		<i>President.</i>

III. EQUATOR, OR ECUADOR.

This is one of the three republics formed from the territory, which before 1831 constituted the republic of Colombia, and it comprehends the ancient kingdom or presidency of Quito, and formerly constituted a part of the vice-royalty of New Grenada. It derives its name from its situation, it being intersected towards the north by the equator.

Departments.	Population.	Capitals.	Population.
Equator or Quito,	} 600,000	QUITO,	70,000
Guayaquil,		Guayaquil,	20,000
Assuay,		Cuenca,	20,000

Vicente Rocafuerte, *President of the Republic.*

IV. PERU.

The republic of Peru, formerly the seat of the Incas, and afterwards a vice-royalty of Spain, celebrated for its ancient civilization and for wealth, comprises the country sometimes called Lower Peru, to distinguish it from Upper Peru, which now forms the republic of Bolivia.

Departments.	Capitals.	Population.
Lima,	LIMA,	70,000
Arequipa,	Arequipa,	30,000
Puno,	Puno,	16,000
Cuzco,	Cuzco,	46,000
Ayacucho,	Guamanga,	39,000
Junin,	Guanuco,	
Libertad,	Truxillo,	18,000

Population, according to enumerations made about 1802, 1,076,000 ; — 136,000 Spaniards, 609,000 Indians, 244,000 mestizos, 41,000 free negroes, and 40,000 negro slaves. — Population, stated by Humboldt, at 1,400,000, by Balbi, at 1,700,000. — Square miles computed at about 500,000.

The independence of Peru was declared on the 15th, and more formally on the 28th, of July, 1821 ; and *General San Martin*, who, at the head of a Chilean force, had obtained possession of Lima, was declared Protector of the new Republic, with supreme power, both civil and military. In May, 1822, a congress, assembled at Lima by the Protector, formed the plan of a constitution ; and soon after San Martin resigned his authority, and *La Mar* was elected President. In September, 1823, *Bolívar* entered Lima, and was declared *Liberator*, and invested with supreme military power ; and a constitution, on the model of that of the United States, was adopted by the Peruvian congress ; but the state of the country was, for some time, disordered.

In 1827, *La Mar* was again elected President ; but in June, 1829, he was deposed, and the congress chose *General Gamarra*, President, who was succeeded, Dec. 20th, 1833, by *Obregoso*. — In 1837, Peru was placed under the protection of *Santa Cruz*, President of Bolivia.

V. BOLIVIA.

Population of the Departments and Capitals, as stated in " L'Art de Vérifier les Dates," Paris, 1826.

Departments.	Population.	Capitals.	Population.
Potosi,	315,000	Potosi,	35,000
Chuquisaca or Charcas,	246,000	CHUQUISACA,	16,000
Cochabamba,	510,000	Orepeza,	25,000
La Paz,	400,000	La Paz,	40,000

1,496,000 ; of which 1,004,000 are Indians.

Santa Cruz, Moxos, and }
Chiquitos, }

Total, 1,716,000

The statistics and present state of Bolivia are very imperfectly known; and the population of both of the chief towns, and of the whole country, is variously estimated. Balbi states the population at 1,300,000; Brackenridge, at 1,716,000; some, as low as 650,000. More than three fourths of the inhabitants are supposed to be aborigines; and, though in a low state of civilization, they have been converted to the Catholic faith. The country has been computed to comprise 350,000 square miles. It is very unfavorably situated for carrying on commerce with foreign nations.

This republic, originally called Upper Peru, and once forming a portion of the vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres, or La Plata, dates from the battle of Ayacucho, December 9th, 1824, in which the republicans under General Sucre completely defeated the royalists. On the 11th of August, 1825, a constituent congress, assembled at Chuquisaca, decreed to form a new republic, to be named *Bolivia*, in honor of Bolivar, and to call a capital *Sucre*, the name of the general in whom the government was vested for the time being, with the title of "Captain-General and Grand Marshal of Ayacucho." The congress, having solicited Bolivar to prepare a constitution or fundamental code, dissolved itself on the 6th of October.

The constitution, which was proposed by Bolivar, and adopted by the congress, in 1826, vested the executive power in a President, chosen for life, with the privilege of naming his successor, and the legislative power, in three bodies, a Senate, Tribune, and Censors. But this constitution was soon abolished.

Sucre, at the time of the adoption of the constitution, resigned his discretionary power, and was elected President; but he sent in his resignation to the congress which assembled on the 3d of August, 1828, and returned to Colombia; and in June, 1830, he was assassinated near Pasto. — On the retirement of Sucre, General Velasco filled the office of President till the meeting of the convention on the 16th of December. This body displaced Velasco, and elected *General Blanco*, President, and *General Looyza*, Vice-President. A revolution soon followed, which resulted in the deposition and death of Blanco, Jan. 1st, 1829. A temporary government was established, with Velasco at its head, till a new President could be elected, and Santa Cruz was chosen.

Government.

General Santa Cruz,

(elected, 1829,)

President.

VI. CHILI.

The republic of Chili comprises a territory lying along the shores of the Pacific ocean, extending about 1200 miles in length, from north to south, and from 100 to 200 miles in breadth. It is supposed to be the only American State formerly subject to Spain, whose commerce has increased since the separation from the mother country. It is divided into 8 provinces. Santiago is the capital, and Valparaiso the principal commercial port. — Population estimated by Caldcleugh and Miers at only about 600,000; by Balbi, at 1,400,000; and others at 1,500,000.

Provinces.	Capitals.	Population.
Santiago,	SANTIAGO,	50,000
Aconcagua,	San Felipe,	5,000
Coquimbo,	Coquimbo,	10,000
Colchagua,	Curico,	2,000
Maule,	Canquenes,	2,000
Conception,	Conception,	8,000
Valdivia,	Valdivia,	3,000
Chiloé,	San Carlos,	

The occupation of Spain, by the French troops, in 1809, caused a revolutionary movement in Chili as well as in other parts of Spanish America. After various military movements, *San Martin* invaded the country with an army from La Plata, and, by the aid of O'Higgins and others, liberated the country by the battles of Chacabuco (Feb. 12th, 1817), and Maypu (April 5th, 1818), and established independence. *Bernardo O'Higgins* was placed at the head of the government, with the title of *Supreme Director*.

January 23d, 1823, O'Higgins was compelled to resign, and was succeeded by *General Ramon Freire*, as Supreme Director. In July, 1826, Freire resigned his office, and *Admiral Manuel Blanco* was appointed in his place; but before the expiration of two months he retired from office. — In 1827, the form of the government was changed, and the following persons have since held the offices of President and Vice-President.

Don José Maria Benevente, May, 1827, *President*.

Don Francisco Antonio Pinto, " " *Vice-President*.

Don J. de Vicuña, 1829, *Vice-President*. (Expelled, 1830.)

General Joaquin Prieto, April, 1831, *President*.

Don Diego Portales, April, 1831, *V.-President*. (Assassinated, Feb. 1838.)

VII. LA PLATA, BUENOS AYRES, OR THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

This country was erected into a Spanish vice-royalty, in 1778, by the name of the Vice-royalty of Rio de la Plata. On its declaration of independence, in 1816, it assumed the name of the United Provinces of South America; in 1825, that of the United Provinces of La Plata; and in 1826, that of the Argentine Republic; and it has also long been known by the name of Buenos Ayres, from the name of its chief city.

The population has been variously stated. Balbi states the population of La Plata at only 700,000; of Paraguay, at 250,000; and of Banda Oriental, or Uruguay, at 70,000; — total, 1,020,000; Humboldt, at 1,100,000; Hassel and Brackenridge at 2,000,000; but, according to a census said to have been taken in 1827, the population of the Argentine Republic, exclusive of Paraguay and Uruguay, is stated at 2,379,888; in the *Encyclopædia Americana*, it is stated at 2,000,000; — 600,000 Spanish creoles, 600,000 mestizos, 800,000 Indians, and 25,000 negroes. The population of the capital, Buenos Ayres, is stated at from 70,000 to 100,000.

In 1810, the first insurrection against the government of Spain broke out at Buenos Ayres; and, in 1811, a congress assembled in that city, and placed the executive power in the hands of a triumvirate.

In 1814, *Pozadas* was appointed Supreme Director of the republic, with a Council of Seven.

In 1816, a congress assembled at Tucuman, declared the countries on the La Plata independent, and named *Pueyrredon*, Director; — having transferred its sessions to Buenos Ayres, it assumed the title of the United Provinces of South America.

In 1819, a congress assembled at Buenos Ayres, formed a constitution, modelled on that of the United States, and *Rondón* was elected Supreme Director, and Rivadavia was placed at the head of foreign affairs.

For some time the principal functions of the government were discharged by a constituent congress, the executive power being entrusted to the provincial government of Buenos Ayres.

In February, 1826, *Rivadavia* was elected President. — The republic became involved in war with Brazil on account of *Banda Oriental*, which was first ceded to Brazil, and afterwards declared (Aug. 1828) independent. — Rivadavia having resigned, the congress was dissolved, each of the provinces became again independent, and *Dorrego* was chosen Governor of the province of Buenos Ayres. *General Lavalle*, at the head of the Unitarios, caused Dorrego to be shot, and himself to be proclaimed President, Dec. 1st, 1828. A bloody civil war ensued, and, in August, 1829, Lavalle was compelled to resign, and his successor was *General Juan José Viamont*, who was succeeded, Dec. 8th, 1829, by *General Don Juan Manuel de Rosas*, who was declared Dictator, Aug. 2d, 1830; but, before the end of the year, *General Quiroga* made himself Dictator or Governor.

Government.

General Quiroga,	(1830,)	<i>Governor.</i>
General Ramon de Balcarce,	(1833,)	<i>do.</i>
General Juan José Viamont,	(1834,)	<i>do.</i>
General Don Juan M. de Rosas, (1835, for 5 years,) <i>Gov. of Buenos Ayres, charged with the foreign relations of the Argentine Republic.</i>		

VIII. ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY.

This country, which lies north of the Rio de la Plata, east of the river Uruguay, and south of Brazil, formerly constituted a part of the vice-royalty, afterwards the republic, of La Plata; and was known by the name of *Banda Oriental*. After the declaration of the independence of the United Provinces, it became the subject of an obstinate war between the new republic and the Empire of Brazil; and the contest was ended by articles of agreement between the parties, signed at Rio Janeiro, Aug. 27th, 1828, establishing the independence of the country, which took the title of the *Republic of Monte Video*, so named from its capital; but it has since assumed the title of the *Oriental Republic of Uruguay*.

The republic comprises 9 departments. The population is stated by Balbi, at 70,000, by Murray, at 75,000, and by Schäffer, at 175,960.

According to the constitution, formed in 1830, the legislative power is vested in two bodies, a Senate of 9 members, and a House of Representatives of 29 members; and the Code Napoleon was established as the law of the country. — The first two governors of the republic were *General Rondeau* and *General Lavalleja*.

Government.

General Fructuoso Ribeira,	(1833,)	<i>President.</i>
General Oribe,	(March 1, 1835,)	<i>do.</i>
General Fructuoso Ribeira,	(1836,)	<i>do.</i>

IX. PARAGUAY.

This republic is situated between the rivers Paraguay and Parana, having the Empire of Brazil on the east, and the Argentine Republic on the west. The population is stated by some at 150,000, by others, at 200,000; by Balbi, at 250,000; by Humboldt, at 300,000; and the Weimar Almanac raises it even to 600,000, viz. creoles, 60,000, mestizos, 200,000, and subdued Indians, 340,000. It is divided into eight departments. The military force is said to consist of an army of 5,000 men, and a militia of 20,000. *Assumption* is the capital.

In 1810, the Junta of Buenos Ayres sent a body of troops to Paraguay to depose the Spanish governor, but they were compelled to retreat. But the inhabitants themselves soon after deposed the governor, and took the government into their own hands. In 1813, they proclaimed Paraguay a republic, under two consuls, *Dr. José Gaspar Rodríguez de Francia* and *Fulgencio Yegros*. At the end of the year, *Dr. Francia* caused himself to be named *Dictator*, for three years, and at the end of this term, for life. On the 24th of September, 1826, a formal declaration of independence was made, though the country had for 14 or 15 years been governed independently of Spain. — The government of *Dr. Francia*, which has heretofore been administered in the most despotic manner, has been, for some years, much milder; and he has introduced among the people industry and the arts.

X. BRAZIL.

Brazil comprises the eastern portion of South America, and is an empire of vast extent, computed by some to contain 2,500,000, and by others, 3,000,000 square miles. But more than half of the country is in the possession of independent or unsubdued Indians, who are not included in the account of the population.

Provinces.	Population.	Capitals.	Population.
Para,	143,073	Para,	28,216
Rio Negro,	48,237	Barrado Rio Negro,	3,000
Maranham,	182,986	San Luis de } Maranham, }	26,538
Piauhi,	46,296	Oeyras,	1,700
Seara,	272,713	Aracati,	26,000
Rio Grande del Norte,	68,736	Natal,	16,200
Parahiba,	246,232	Parahiba,	15,672
Pernambuco,	602,205	Pernambuco,	62,325
Alagoas,	256,956	Porto Calvo,	36,000
Serecipe,	267,523	Serecipe,	120,000
Bahia,	559,650	Bahia,	12,500
Espirito Santo, . . .	73,996	Vittoria,	160,000
Rio Janeiro,	589,650	Rio JANEIRO,	30,000
San Paulo,	610,631	San Paulo,	8,200
Minas Geraes,	928,933	Villa Rica,	7,000
Gojas,	150,000	Villa Boa,	25,000
Matto Grosso,	82,000	Villa Bella,	
Fernando,	600		
<i>Total,</i>	5,130,418		

The population of Brazil has of late been stated from 3,000,000 to 6,000,000. The statement in the above table is given according to

Schäffer, for the year 1823, from the Weimar Almanac. According to an official report made to the King of Portugal, in 1819, the population of the country was stated for the year 1817, as follows :

Whites,	843,000	Negro Slaves,	1,728,000
Free people of mixed blood,	426,000	Slaves of mixed blood,	202,000
Indians,	259,400	Total Slaves,	1,930,000
Free Negroes,	159,500	Total Population,	3,617,900

Brazil has more foreign commerce than any other country in America, except the United States. Its principal ports are Rio Janeiro, Bahia, or St. Salvador, Pernambuco, Para, San Luis de Maranham, and San Pedro.

Bonaparte having declared war against Portugal, the Regent, (who after the death of his mother, in 1816, became King of Portugal by the title of John VI.) with the royal family, left Europe for Brazil, where they arrived, January 22d, 1808. After the fall of Bonaparte, John raised Brazil to the rank of a kingdom, in 1815 ; and, in 1821, he returned to Portugal, leaving his son *Pedro*, in Brazil, as Prince Regent. On the 12th of October, 1822, Brazil was declared independent, and the Prince was crowned Emperor of Brazil. On the death of John VI., in 1826, Pedro declared his daughter *Maria* Queen of Portugal ; and on the 6th of April, 1831, he abdicated the throne of Brazil in favor of his son *Pedro II.*, who was born October 2d, 1825, who is now Emperor of Brazil, the government being conducted by a regency.

According to the constitution, which was formed in 1823, and adopted in 1824, Brazil is a hereditary monarchy, with a Legislative Assembly consisting of two Houses, a Senate, appointed by the Emperor, and a House of Representatives elected by the people. The Catholic faith is the religion of the State, but all other Christians are tolerated, though not allowed to build churches, or perform divine service in public.

Ministry in the Autumn of 1837.

Pedro de Araujo Lima,	<i>Secretary of State, & Act. Min. Justice.</i>
Miguel Calmon du Pine Almeida,	<i>Minister of Finance.</i>
Joaquim José Rodrigues Tobres,	<i>Minister of Marine.</i>
Sebastiao do Rego Barros,	<i>Minister of War.</i>
Antonio Perigrino Monteiro,	<i>Minister of Foreign Affairs.</i>

EUROPE.

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Title.</i>	<i>State.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Accession.</i>	<i>Age at Accession.</i>	<i>Religion.</i>
Charles XIV.	King	Sweden & Norway	Jan. 26, 1764	Feb. 5, 1816	54	Lutheran
Nicholas I.	Emperor	Russia	July 6, 1796	Dec. 1, 1825	29	Gr. Ch.
Frederick VI.	King	Denmark	Jan. 28, 1768	Mar. 13, 1809	40	Lutheran
Victoria	Queen	Great Britain	May 24, 1819	June 20, 1837	18	Pr. Ep.
William I.	King	Holland or Netherlands	Aug. 24, 1772	Mar. 16, 1815	41	Reform'd
Leopold	do.	Belgium	Dec. 16, 1790	July 21, 1831	40	Luth'n*
Fred. Wm. III.	do.	Prussia	Aug. 3, 1770	Nov. 16, 1797	27	Evang'l
Frederick	do.	Saxony	May 18, 1797	June 6, 1836	39	Cath.*
Ern. Augustus,	do.	Hanover	June 5, 1771	July 20, 1837	66	Prot.
Paul Frederick	Gr. Duke	Mecklenburg-Schwer.	Sept. 15, 1800	Feb. 1, 1837	27	Lutheran
George V.	do	Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Aug. 12, 1779	Nov. 6, 1816	37	do.
Augustus	do.	Oldenburg	July 13, 1783	May 21, 1829	46	do.
William	Duke	Brunswick	April 25, 1806	April 25, 1831	25	do.
William	do.	Nassau	June 14, 1792	Jan. 9, 1816	23	Evang'l
Ch. Frederick	Gr. Duke	Saxe-Weimar-Eisen.	Feb. 2, 1783	June 14, 1828	45	Lutheran
Ernest	Duke	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	Jan. 2, 1784	Dec. 9, 1806	22	do.
Bernard	do.	Saxe-Meiningen-Hild.	Dec. 17, 1800	Dec. 24, 1803	3	do.
Joseph	do.	Saxe-Altenburg	Aug. 27, 1789	Sept. 29, 1834	45	do.
Leopold	do.	Anhalt-Dessau	Oct. 1, 1794	Aug. 9, 1817	22	Evang'l
Alexis	do.	Anhalt-Bernburg	June 12, 1767	April 9, 1796	28	do.
Henry	do.	Anhalt-Cothen	July 30, 1772	Aug. 23, 1830	52	Reform'd
Fred. Gunther	Prince	Schwartz'g Rudolst't	Nov. 6, 1793	April 28, 1807	13	Lutheran
Gunther II.	do.	Schwartz'g Sonder'n	Sept. 24, 1801	April 22, 1837	36	do.
Henry XIX.	do.	Reuss, Elder Line	Mar. 1, 1790	Jan. 29, 1817	26	do.
Henry LXII.	do.	Reuss, Younger Line	May 31, 1785	April 17, 1818	32	do.
Leopold	do.	Lippe-Detmold	Nov. 6, 1796	April 4, 1802	5	Reform'd
George William	do.	Lippe-Schauenburg	Dec. 20, 1784	Feb. 13, 1787	2	do.
George	do.	Waldeck	Sept. 20, 1789	Sept. 9, 1813	24	Evang'l
Louis	Landg'vo	Hesse-Homburg	Aug. 29, 1770	April 2, 1829	59	Reform'd
Ch. Leopold Fr.	Gr. Duke	Baden	Aug. 29, 1790	Mar. 30, 1830	40	Evang'l
William II.	Elector	Hesse-Cassel	July 23, 1777	Feb. 27, 1821	44	Reform'd
Louis II.	Gr. Duke	Hesse-Darmstadt	Dec. 26, 1777	April 6, 1830	52	Lutheran
Charles	Prince	Hohenzol'n Sigmar'n	Feb. 20, 1785	Oct. 17, 1831	23	Cath.
Frederick	do.	Hohenzol'n Hechin'n	July 22, 1776	Nov. 2, 1810	34	do.
John Joseph	do.	Lichtenstein	June 26, 1760	Mar. 24, 1805	44	do.
William	King	Wurtemberg	Sept. 27, 1781	Oct. 30, 1816	35	Lutheran
Louis	do.	Bavaria	Aug. 25, 1786	Oct. 13, 1825	39	Cath.
Ferdinand	Emperor	Austria	April 19, 1793	Mar. 2, 1835	42	do.
Louis Philip	King	Franco	Oct. 6, 1773	Aug. 9, 1830	57	do.
Isabella II.	Queen	Spain	Oct. 10, 1830	Sept. 29, 1833	3	do.
Maria II.	do.	Portugal	April 4, 1819	May 2, 1826	7	do.
Charles Albert	King	Sardinia	Oct. 2, 1798	April 27, 1831	31	do.
Leopold II.	Gr. Duke	Tuscany	Oct. 3, 1797	June 18, 1824	26	do.
Maria Louisa	Duchess	Parma	Dec. 12, 1791	May 30, 1814	22	do.
Francis IV.	Duke	Modena and Massa	Oct. 6, 1779	June 8, 1815	35	do.
Charles Louis	do.	Lucca	Dec. 23, 1799	Mar. 13, 1824	24	do.
Gregory XVI.	Pope	States of the Church	Sept. 18, 1765	Feb. 2, 1831	65	do.
Ferdinand II.	King	Two Sicilies	Jan. 12, 1815	Nov. 8, 1830	21	do.
Otho	do.	Greece	June 1, 1815	Jan. 25, 1833	18	do.*
Mahmoud II.	Sultan	Turkey	July 20, 1785	July 28, 1808	23	Mahom'n

* The King of Saxony is a Catholic, though the greater part of his subjects are Protestants; the King of Belgium is a Protestant, though his subjects are mostly Catholics; and the King of Greece is a Catholic, though most of his subjects are of the Greek Church.

STATES OF EUROPE

In 1837, with the Form of Government, Square Miles, and Population, according to the "Penny Cyclopaedia."

States and Titles.	Form of Government.	Sq. Miles.	Population.
Andorra, Pyrenees, Republic,	With two syndics and a council,	190	15,300
*Anhalt-Bernburg, Duchy,	States having limited powers,	336	45,500
*Anhalt-Cothen, do.	Do. do.	310	36,400
*Anhalt-Dessau, do.	Do. do.	337	57,600
*Austria, Empire,	Absolute monarchy, except Hungary, &c.	255,226	34,100,000
*Baden, Gr. Duchy,	Limited sovereignty; — two chambers,	5,712	1,240,000
*Bavaria, Kingdom,	Limited monarchy; — two chambers,	28,435	4,300,000
Belgium, do.	Do. do.	12,569	4,230,000
*Bremen, Free City,	Republic; — senate and convention,	67	57,800
*Brunswick, Duchy,	Limited sovereignty; — one chamber,	1,525	250,000
Church, States of, Papedom,	Absolute elective sovereignty,	17,018	2,590,000
Cracow, Republic,	Senate and chamber of representatives,	490	124,300
† Denmark, Kingdom,	Absolute monarchy; — with provin. states,	59,762	2,097,400
France, do.	Limited monarchy; — two chambers,	202,125	33,600,000
Frankfort, Free City,	Republic; — senate and legislative body,	91	56,000
Great Britain, Kingdom,	Limited monarchy; — lords & commons,	116,700	25,300,000
Greece, do.	Absolute monarchy,	10,206	810,000
*Hamburg, Free City,	Republic; — senate and common council,	149	153,000
*Hanover, Kingdom,	Limited monarchy; — two chambers,	14,600	1,679,000
*Hesse-Cassel, Electorate,	Limited sovereignty; — one chamber,	4,386	699,000
*Hesse-Darmstadt, Gr. Duchy,	Limited sovereignty; — two chambers,	3,198	765,000
*Hesse-Homburg, Langraviate,	Absolute sovereignty,	154	24,000
*Hohenzollern-Hechingen, Pr.	Limited, — one chamber,	136	21,000
*Hohenzoll.-Sigmaringen, do.	Do. do.	383	42,800
Holland, with Luxemburg,	Limited monarchy; — two chambers,	13,890	2,820,000
Ionian Islands, Republic,	Under Brit. protec.; council & chamber,	998	242,000
*Lichtenstein, Principality,	Limited mon., with one chamber,	52	5,800
*Lippe-Detmold, do.	Do. do.	432	79,000
*Lubeck, Free City,	Republic; — senate and common council,	142	46,500
Lucca, Duchy,	Limited sovereignty, with one chamber,	410	145,000
*Mecklen.-Schwerin, Gr. Du.	Limited mon., with one chamber,	4,701	472,000
*Mecklenburg-Strelitz, do.	Do. do.	1,094	85,300
Modena and Massa, Duchy,	Absolute sovereignty,	2,073	390,000
Monaco, Principality,	Do. do.	50	6,700
*Nassau, Duchy,	Limited sovereignty; — two chambers,	1,736	372,700
*Oldenburg, Gr. Duchy,	Absolute sovereignty,	2,470	260,000
Parma, Duchy,	Do. do.	2,184	440,000
Portugal, Kingdom,	Limited monarchy; — 1 chamber of rep.	34,500	3,400,000
*Prussia, do.	Absolute monarchy; — provincial States,	106,302	13,800,000
*Reus, Principalities of,	Limited sovereignty; — one chamber,	588	83,400
† Russia, Empire,	Absolute monarchy,	2,041,809	51,100,000
San Marino, Republic,	Senate and council of ancients,	21	7,500
Sardinia, Kingdom,	Absolute monarchy,	28,830	4,500,000
*Saxony, do.	Limited monarchy; — two chambers,	5,705	1,680,000
*Saxe-Altenburg, Duchy,	Limited monarchy; — one chamber,	491	113,700
*Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, do.	Do. do. do.	79	132,000
*Saxe-Meining.-Hildburg., do.	Limited monarchy; — one chamber,	880	146,400
*Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, do.	Do. do.	1,403	243,000
*Schwarzburg, Principal. of,	Limited monarchy; — one chamber,	756	118,500
*Schauenburg-Lippe, Princip.	Do. do. do.	205	26,000
Sicilies, The Two, Km.	Limited monarchy, with a council,	41,521	7,650,000
Spain, do.	Limited monarchy, with a legislature,	176,480	11,963,000
Sweden and Norway, do.	Limited mon., with a diet and storting,	234,530	4,150,000
Switzerland, Republic,	Confederation of republics; — a diet,	17,208	2,116,000
§ Turkey, Empire,	Absolute monarchy,	183,140	12,000,000
Tuscany, Grand Duchy,	Absolute sovereignty,	8,302	1,330,000
*Waldeck, Principality,	Limited sovereignty; — one chamber.	455	56,000
*Wurtemberg, Kingdom,	Limited monarchy; — two chambers,	7,568	1,610,000
Total, . . .		3,708,871	233,884,800

* Member of the Confederation of Germany.

† The Continental part, 21,472 sq. miles, 2,040,000 inhabitants; the Islands, 38,290 sq. m. 57,400 inhabitants.

‡ Including the governments of Perm, Viatka, Kazan, Simbirk, Penza, Saratof, Astrachan, and part of Orenburg: — also the kingdom of Poland, with 47,670 square miles, and 4,100,000 inhabitants.

§ Including Wallachia, Moldavia, and Servia.

POPULATION AND EXTENT OF THE GLOBE.

	According to Belhi.			Weimar Almanac. — 1837.		
	Pop.	English sq. miles.	Pop. to sq. m.	Pop.	English sq. miles.	Pop.
Europe,	297,700,000	3,700,000	61.5	232,200,649	3,134,638	74
Asia,	390,000,000	16,045,000	24.3	654,610,049	17,230,881	37.3
Africa,	60,000,000	11,254,000	5.3	101,313,478	10,787,063	9.3
America,	30,000,000	14,730,000	2.6	43,800,120	14,755,000	2.7
Oceania, (Australia, Polynesia, (Indian Archipelago,))	20,300,000	4,105,000	4.9	1,473,955	3,347,840	0.4
Total,	737,000,000	49,834,000	14.8	1,033,308,251	49,253,436	20.9

POPULATION OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND COUNTRIES OF ASIA,

As stated in the Weimar Almanac for 1837.

States and Empires.		Islands.	
Chinese Empire,	12	Sumatra, Independent part,	7,000,000
Empire of Japan,	90	Borneo, do.	4,000,000
Russia in Asia,	90	Celebes, do.	2,000,000
Empire of Annam,	90	Philippine Isls. do.	1,900,000
Arabia,	90	Mindanno, do.	1,000,000
Turkey in Asia,	90	Moluccas, do.	900,000
Persia,	90	Smaller Sunda Islands,	1,250,000
Lahore or Seika,	90	Laccadives and Maldives,	110,000
Afghanistan,	90	Other Asiatic Islands,	200,000
Turkistan,	90		
Sindia or Singha,	90	Foreign Possessions.	
Birman Empire,	90	British Possessions,	124,100,000
Siam,	90	Dutch do.	6,741,700
Nepal,	90	Spanish, do.	2,102,967
Beloochistan,	90	Portuguese do.	577,600
Sind or Sindhy,	90	French do.	130,000
Malacca,	90	Danish do.	25,000
Total Population, 654,610,049.			

POPULATION OF THE DIFFERENT PARTS OF AFRICA,

As stated in the Weimar Almanac for 1837.

Independent States.

Abyssinia,	4,500,000	Senegambia,	10,000,000
Ashanten,	3,000,000	Sennar,	1,500,000
Barca,	300,000	Soudan, Sahara, &c.,	90,000,000
Bornou,	2,000,300	Fellatahs,	2,000,000
Der Far,	200,000	Tripoli,	1,500,000
Guinea,	7,000,000	Tunis,	3,000,000
Morocco,	8,500,000	Interior and Eastern Africa,	20,000,000

Foreign Possessions.

British Possessions,	102,000	Spanish Possessions,	11,000
Danish do.	3,000	Turkish do. { Egypt,	2,514,000
Dutch, do.	15,000	{ Nubia,	1,185,000
French do.	1,905,430	United States,	25,000
Portuguese do.	663,000		

Total Population of Africa, 95,984,911.

Nota. The correctness of most of the above statements relating to Asia and Africa is not to be relied on.

I. SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

CHARLES XIV., King of Sweden and Norway; b. at Pau, in France, Jan. 26, 1764; succeeded to the throne Feb. 5, 1818; m. Aug. 16, 1798, **EUGENIE BERNARDHINE DE CLARY**, b. Nov. 8, 1781:—Issue: *Joseph Francis OSCAR*, *Prince Royal*, Duke of Sudermania; b. July 4, 1799; m. June 19, 1823, the Princess *Josephine*, daughter of the late Prince Eugene de Beauharnais, Duke of Leuchtenberg, b. March 14, 1807:—Issue:

1. *Charles Louis Eugene*, (Hereditary Prince,) Duke of Scania; b. May 3, 1826.

2. *Francis Gustavus Oscar*, Duke of Upland; b. June 18, 1827.

3. *Oscar Frederick*, Duke of East Gothland; b. Jan. 21, 1829.

4. *Charlotte Eugenie Augusta Amelia Albertine*; b. April 24, 1830

5. *Charles Augustus Nicholas*, Duke of Dalecarlia; b. Aug. 24, 1831.

GOVERNMENT.

Sweden and Norway have different constitutions, though under the government of one and the same king, who is, of all the constitutional monarchs of Europe, one of the most limited. The legislative body of Sweden, styled the Diet or States General, consists of four orders, the nobles, the clergy, the burgesses, and the peasantry. In Norway nobility is abolished, and the legislative body, styled the *Storting*, consists of two houses.

POPULATION.

Sweden, 1831,	2,888,196.	Stockholm, city,	77,273.
Norway, 1832,	1,139,849.	Christiania, do.	18,305.
St. Bartholomew's, W. India, Swedish Colony,		8,000.	

UNIVERSITIES.

Upsal, Sweden,	Students in 1836-7,	1,381
Lund, do.	do. 1833;	596
Christiania, Norway,	do. 1833,	500

Religion. The religion of Sweden is Lutheran: the form of church government episcopal; and there are very few dissenters. It has one archbishop (of Upsal), 13 bishops, 192 provosts, and 2,742 parishes.

II. RUSSIA.

EMPEROR AND IMPERIAL FAMILY.

NICHOLAS, Emperor of all the Russias, and King of Poland; b. July 6, 1796; m. July 13, 1817, ALEXANDRA (formerly *Charlotte*), daughter of the King of Prussia, b. July 13, 1798; — succeeded his brother *Alexander*, Dec. 1, 1825 (his elder brother *Constantine*, b. May 8, 1779, having renounced his right to the throne, — died 1831): — Issue:—

1. ALEXANDER, Grand Duke, *Hereditary Prince*; b. April 29, 1818.
2. *Mary*, Grand Duchess; b. Aug. 18, 1819.
3. *Olga*, Grand Duchess; b. Sept. 11, 1822.
4. *Alexandra*, Grand Duchess; b. June 24, 1825.
5. *Constantine*, Grand Duke; b. Sept. 21, 1827.
6. *Nicholas*, Grand Duke; b. Aug. 8, 1831.
7. *Michael*, Grand Duke; b. Oct. 25, 1832.

Princes of the Blood.

Maria, Princess of Saxe-Weimar; b. Feb. 16, 1786.

Anne, Princess of Orange; b. Jan. 18, 1795.

Michael, Grand Duke; b. Feb. 9, 1798; m. Feb. 20, 1824, *Pauline*, niece of the King of Wurtemberg, b. Jan. 9, 1807: — Issue; *Maria* (b. 1825), *Elizabeth* (b. 1826), *Catherine* (b. 1827), and *Anne* (b. 1834).

GOVERNMENT.

The government of Russia is an absolute hereditary monarchy; and it is conducted by a Council of the Empire, the Ministry, and a Senate: the last of which is a body partly deliberative and partly executive; but there is no representative body. The established religion is the Greek church, but all others are tolerated.

POPULATION OF THE RUSSIAN TERRITORIES.

Russia in Europe,	44,563,600
The kingdom of Poland, subject to Russia,	4,083,000
Russia in Asia,	12,407,190
Russian Possessions in America,	50,000

Total, 61,123,790

Statistical View of the Russian Universities in 1835–6.

	Prof. and Function- aries.	Students.	Libraries. Vols. and MSS.	Zoology. Speci- mens.	Medals.	Botany. Speci- mens.	Mineral- ogy. Speci- mens.
Charkov,	56	342	31,435	6,462	19,957	11,510	
Dorpat,	68	567	60,473	2,949		12,504	11,506
Kasan,	89	252	29,874	4,306	8,843	1,776	14,139
Kiow,	61	120	44,474	14,790	19,760	5,329	19,268
Moscow,	120	419	50,712	33,266	6,989	17,627	3,800
St. Petersburg,	64	285	21,854	9,100	293	6,000	7,837

III. DENMARK.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

FREDERICK VI., King of Denmark, Duke of Pomerania; b. Jan. 28, 1768; declared co-regent with his Father, *Christian VII.*, April 14, 1784, succeeded to the throne, March 13, 1808; m. July 31, 1790, **MARIA SOPHIA FREDERICA**, Princess of Hesse-Cassel, b. October 28, 1767: Issue:—

1. *Caroline*, Princess Royal; b. Oct. 28, 1793; m. to Prince Frederick Ferdinand, Aug. 1, 1829.

2. *Wilhelmina*; b. Jan. 17, 1808; m. to Prince Frederick Charles Christian, Nov. 1, 1828.

CHRISTIAN FREDERICK, cousin to the King; *Crown Prince*; b. Sept. 18, 1786; m. (i.) Feb. 18, 1806, **CHARLOTTE**, Princess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin:—Issue: *Frederick Charles Christian*, b. Oct. 6, 1808; (ii.) May 22, 1815, *Caroline Amelia*, daughter of Duke Frederick Christian of Holstein, b. June 28, 1796.

The Government of Denmark is an absolute hereditary monarchy.

POPULATION OF THE KINGDOM AND COLONIES, 1836.

Denmark Proper,	1,564,300	Santa Cruz, St. Thomas,	
Holstein and Lauenburg,	475,800	and St. John's, W. In-	
Iceland,	50,800	dies,	47,300
Faroe Islands and Green-		Tranquebar in Asia, and	
land,	11,300	Guinea in Africa,	28,000
<i>Total, (in Europe,)</i>	<i>2,040,000</i>	<i>Total, (Foreign Colonies,)</i>	<i>75,300</i>

Religion. The religion is Lutheran, but all others are tolerated. The national church is under the superintendence of 8 bishops, 1 general superintendent, 62 provosts, and 1,488 ministers. The bishoprics are in the gift of the crown. The number of parishes is 1,907. Of a population of 2,040,000, 1,300 are Reformed Lutherans, 2,100 Roman Catholics, 900 Mennonites, 1,500 Moravians, and 1,700 Jews; the remainder Lutherans.

Education. There are two universities, Copenhagen (600 students) and Kiel (300 students), 30 gymnasiums, 13 seminaries for educating teachers, 2,500 primary schools, and 2,000 others on the Lancastrian plan.—There are 70 or 80 periodical journals; and from 200 to 250 new publications are annually issued.

IV. BELGIUM.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

LEOPOLD, King of the Belgians, formerly Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, brother of the present Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha ; b Dec. 16, 1790 ; m. (i.) May 2, 1816, the daughter of George IV. of England, who died Nov. 6, 1817 ; elected King of the Belgians, June 4, 1831 ; took the oath to the constitution, July 21, 1831 ; m. (ii.) Aug. 9, 1832, **LOUISE**, daughter of Louis Philippe, King of France, b. April 3, 1812. — Issue : — 1. *Leopold Louis Philip Maria Victor, Prince-Royal* ; b. April 9, 1835. — 2. *Philip Ferdinand Eugene George*, b. March 24, 1837.

GOVERNMENT.

The government is a constitutional hereditary monarchy. The legislature is composed of a Senate and Chamber of Representatives or Deputies. The number of Deputies is apportioned to the population, and cannot exceed the proportion of 1 deputy to 45,000 inhabitants ; and the number of senators is equal to half the number of deputies. The deputies are elected for four years, and the senators for eight years, by citizens paying a direct tax determined by the electoral law ; the requisite sum cannot exceed 100 florins, nor be less than 20 florins. The Chambers assemble by their own right, every year, on the 2d Tuesday in November, unless convoked earlier by the king.

STATISTICAL TABLE OF BELGIUM, — including the Grand-duchy of Luxembourg.

Provinces.	Pop. 1835.	Electors.	Repre.	Senators.	Schools, 1832.	Scholars, 1832.
Antwerp, . . .	353,936	4,440	9	4	341	26,906
S. Brabant, . .	566,809	5,889	14	7	592	38,600
W. Flanders, . .	516,904	6,608	15	8	547	36,946
E. Flanders, . .	747,569	9,606	18	9	875	54,994
Hainault, . . .	626,942	6,327	15	8	888	64,719
Liege, . . .	380,189	3,726	9	5	492	29,889
Limburg, . . .	326,737	3,359	9	4	404	29,392
Namur, . . .	220,332	2,960	5	3	416	30,636
Luxemburg, . . .	316,504	4,934	8	4	831	43,250
<i>Total, .</i>	<i>4,154,922</i>	<i>47,853</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>5,386</i>	<i>355,422</i>

UNIVERSITIES,

With the Number of Students in 1832 and 1835.

	Medicine.	Law.	Other sci.	Total, 1832.	Total, 1835.
Ghent,	141	151		292	150
Liege,	97	147	108	352	370
Louvain,	129	125	141	395	350
Brussels,					300
<i>Total,</i>	<i>367</i>	<i>423</i>	<i>249</i>	<i>1,039</i>	<i>1,170</i>

Religion. The great mass of the inhabitants are Catholics, the number of Protestants being only from 15,000 to 20,000 ; but all religions are tolerated. The Catholics are under the charge of one Archbishop (of Malines,) and 5 Bishops, (of Bruges, Ghent, Liege, Namur, and Tournay.) The salary of the Archbishop is 100,420 francs ; the salaries of the Bishops from 56,300 to 77,300 francs. Number of Curés of the 1st class, 81 ; of the 2d class, 165 ; inferior clergy, 4,422. The allowances of the inferior clergy vary from 8 guineas to 30. The salaries are paid out of the public treasury.

V. HOLLAND OR NETHERLANDS.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

WILLIAM, King of Holland (Netherlands), Prince of Orange-Nassau ; b. Aug. 24, 1772 ; succeeded his father in his hereditary possessions in Germany, April 9, 1806 ; declared Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands, December 3, 1813 ; assumed the crown, March 16, 1815 ; m. October 1, 1791, **WILHELMINA**, sister of the King of Prussia, b. November 18, 1774 ; d. Oct. 12, 1837 ; — Issue : —

1. **WILLIAM**, *Prince Royal and Prince of Orange*, Field-Marshal ; b. Dec. 6, 1792 ; m. Feb. 21, 1816, *Anne*, sister of the Emperor of Russia, b. Jan. 18, 1795 ; — Issue : *William*, b. Feb. 19, 1817 ; *Alexander*, b. Aug. 2, 1818 ; *Frederick*, b. June 13, 1820 ; *Sophia*, b. April 8, 1824.

2. *Frederick*, b. Feb. 28, 1797 ; m. May 21, 1825, *Louisa*, 3d daughter of the king of Prussia ; — Issue : *Wilhelmina*, b. Aug. 5, 1828 ; *Frederick*, b. July 6, 1833.

3. *Marienne* ; b. May 9, 1810 ; m. Sept. 14, 1830, to Albert of Prussia.

GOVERNMENT.

The government is a constitutional, hereditary monarchy. The legislative power is vested in the King and the States-General, a body consisting of two Chambers, which meet annually. The first Chamber is composed of not less than 40 nor more than 60 members, of 40 years of age and upwards, nominated by the king for life. The second Chamber contains 110 members, elected by the people every three years.

POPULATION OF HOLLAND IN 1835.

North Holland, 420,345	Guelderland, 323,167	Friesland, 217,882
South Holland, 492,918	Overyssel, 186,062	North Brabant, 355,150
Zealand, 140,342	Drenthe, 67,230	Luxemburg, } 302,654
Utrecht, 134,364	Groningen, 166,164	Gr. duchy, 1831, }
Total, 2,806,278.		

POPULATION OF THE DUTCH COLONIES.

In Asia, — Batavia, Amboyna, Banda, Ternate, Macassar,	
Sumatra, and Timor,	6,561,700
In America, — Surinam, St. Eustatia, and Curaçao,	90,000
<i>Total</i> ,	<u>6,651,700</u>

EDUCATION.

The three universities of Holland had, in 1835, 1,527 students; — Leyden, 771, Utrecht, 491, Groningen, 265. — Number of scholars in the Latin schools, 1,255; number of primary schools, 2,832; total number of pupils in the primary schools, 304,599.

VI. GREAT BRITAIN.

GOVERNMENT.

The government of Great Britain is a constitutional hereditary monarchy. In the descent of the crown, the constitutional rule recognizes the right of primogeniture among the males, and of the males in preference to the females; but, upon failure of the male line, the crown descends to the eldest of the female issue. The descent is limited to such heirs only as are Protestant members of the church of England, and are married to none but Protestants.

“By statute 12 George III. ch. 11, no descendants of George II. (except the issue of princesses married into foreign families) can contract matrimony without the previous consent of the King, unless, being of the age of 25, they give a twelvemonth's notice of such intention to the privy council, and, before the expiration of that period, no disapprobation is expressed by Parliament.”

In the government of Great Britain the power of the sovereign is controlled by the influence of the aristocracy in the House of Peers, and by that of the democracy in the House of Commons. The executive authority is vested in the Sovereign, the legislative in the Sovereign and Parliament. The Sovereign has the power of appointing all the great officers of state; and all the executive acts of the government are performed in his or her name; but the ministers only are responsible for them.

QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.

VICTORIA, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, (daughter of the late *Duke of Kent*, — b. Nov. 2, 1767; died Jan. 23, 1820, — by *Victoria Maria Louisa*, sister of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and of Leopold, King of the Belgians; b. Aug. 17, 1786); — b. May 24, 1819; succeeded her uncle William IV., June 20, 1837.

Queen Dowager.

Adelaide, consort of William IV., late King of England ; sister of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, b. Aug. 13, 1792.

Uncles and Aunts of the Queen.

1. *Augusta Sophia* ; b. Nov. 8, 1768 ; — unmarried.
2. *Elizabeth* ; b. May 22, 1770 ; m. April 7, 1818, to Frederick Joseph Lewis, Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg, who died April 2, 1829.
3. *Ernest Augustus*, (King of Hanover,) Duke of Cumberland ; b. June 5, 1771 ; m. May 29, 1815, *Frederica Sophia Carolina*, sister of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, b. March 20, 1778 ; — Issue : *George Frederick*, b. May 27, 1819.
4. *Augustus Frederick*, Duke of Sussex ; b. Jan. 27, 1773 ; (— m. at Rome, April 4, and at London, Dec. 5, 1793, Lady Augusta Murray, daughter of the Earl of Dunmore, who died 1830. — This marriage, being contrary to the 12 Geo. III., was declared void, in 1794.)
5. *Adolphus Frederick*, Duke of Cambridge ; b. Feb. 24, 1774 ; m. May 7, 1818, *Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa*, niece of the Landgrave of Hesse, b. July 5, 1797 ; — Issue ; 1. *George William*, b. March 26, 1819 ; 2. *Augusta Caroline*, b. July 19, 1822 ; 3. *Mary Adelaide*, b. Nov. 27, 1833.
6. *Mary*, Duchess of Gloucester ; b. April 26, 1776 ; — m. July 22, 1816, to her cousin, *William Frederick*, Duke of Gloucester, who died Nov. 30, 1834.
7. *Sophia*, b. Nov. 3, 1777 ; — unmarried.

MINISTRY.

The Ministry under *Earl Grey* went out of office in July, 1834 ; and a new ministry was formed, with *Lord Melbourne* at its head. This latter was dissolved in November, 1834, and another was formed with *Sir Robert Peel* at its head. In April, 1835, Sir Robert Peel and his colleagues resigned, and *Lord Melbourne* was reinstated in office. For a view of the succession of the several ministries for the preceding 27 years, see the American Almanac for 1834, page 294.

	Salary.
Viscount Melbourne,	<i>First Lord of the Treasury</i> , £5,000
Lord Cottenham,	<i>Lord High Chancellor</i> , 14,000
Marquis of Lansdowne,	<i>Lord President of the Council</i> , 2,000
Viscount Duncannon,	<i>Lord Privy Seal ; Commissioner</i>
	<i>of Woods and Forests</i> , 2,000
Rt. Hon. Th. Spring Rice,	<i>Chancellor of the Exchequer</i> , 5,000
Lord John Russell,	<i>Sec. State for the Home Dep.</i> 5,000
Viscount Palmerston,	<i>Sec. State for Foreign Affairs</i> , 5,000
Lord Glenelg,	<i>Sec. State for Colonial Affairs</i> , 5,000

	Salary.
Earl of Minto,	<i>First Lord of the Admiralty,</i> £4,500
Rt. Hon. Sir J. C. Hobhouse,	<i>Pres. of the Board of Control,</i> 3,500
Rt. Hon. Sir Ch. Poulett Thompson,	<i>Pres. of the Board of Trade,</i> 2,000
Viscount Howick,	<i>Secretary at War,</i> 2,580
Lord Holland,	<i>Chan. of Duchy of Lancaster,</i> 4,000

*. * *The above form the Cabinet.*

Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Parnell,	<i>Paym.-Gen. & Treas. of Navy,</i> 3,000
Rt. Hon. Sir R. Hussey Vivian,	<i>Master-Gen. of the Ordnance,</i> 3,500
Earl of Lichfield,	<i>Postmaster-General,</i> 2,500
Rt. Hon. H. Labouchere,	<i>Master of the Mint, &c.,</i> 2,000
Lord Hill,	<i>Commander-in-Chief,</i> 3,458
Earl of Albemarle,	<i>Master of the Horse,</i> 3,350
Rt. Hon. R. Cutlar Ferguson,	<i>Judge-Advocate-General,</i> 2,000
Rt. Hon. John A. Murray,	<i>Lord Advocate for Scotland.</i>
Sir John Campbell,	<i>Attorney-General.</i>
Sir R. M. Rolfe,	<i>Solicitor-General.</i>

IRELAND.

	Salary.
Marquis of Normanby,	<i>Lord-Lieutenant,</i> £20,000
Lord Plunket,	<i>Lord-Chancellor,</i> 8,000
Viscount Morpeth,	<i>Secretary of State,</i> 5,500
Stephen Woulfe,	<i>Attorney-General.</i>
Maziere Brady,	<i>Solicitor-General.</i>

PARLIAMENT.

The Parliament of Great Britain consists of a House of Lords and a House of Commons.

HOUSE OF LORDS OR PEERS.

The House of Lords consists of Lords Temporal, who are Peers of the Realm, and whose honors, immunities, and privileges are hereditary ; and Lords Spiritual, consisting of Archbishops and Bishops.

The House of Lords is composed of all the five orders of nobility of England, viz. dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons, who have attained the age of 21 years, and labor under no disqualification ; of 16 representative peers from Scotland ; 28 representative peers from Ireland ; 2 English archbishops and 24 bishops ; and 4 representative Irish bishops. The number of each, in 1838, was as follows : —

Dukes, (3 Royal Dukes,)	24	Peers of Scotland, (elected,)	16
Marquises,	20	Peers of Ireland, (elected for life,)	28
Earls,	111	English Archbishops and Bishops,	26
Viscounts	18	Irish Representative Archbishops	
Barons,	196	and Bishops,	4
<i>Total,</i>			443

A List of the House of Peers, with the Title, Family Name, Date of Creation, and Birth of the present Peer.

The Titles here given are those by which the Noblemen sit in the House of Peers. Those marked thus (*) are Scotch Peers; — thus (†), Irish Peers.

1
Camd
Sussex
Camd

Besse
Bedf
Bran
Buck
Clare
Dove
Dorm
Graft
Leed
Man
Marl
New
North
North
Portl
Rich
Roth
St. A
Som
Suth
Wall

Aber
Ailes
Angl
Ayle
Bath
Brea
Brint
Bute
Cam
Chol
Exet
Hast
Hert
Lanc
North
North
Salin
Thc
*Tw
Tow
We
Wes
Win

Aber
Abin

<i>Title.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Cre- ated</i>	<i>B'n.</i>	<i>Title.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Cre- ated</i>	<i>B'n.</i>
Hardwicke	Philip Yorke	1754	1757	Waldegrave	J. J. Waldegrave	1725	1725
Harewood	H. Lascelles	1812	1767	Warwick & B.	H. B. Greville	1416	1779
Harrington	Charles Stanhope	1741	1780	Westmoreland	John Fane	1634	1752
Harrowby	Dudley Ryder	1809	1762	Wicklow	William Howard	1783	1788
Hillsborough	A. B. S. T. Hill	1772	1788	Wilton	Th. Edgerton	1801	1799
	[M. Downsh. Ire.]			Winchelsea	G. W. F. Hutton	1622	1781
*Home	A. Home-Ramey	1804	1769	Yarborough	Charles Pelham	1657	1721
Howe	R. W. P. C. Howe	1721	1796	Zetland	Lawrence Dundas	1838	1752
Huntingdon	F. T. H. Hastings	1829	1808				
Ilchester	H.S.F.Strangeways	1756	1787				
Jersey	George Villiers	1679	1773				
†Kingston	George King	1821	1771				
Leicester	H. Th. Wm. Coke	1837					
*Leven	David Leslie	1641	1786				
Lichfield	Th. Wm. Anson	1831	1795				
†Limerick	E. Henry Pery	1815	1758				
Lindsey	Albemarle Bertie	1826	1814				
Liverpool	C. C. C. Jenkinson	1796	1784				
Lonsdale	Wm. Lowther	1807	1757				
Lovelace	Peter King	1838	1805				
†Lucan	Richard Bingham	1785	1764				
Macclesfield	George Parker	1721	1755				
Malmesbury	J. E. Harris	1800	1778				
Manasfield	Wm. Murray	1792	1777				
Manvers	C. H. Pierrepont	1806	1778				
†Mayo	John Bourke	1765	1766				
Minto	G. E. Kynymound	1813	1782				
Morley	John Parker	1815	1772				
*Morton	G. S. Douglas	1457	1789				
†Mountcashel	Stephen Moore	1781	1792				
Mt. Edgecumbe	R. Edgecumbe	1789	1764				
Munster	Geo. Fitzclarence	1831	1794				
Nelson	H. B. Nelson	1805	1786				
†O'Neill	C. H. St. John	1831	1779				
Onslow	A. G. Onslow	1801	1777				
Orford	Horatio Walpole	1806	1783				
*Orkney	T. J. Fitzmaurice	1896					
Oxford	Edward Harley	1711	1773				
Pembroke	B. H. Herbert	1551	1791				
Plymouth	Andrew Windsor	1682	1764				
Pomfret	Th. Wm. Fermor	1721	1771				
Poulett	John Poulett	1706	1783				
Powis	Edward Clive	1804	1754				
Radnor	W. P. Bouvrie	1765	1779				
Ripon	Fred. J. Robinson	1833	1782				
Romney	C. Marsham	1801	1777				
†Rosae	L. Parsons	1806	1758				
Rosslyn	J. St. C. Erskine	1801	1762				
St. Germans	William Elliot	1815	1767				
Sandwich	G. J. Montagu	1660	1811				
Scarborough	J. L. Saville	1690	1757				
*Selkirk	D. J. Douglas	1646	1809				
Shaftesbury	C. A. Cooper	1672	1768				
Shrewsbury	John Talbot	1442	1791				
Somers	J. S. Cocks	1821	1760				
Spencer	J. C. Spencer	1765	1782				
Stamford	G. H. Gray	1628	1765				
Stanhope	P. H. Stanhope	1718	1781				
Stradbroke	J. E. Rous	1821	1794				
Strange	John Murray	1786	1778				
	[D. of Athol, Sc.]						
Suffolk & Berk.	Thomas Howard	1603	1776				
Talbot	C. C. T. Chetwynd	1784	1777				
Tankerville	C. A. Bennet	1714	1776				
Thasot	Henry Tufton	1628	1775				
Vane	C. W. Stewart	1823	1778				
	[M. Lond'ry; Ire.]						
Vernham	J. W. Grimson	1818	1775				

<i>Title.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Cre- ated</i>	<i>B'n.</i>	<i>Title.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Cre- ated</i>	<i>B'n.</i>
Brougham & V	Henry Brougham	1830	1779	Forester	J. G. Forester	1821	1808
Byron	George A. Byron	1643	1789	Gage	H. H. Gage	1790	1791
Calthorpe	G. G. Calthorpe	1796	1787	Gardner	A. H. Gardner	1806	1810
Camden	G. C. Pratt	1835		Gifford	R. F. Gifford	1824	1817
Carberry	John Freke	1715	1765	Glenelg	Charles Grant	1835	1782
Carew	R. S. Carew	1838		Glenlyon	G. A. F. Murray	1821	1815
Carlton	Henry Boyle	1786	1771	Godolphin	F. G. Osborne	1831	1777
	[E. Shannon, Ire.]			Granard	George Forbes	1806	1760
Carrington	Robert Smith	1797	1752		[E. Granard, Ire.]		
Carteret	John Thynne	1784		Grantley	Fletcher Norton	1782	1796
Carysfort	John Proby	1801	1780	*Gray	Francis Gray	1437	1766
	[E. Carysfort, Ir.]			Grey of Groby	Geo. H. Grey	1603	1827
Chaworth	J. C. Brabazon	1831	1772	Hamilton	R. M. Hamilton	1831	1793
	[E. of Meath, Ire.]				[L. Belhaven, Sc.]		
Churchill	P. A. Spencer	1815	1779	Harris	Wm. G. Harris	1815	1782
Clanwilliam	Richard Meade	1828	1795	Hatherton	E. J. Littleton	1835	1791
	[E. Clanwn., Ire.]			Hawke	E. W. Hawke	1776	1799
Clifford	H. Ch. Clifford	1672	1790	Hay	T. R. H. Drummond	1711	1785
Clifton	Henry Bligh	1808	1785		[E. Kinnoul, Sc.]		
	[E. Darnley, Ire.]			Heytesbury	Wm. A'Court	1828	1778
Clinton	Ch. R. Trefusis	1298	1791	Hill	Rowland Hill	1814	1772
Clanbrassil	Robert Jocelyn	1821	1788	Holland	H. R. Vassal Fox	1762	1773
	[E. of Roden, Ire.]			Hopetown	John Hope	1809	1808
Clements	N. Clements	1831	1768		[E. Hopetown, Sc.]		
	[E. Leitrim, Ire.]			Howland	Francis Russell	1695	1788
Cloncurry	V. B. Lawless	1831	1773		[M. Tavistock.]		
Colchester	Charles Abbot	1817	1798	Howard de W.	Ch. A. Ellis	1597	1799
*Colville of Cal.	J. Colville	1609	1768	Howden	J. F. Caradoc	1831	1762
Cottenham	Ch. C. Papsy	1826	1781	Hunsdon	Lucius Carey	1831	1808
Cowley	H. Wellesley	1828	1773		[V. Falkland, Sc.]		
Crewe	John Crewe	1806	1812	Innes	Jas. H. R. Innes	1837	1816
Dacre	Thomas Brand	1907	1774		[D. Roxburgh, Sc.]		
Dalhousie	J. A. Ramsay	1815	1812	Kenlis	Th. Taylor	1831	1787
	[E. Dalhou., Scot.]				[M. Headfort, Ire.]		
Delamere	Th. Cholmondeley	1821	1767	Kenyon	George Kenyon	1788	1776
Delisle & Dud.	P. C. Sidney	1835	1800	Ker	J. W. R. Ker	1821	1794
De Masley	W. F. S. Ponsonby	1838			[M. Lothian, Sc.]		
Denman	Th. Denman	1834	1779	Kilmarnock	Wm. G. Hay	1831	1801
De Ros	H. W. Fitzgerald	1264	1792		[E. of Errol, Sc.]		
De Saumarez	James Saumarez	1831	1789	Kingston	George King	1821	1771
De Tabley	George Warren	1826	1811		[E. Kingston, Ir.]		
Dimorben	Wm. L. Hughes	1831	1767	Kintore	A. A. K. Falconer	1838	1794
Dorchester	Guy Carleton	1786	1811		[E. Kintore, Sc.]		
Dormer	J. T. Dormer	1615	1790	Langdale	H. Bickersteth	1836	1783
Douglas	Arch. Douglas	1790	1773	Lauderdale	James Maitland	1806	1759
Dover	G. J. W. Agar Ellis	1831	1797		[E. Lauderdale, Sc.]		
*Downes	Ulysses Burgh	1822	1788	Lilford	Th. A. Powis	1797	1801
*Dunalley	Henry Prittle	1800	1775	Lismore	C. O'Callaghan	1838	1775
Duncannon	J. W. Ponsonby	1834	1781		[E. Lismore, Ire.]		
Dunmore	George Murray	1831	1762	Loftus	John Loftus	1801	1770
	[E. Dunmore, Sc.]				[M. of Ely, Ire.]		
*Dunsany	Edward Plunket	1490	1775	Lovat	Th. A. Frazer	1837	
Dynevor	G. T. Rice	1780	1765	Lovel & Holl.	John Percival	1762	1767
Ellenborough	Edward Law	1802	1790		[E. Egmont, Ire.]		
Erskine	D. M. Erskine	1806	1773	Ludlow	George J. Ludlow	1831	1758
*Farnham	John Barry	1756	1767		[E. Ludlow, Ire.]		
Feversham	Th. Duncombe	1826	1764	Lyndhurst	John S. Copley	1827	1772
Fife	James Duff	1827	1776	Lynedoch	Th. Graham	1814	1750
	[Earl Fife, Ire.]			Lyttleton	Wm. H. Lyttleton	1794	1782
Fingall	A. J. Plunkett	1831	1759	Manners	T. Manners Sutton	1807	1756
	[E. Fingall, Ire.]			Maryborough	W. Wellesley Pole	1821	1763
Fisherwick	G. A. Chichester	1790	1769	Melbourne	Wm. Lamb	1815	1779
	[M. Donegal, Ire.]				[V. Melbourne, Ir.]		
Fitzgerald	W. Fitzgerald	1835		Meldrum	George Gordon	1815	1761
Fitzgibbon	J. Fitzgibbon	1799	1792		[E. Aboyne, Sc.]		
	[E. of Clare, Ire.]			Melrose	Th. Hamilton	1827	1750
Foley	Th. H. Foley	1776	1808		[E. Haddington, S.]		
*Forbes	Jas. Ochoicar	1436	1767				

<i>Title.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Cre- ated</i>	<i>B'n.</i>	<i>Title.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Cre- ated</i>	<i>B'n.</i>
Mendip	H. W. Agar Ellis [V. Clifden, Ire.]	1794	1761	*Saltoun	A. G. Frazer	1445	1765
Methuen	Paul Methuen	1838		Sandys	Arthur Hill	1802	1792
Middleton	H. Willoughby	1712	1761	Say and Sele	G. W. E. T. Flenness	1805	1788
Minster	F. N. Conyngham [M. Conyng., Ire.]	1821	1797	Scaradale	Nathaniel Curzon	1761	1761
Monson	J. George Monson	1728	1809	Seaford	Ch. R. Ellis	1836	1771
Montagu	H. J. Montagu Scot	1788	1776	Sefton	W. P. Molineux [E. Sefton, Ire.]	1881	1772
Moore	Charles Moore [M. Drogheda, Ir.]	1801	1770	Seagrave	W. F. Berkeley	1831	1776
Montfort	Henry Bromley	1741	1773	Sheffield	G. A. F. B. Holroyd [E. Sheffield, Ire.]	1802	1802
Mounteagle	H. P. Browne [M. of Sligo, Ire.]	1806	1788	Sherborne	John Dutton	1784	1779
Mostyn	Edward P. Lloyd	1831	1768	*Sinclair	Charles Sinclair	1449	1761
Northwick	John Rushout	1797	1770	Skelmerdale	E. B. Wilbraham	1828	1771
Oriel	T. H. Skeffington [V. Ferrard, Ire.]	1821	1765	Somerhill	U. J. de Burgh	1826	1802
Ormonde	James Butler [M. Ormonde, Ire.]	1821	1774	Sondes	[M. Clanricarde, Ir.]		
Osborne	F. G. d'Arcy [M. Carmarthen.]	1838	1796	Southampton	L. R. Watson	1780	1792
Paget	Henry Paget	1549	1797	Stafford	Charles Fitzroy	1780	1804
Panmure	William Maule	1531	1771	Stewart of G.	G. W. S. Jerningham	1640	177.
Penhurst	P. C. S. Smythe [V. Strangford, Ir.]	1824	1780	Stourton	George Stewart [E. Galloway, Sc.]	1796	1800
Petre	W. F. H. Petre	1603	1783	Stuart	William Stourton	1448	1776
Plunket	Wm. C. Plunket	1827	1765	Stuart de Roth.	Francis Stuart [E. Moray, Scot.]	1796	1771
Poltmore	G. W. Bampfylde	1831	1786	Sudeley	Charles Stuart	1828	1780
Ponsonby	Fred. Ponsonby [E. Besboro', Ire.]	1749	1758	Suffield	Ch. H. Tracy	1838	
Ponsonby	John Ponsonby	1806	1770	Sundridge and	Edward Harbord	1796	1781
Portman	Ed. B. Portman	1837	1799	Hamilton	G. W. Campbell [D. Argyll, Scot.]	1786	1772
Prudhoe	Algernon Percy	1816	1792	Templemore	H. S. Chichester	1831	
Ransurly	Thomas Knox [E. Ransurly, Ir.]	1826	1754	Tenterden	J. H. Abbot	1827	1796
Ravensworth	Thomas H. Liddell	1821	1775	Teynham	H. F. R. Curzon	1766	1768
Rayleigh	J. J. Strutt	1821	1796	Thurlow	E. T. H. Thurlow	1792	1814
*Reay	Eric Mackay	1828	1777	Tyrone	H. de la P. Berensford [M. Waterford, L.]	1786	1811
Redeale	J. Thomas Mitford	1802	1805	Vaux of Harro.	G. B. Mostyn	1823	
Ribblesdale	Thomas Lister	1797	1828	Vernon	G. C. Vernon	1762	1779
Rivers	George Pitt Rivers	1802	1810	Wallace	Th. Wallace	1828	
Rodney	George Rodney	1782	1782	Walsingham	Th. de Grey	1780	1778
Rolle	John Rolle	1796	1756	Ward	W. Humble Ward	1835	1781
Rosebery	A. J. Primrose [E. Rosebery, Sc.]	1828	1783	Wellesley	Richard Wellesley [M. Wellesley, Ir.]	1797	1760
Ross	George Boyle [E. Glasgow, Sc.]	1815	1766	Wemyss	F. W. C. Douglas [E. Wemyss Sc.]	1831	1772
Rossie	G. W. F. Kinnaid [E. Kinnaid, Sc.]	1831	1807	Wenlock	Robert Lawley	1831	
Rossmore	W. W. Westensra	1838	1765	Western	Ch. C. Western	1833	1767
St. Helen's	A. Fitzherbert	1801	1763	Wharnccliffe	J. A. S. Mackenzie	1826	1776
St. John	St. Andrew St. John	1558	1811	Wigan	James Lindsay [E. Barcarrae, Sc.]	1826	1784
Salterford	J. G. Spotford [E. Courtown, Ir.]	1796	1765	Willo'by de B.	Henry Verney	1492	1775
				Willo'by de E.	P. R. D. Burrell	1514	1722
				Wodehouse	J. Wodehouse	1797	1771
				Wrottesley	J. Wrottesley	1838	
				Wynford	Wm. D. Best	1829	1767

* * To obviate the difficulty of finding the names of those Scotch and Irish Peers, who sit in Parliament under Eng-
lish Titles, but who are commonly addressed by their higher Scotch or Irish Titles, the following List is subjoined.

Aberdeen, E., see Gordon
Aboyne, E., see Meldrum
Argyll, D., see Sundridge
Athol, D., see Strange
Balcarras, E., see Wigan
Belhaven, L., see Hamilton
Besborough, E., see Ponsonby
Brecknock, E., see Camden
Buccleuch, D., see Doncaster
Clanricarde, M., see Somerhill
Clare, E., see Fitzgibbon
Clifden, V., see Mendip
Conyngham, M., see Minster
Cork, E., see Boyle
Courtown, E., see Salterford
Darnley, E., see Clifton
Donegal, M., see Fisherwick

Donoughmore, E., see Hutchinson
Downshire, M., see Hillsboro'
Drogheda, M., see Moore
Eglintoun, E., see Ardrossan
Egmont, E., see Lovell
Ely, M., see Loftus
Errol, E., see Kilmarnock
Falkland, V., see Hunsdon
Ferrard, V., see Oriel
Galloway, E., see Stewart
Glasgow, E., see Ross
Haddington, E., see Melrose
Hamilton, D., see Brandon
Headfort, M., see Kenia
Kinnaid, E., see Ross
Kinnoul, E., see Hay
Leitrim, E., see Clements

Limerick, E., see Foxford
Londonderry, M., see Vane
Lothien, M., see Ker
Meath, E., see Chaworth
Middleton, V., see Brudrick
Montrose, D., see Graham
Moray, E., see Stuart
Roden, E., see Clanbrassil
Roxburgh, D., see Innes
Shannon, E., see Carleton
Sligo, M., see Mounteagle
Stafford, M., see Gower
Strangford, V., see Penhurst
Tavistock, M., see Howard
Waterford, M., see Tyrone.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House of Commons consists of knights, citizens, and burgesses, respectively chosen by counties, cities, and boroughs. Important changes were made in relation to the House of Commons by the Act of Parliamentary Reform of 1832, an account of which may be seen in the American Almanac for 1833.

The Septennial Act of 1715 extended the duration of Parliament to 7 years, unless dissolved by the King ; but it seldom happens that a Parliament sits out this period. The union of Ireland was carried into effect January 1, 1801 ; and the Parliament which sat the same month, and which included the members from Ireland, is styled the 1st *Imperial Parliament* ; and the Parliament which assembled January 29, 1833, is styled the 11th *Imperial*, or the 1st *Reformed Parliament*. The following table exhibits the succession of Parliaments since the union with Ireland.

	When assembled.	When dissolved.	Existed.		
			Y.	M.	D.
2d Imperial Parliament,	August 31, 1802	October 24, 1806	4	1	25
3d do. do.	Nov. 25, 1806	May 27, 1807	0	6	2
4th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1807	Sept. 29, 1812	4	10	2
5th do. do.	Nov. 24, 1812	June 10, 1818	5	6	16
6th do. do.	August 4, 1818	February 29, 1820	1	6	25
7th do. do.	April 23, 1820	June 2, 1826	6	1	9
8th do. do.	Nov. 14, 1826	July 24, 1830	4	1	22
9th do. do.	Oct. 26, 1830	April 22, 1831	0	5	27
10th do. do.	June 14, 1831	Dec. 8, 1832	0	5	20
11th Im. or 1st Ref. Par.	Jan. 29, 1833	Dec. 30, 1834	2	0	25
12th do. 2d do.	Feb. 19, 1835	July, 17, 1837	1	4	26
13th do. 3d do.	Oct. 15, 1837				

. Distribution of the Members of the House of Commons.

		Members.	Registered Electors.
ENGLAND,	{ 40 Counties, have	144	344,564
	{ 185 Cities, Boroughs, and Towns, have	327	274,649
	Total for England,	471	619,213
WALES,	{ 12 Counties, have	15	25,815
	{ 14 Districts of Boroughs, 1 each, have	14	11,309
	Total for Wales	29	37,124
SCOTLAND,	{ 33 Counties, have	30	33,115
	{ 76 Cities and Boroughs, have	23	31,332
	Total for Scotland	53	64,447
IRELAND,	{ 32 Counties, 2 each, have	64	60,607
	{ 34 Cities and Towns, have	41	31,545
	Total for Ireland,	105	92,152
Total for the whole United Kingdom,		658	

Alphabetical List of the House of Commons, in the order of places represented.

Being the thirteenth Parliament of the United Kingdom, and the second of Queen Victoria.
Assembled, October 15, 1837.

Rt. Hon. JAMES ABERCROMBY, Speaker.					
Members.			Members.		
1 Abingdon - -	T. Duffield		34 Buckingham -	Sir T. Freemantle	
2 Albans, St. - - -	Hon. E. Grimston			Sir H. Verney	
	G. A. Muskett		35 Bury - - - -	R. Walker	
3 Andover - - -	R. Etwall		36 Bury St. Edmunds	Lord Charles Fitzroy	
	Sir J. W. Pollen			Earl Jermyn	
4 Angleseyshire -	W. O. Stanley		37 Calne - - -	Earl of Shelburne	
5 Arundel - - -	Lord Fitzalan		38 Cambridgeshire	Captain E. T. Yorke	
6 Ashburton - - -	C. Lushington			R. J. Eaton	
7 Ashton-under-Lyne	C. Hindley			R. G. Townley	
8 Aylesbury - -	W. Rickford		39 Cambridge Uni-	H. Goulburn	
	W. M. Praed		versity	Hon. C. E. Law	
9 Banbury - - -	H. W. Tancrod		40 Cambridge - -	Right Hon. T. A. Rice	
10 Barnstaple - -	J. P. B. Chichester			Professor Fryme	
	F. Hodgson		41 Canterbury - -	J. Bradshaw	
11 Bassettlaw - - -	Hon. A. Duncombe			Lord A. Conyngham	
	G. H. Vernon		42 Cardiff, &c. - -	J. Nicholl	
12 Bath - - - -	Lord Powerscourt		43 Cardiganshire -	Col. W. E. Powell	
	L. Bruges		44 Cardigan, &c. -	P. Pryce	
13 Beaumaris, &c. -	Captain F. Paget		45 Carlisle - - -	P. H. Howard	
14 Bedfordshire -	Lord C. J. F. Russell			W. Marshall	
	Lord Alford		46 Carmarthenshire -	Col. Rice Trevor	
15 Bedford - - -	Captain Polhill			J. Jones	
	Samuel Crawley		47 Carmarthen - -	D. Morris	
16 Berkshire -	R. Palmer		48 Carnarvonshire	J. R. O. Gore	
	Lord Barrington		49 Carnarvon, &c. -	B. Hughes	
	P. P. Pusey		50 Chatham - - -	Hon. Captain Byng	
17 Berwick-upon- {	R. Hodgson		51 Cheltenham - -	Captain Berkeley	
Tweed	W. Holmes		52 Cheshire (North)	W. T. Egerton	
18 Beverley - - -	J. W. Hogg			E. J. Stanley	
	G. L. Fox		53 Cheshire (South)	Sir P. G. Egerton	
19 Bewdley - - -	Sir T. E. Winnington			G. Wilbraham	
20 Birmingham - -	T. Attwood		54 Chester - - -	Lord R. Grosvenor	
	J. Scholefield			John Jervis	
21 Blackburn, - -	W. Turner		55 Chichester - - -	J. A. Smith	
	W. Fielden			Lord Arthur Lennor	
22 Bodmin - - -	Major Vivian		56 Chippenham - -	J. Neeld	
	Sir S. Spry			H. G. Boldero	
23 Bolton - - -	P. Ainsworth		57 Christchurch - -	Sir George Rose	
	W. Bolling		58 Cirencester - -	Joa. Cripps	
24 Boston - - - -	Sir J. Duke			Colonel Masters	
	J. S. Brownrigg		59 Clitheroe - - -	J. Fort	
25 Bradford - - -	E. C. Lister		60 Cockermouth -	H. A. Aglionby	
	W. Bustfield, Sen.			Edward Hereman	
26 Breconshire - -	Col. T. Wood		61 Colchester - - -	R. Sanderson	
27 Brecon - - -	C. M. R. Morgan			Sir G. H. Smyth	
28 Bridgenorth - -	T. C. Whitmore		62 Cornwall (East)	Lord Elliot	
	H. H. Tracy			Sir R. H. Vivian	
	Robert Pigot		63 Cornwall (West)	E. W. W. Pendarves	
29 Bridgewater -	H. Broadwood			Sir C. Lemon	
	P. Courtenay		64 Coventry - - -	Edward Ellice	
30 Bridport - - -	Henry Warburton			W. Williams	
	S. Jervis		65 Cricklade - - -	J. Neeld	
31 Brighton - - -	Captain Pechell			A. Goddard	
	Sir A. Dalrymple		66 Cumberland (East)	Major Aglionby	
32 Bristol - - - -	P. J. Miles			W. James	
	Hon. F. Berkeley		67 Cumberland } (West)	E. Stanley	
33 Buckinghamshire -	Marquis of Chandos			S. Irton	
	G. V. Harcourt		68 Dartmouth - -	Colonel Seale	
	Sir W. L. Young				

Members.		Members.	
9 Denbighshire - -	Sir W. W. Wynn	108 Hastings - - -	Hon J. Planta
	Hon. W. Bagot		R. Holland
10 Denbigh - - -	W. Jones	109 Haverfordwest {	Sir R. Phillips
11 Derbyshire (North)	Hon. G. H. Cavendish	&c.	
	W. Evans	110 Helston - - -	Lord Cantelupe
12 Derbyshire (South)	Sir G. Crawe	111 Herefordshire	Sir R. Price
	F. Hurt		K. Hoskins
13 Derby - - -	Edward Strutt		E. T. Foley
	Hon. T. B. Ponsonby	112 Hereford - - -	E. B. Clive
14 Devizes - - -	Capt. J. W. D. Dundas		H. Birr
	T. S. Estcourt	113 Hertfordshire -	Lord Grimston
15 Devonport - - -	Sir E. Codrington		A. Smith
	Sir G. Grey		R. Alston
16 Devonshire (North)	Lord Ebrington	114 Hertford - - -	Hon. W. F. Cowper
	Sir T. Dyke Acland		Lord Mahon
17 Devonshire (South)	Sir J. Y. Buller	115 Honiton - - -	Colonel Baillie
	E. M. Parker		J. Stewart
18 Dorchester - - -	Hon. A. H. Cooper	116 Horsham - - -	R. H. Hurst
	R. Williams	117 Huddersfield -	W. Stansfield
19 Dorsetshire - -	Lord Ashley	118 Hull - - -	William Hutt
	H. C. Sturt		Sir W. James
	Hon. J. Strangways	119 Huntingdon-	E. Fellowes
20 Dover - - -	E. Rice	shire }	G. Thornhill
	Sir J. R. Reid	120 Huntingdon - -	Colonel Peel
21 Droitwich - - -	J. S. Packington		Sir F. Pollock
22 Dudley - - -	T. Hawkes	121 Hythe - - -	Lord Melgund
23 Durham (North)	H. Lambton	122 Ipswich - - -	J. Gibson
	Hon. H. T. Liddell		H. Tufnell
24 Durham (South)	J. Pease, Jun.	123 Ives, St. - - -	William T. Praed
	J. Bowes	124 Kendal - - -	G. Wood
25 Durham City - -	Hon. A. Trevor	125 Kent (East) - -	Sir E. Knatchbull
	W. C. Harland		J. P. Plumptre
26 Essex (North) - -	Sir J. T. Tyrell	126 Kent (West) - -	Sir W. Geary
	C. G. Round		T. L. Hodges
27 Essex (South) - -	T. W. Bramston	127 Kidderminster -	R. Godson
	G. Palmer	128 King's Lynn - -	Lord G. Bentinck
28 Evesham - - -	G. Rushout Bowles		Sir S. Canning
	Lord Marcus Hill	129 Knaresborough -	H. Rich
29 Exeter - - -	Edward Divett		Hon. C. Langdale
	Sir W. W. Follett	130 Lambeth - - -	Benjamin Hawes
30 Eye - - -	Sir E. Kerrison		C. T. D'Eyncourt
31 Finsbury - - -	Thomas Wakley	131 Lancashire {	Lord Stanley
	Thomas S. Duncombe	(North) }	J. W. Patten
32 Flintshire - - -	Sir S. R. Glynn	132 Lancashire {	Lord F. Egerton
33 Flint, &c. - - -	W. D. Dundas	(South) }	R. B. Wilbraham
34 Frome - - -	T. Sheppard	133 Lancaster - - -	T. Greene
35 Gateshead - - -	C. Rippon		G. R. Martin
36 Glamorganshire -	Lord Adare	134 Launceston - - -	Sir Henry Hardinge
	C. M. R. Talbot	135 Leeds - - -	E. Baines
37 Gloucestershire {	Hon. A. H. Moreton		Sir Wm. Molesworth
(East) }	C. W. Codrington	136 Leicestershire {	Lord C. Manners
38 Gloucestershire {	Grantley Berkeley	(North) }	E. B. Farnham
(West) }	R. B. Hale	137 Leicestershire {	H. Halford
39 Gloucester - - -	H. T. Hope	(South) }	C. W. Packe
	J. Phillpotts	138 Leicester - - -	T. Duckworth
100 Grantham - - -	G. E. Welby		J. Easthope
	Hon. F. Tollemache	139 Leominster - -	C. Greenaway
101 Great Grimsby -	E. Heneage		Lord Hotham
102 Greenwich - - -	Wolverley Attwood	140 Lewes - - -	Sir C. Blunt
	E. G. Barnard		Hon. H. Fitzroy
103 Guilford - - -	C. B. Wall	141 Lichfield - - -	Sir G. Anson
	J. Y. Scarlett		Lord A. Paget
104 Halifax - - -	E. Protheroe	142 Lincolnshire {	H. Handley
	Charles Wood	(Kesteven) }	G. J. Heathcote
105 Hampshire {	Sir W. Heathcote	143 Lincolnshire {	Lord Worsley
(North) }	Charles Shaw Lefevre	(Lindsey) }	R. A. Christopher
106 Hampshire {	J. W. Fleming	144 Lincoln - - -	Colonel Sibthorp
(South) }	H. C. Compton		E. L. Bulwer
107 Harwich - - -	Captain Ellice	145 Liskeard - - -	C. Buller
	Et. Hon. J. C. Herries		

<i>Members.</i>		<i>Members.</i>	
146 Liverpool	- - Lord Sandon	185 Oldham	- - General Johnson
147 London	- - - C. Crosswell	186 Oxfordshire	- - John Fielden
	- Alderman M. Wood		- Lord Norreys
	- W. Crawford		- G. G. Harcourt
	- J. Pattison		- T. A. W. Parker
	- G. Grote	187 Oxford University	- T. G. B. Escombe
148 Ludlow	- - Colonel Salwey		- Sir R. H. Inglis
	- Lord Clive	188 Oxford City	- D. Maclean
149 Lyme Regis	- - W. Pinney		- W. Erie
150 Lymington	- - W. A. Mackinnon	189 Pembrokeshire	- Sir J. Owen
	- J. Stewart	190 Pembroke, &c.	- Sir James Graham
151 Macclesfield	- - J. Brocklehurst	191 Penryn	- - - Sir R. M. Rolle
	- T. Grimsditch		- J. W. Freshfield
152 Maidstone	- - J. M. Fector	192 Peterborough	- J. N. Farnakerley
	- B. D'Israeli		- Sir R. Heron
153 Maldron	- - Quintin Dick	193 Petersfield	- C. J. Hector
	- J. Round	194 Plymouth	- J. Collier
154 Malmesbury	- Lord Andover		- T. B. Bewes
155 Malton	- - Lord Milton	195 Pontefract	- - R. M. Milnes
	- J. W. Childers		- W. M. Stanley
156 Manchester	- - C. Ponlett Thomson	196 Poole	- - - C. Ponsonby
	- Mark Phillips		- G. Phillips
157 Marlborough	- - Lord E. Bruce	197 Portsmouth	- F. T. Baring
	- H. B. Baring		- Sir G. T. Stannion
158 Marlow (Great)	- Sir W. Clayton	198 Preston	- - - P. H. Fleetwood
	- T. P. Williams		- R. T. Parker
159 Marylebone	- - Lord Teignmouth	199 Radnorshire	- - W. Wilkins
	- Sir Samuel Whalley	200 Radnor, &c.	- - Richford Price
160 Merionethshire	- R. Richards	201 Reading	- - Serjeant Talford
161 Merthyr-Tydvil	- J. J. Guest		- C. F. Palmer
162 Middlesex	- - G. Byng	202 Reigate	- - - Lord Eastnor
	- T. Wood	203 Richmond	- - - Hon. T. Dundas
163 Midhurst	- - Hon. Fred. Spencer		- A. Speirs
164 Monmouthshire	- Lord G. Somerset	204 Ripon	- - - Sir E. Sugden
	- W. A. Williams		- F. Pemberton
165 Monmouth	- - R. J. Blewitt	205 Rochdale	- - - J. Fenton
166 Montgomeryshire	- Rt. Hon. C. W. Wynn	206 Rochester	- - R. Bernal
167 Montgomery, &c.	- Colonel J. Edwards		- T. B. Hobhouse
168 Morpeth	- - Viscount Leveson	207 Rutlandshire	- - Hon. Wm. M. Noel
169 Newark-upon-	- Serjeant Wilde		- Sir G. Heathcote
Trent	- W. E. Gladstone	208 Rye	- - - T. G. Moseyponny
170 Newcastle-un-	- W. H. Miller	209 Salford	- - - J. Brotherton
der-Line	- S. De Horsey	210 Salisbury	- - W. B. Brodie
171 Newcastle-up-	- W. Ord		- Wadham Wyndham
on-Tyne	- J. H. Hinde	211 Sandwich	- - - Sir T. Troubridge
172 Newport, Isle	- J. H. Hawkins		- Sir J. Carnac
of Wight	- R. Blake	212 Scarborough	- Sir F. W. Trench
173 Norfolk (East)	- Edm. Wodehouse		- Sir C. Styles
	- H. N. Borrowghes	213 Shaftesbury	- - G. B. Matthew
174 Norfolk (West)	- W. Bagge	214 Sheffield	- - John Parker
	- W. L. Chute		- H. G. Ward
175 Northallerton	- W. B. Wrightson	215 Shoreham	- - H. D. Goring
176 Northampton-	- T. P. Maunsell		- Sir C. M. Barrall
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177 Northampton-	- Sir C. Knightley		- R. A. Slaney
shire (South)	- W. R. Cartwright	217 Shropshire	- { Sir R. Hill
178 Northampton	- R. V. Smith	(North)	- { W. O. Gore
	- R. Currie	218 Shropshire	- { Earl of Darlington
179 Northumber-	- Viscount Howick	(South)	- { Hon. R. H. Clive
land (North)	- Lord Ossulston	219 Somersetshire	- { Colonel Langton
180 Northumber-	- M. Bell	(East)	- { W. Miles
land (South)	- C. Blackett	220 Somersetshire	- { T. D. Acland
181 Norwich	- Marquis of Douro	(West)	- { E. A. Sanford
	- Benjamin Smith	221 Southampton	- A. R. Dottin
182 Nottinghamsh.	- Earl of Lincoln		- Lord Duncan
(South East)	- L. Rolleston	222 South Shields	- Robert Ingham
183 Nottinghamsh.	- T. Houldsworth	223 Southwark	- J. Humphery
(North West)	- H. G. Knight		- D. W. Harvey
184 Nottingham	- Sir R. C. Ferguson	224 Staffordshire	- { W. B. Baring
	- Sir John Hobhouse	(North)	- { E. Buller

Members.

5 Staffordshire (South)	Colonel Anson
3 Stafford - - -	Lord Ingestrie
	Major Chetwynd
	R. Farrand
7 Stamford - - -	Colonel T. Chaplin
	Marquis of Granby
3 Stockport - - -	T. Marsland
	H. Marsland
9 Stoke-upon-Trent	Alderman Copeland
	J. Davy-mpert
0 Stroud - - - -	G. P. Scrope
	Lord John Russell
1 Sudbury - - -	Sir E. Barnes
	Sir J. Hamilton
2 Suffolk (East)	Lord Henniker
	Sir C. B. Venn
3 Suffolk (West)	H. Logan
	Colonel Rushbrooke
4 Sunderland - -	Alderman Thompson
	A. White
5 Surrey (East) -	Captain Alsager
	H. Kemble
6 Surrey (West)	W. J. Denison
	Captain Perceval
7 Sussex (East) -	George Darby
	Hon. C. C. Cavendish
8 Sussex (West)	Lord J. G. Lennor
	Earl of Surrey
9 Swansea, &c. -	J. H. Vivian
0 Tamworth - - -	Rt. Hon. Sir R. Peel
	Captain A'Court
1 Taunton - - -	Henry Labouchere
	E. T. Bainbridge
2 Tavistock - - -	Lord Russell
	J. Rundle
3 Tewkesbury - -	W. Dowdeswell
	J. Martin
4 Thetford - - -	Earl of Euston
	F. Baring
5 Thirsk - - - -	S. Crompton
6 Tiverton - - -	J. Heathcoat
	Lord Palmerston
7 Totnes - - - -	Lord Seymour
	Jasper Parrott
8 Tower Hamlets -	William Clay
	Dr. S. Lushington
9 Truro - - - -	E. Turner
	J. E. Vivian
0 Tynemouth - -	Sir Ch. E. Grey
1 Wakefield - - -	Hon. W. S. Lascelles
2 Wallingford - -	W. L. Blackstone
3 Walsall - - -	F. Finch
4 Wareham - - -	J. H. Calcraft
5 Warrington - -	J. I. Blackburne
6 Warwickshire (North)	W. S. Dugdale
	Sir J. E. Wilmot
7 Warwickshire (South)	Sir J. Mordaunt
	E. J. Shirley
8 Warwick - - -	W. Collins
	Sir C. Douglas
9 Wells - - - -	W. G. Hayter
	R. Blakemore
0 Wenlock - - -	Hon. G. Forester
	J. M. Gaskell
1 Westbury - - -	J. I. Briscoe
2 Westminster - -	J. Temple Leader
	Colonel Evans
3 Westmoreland -	Lord Lowther
	Hon. H. C. Lowther
4 Weymouth, &c.	Lord Villiers
	G. W. Hope

Members.

265 Whitby - - -	A. Chapman
266 Whitehaven - -	M. Attwood
267 Wigan - - - -	C. Standish
	Richard Potter
268 Wight (Isle of)	Capt. A'Court Holmes
269 Wilton - - - -	E. Baker
270 Wiltshire (North)	Sir F. Burdett
	Walter Long
271 Wiltshire (South)	J. Benett
	Hon. Sidney Herbert
272 Winchester - -	J. B. East
	P. St. J. Mildmay
273 Windsor - - -	J. Ramsbottom
	R. Gordon
274 Wolverhampton	C. P. Villiers
	T. Thornley
275 Woodstock - -	Marquis of Blanford
276 Worcestershire (East)	H. St. Paul
	J. Barneby
277 Worcestershire (West)	Gen. H. B. Lygon
	H. J. Winnington
278 Worcester - - -	E. H. Davies
	J. Bailey
279 Wycombe - - -	Hon. R. Smith
	G. H. Dashwood
280 Yarmouth - - -	C. E. Rumbold
	W. Willshire
281 Yorkshire (East Rid.)	R. Bethel
	H. Broadley
282 Yorkshire (West Rid.)	Lord Morpeth
	Sir G. Strickland
283 Yorkshire (North Rid.)	Hon. W. Duncombe
	E. S. Cayley
284 York - - - -	J. H. Lowther
	Hon. J. C. Dundas

Ireland.

285 Antrim County -	Hon. Gen. O'Neill
	John Irvine
286 Armagh County	Viscount Acheson
	Col. W. Verner
287 Armagh - - - -	W. Curry
288 Athlone - - - -	J. O'Connell
289 Bandonbridge -	Sergeant Jackson
290 Belfast - - - -	J. Tennont
	George Dunbar
291 Carlow County -	J. A. Yates
	N. A. Vigors
292 Carlow - - - -	W. H. Maule
293 Carrickfergus -	P. Kirk
294 Cashel - - - -	S. Woulfe
295 Cavan County -	H. Maxwell
	J. Young
296 Clare County -	C. O'Brien
	Major M'Namara
297 Clonmel - - - -	N. Ball
298 Coleraine - - -	E. Litton
299 Cork County - -	Garrett Standish Barry
	E. B. Roche
300 Cork - - - -	F. B. Beamish
	D. Callaghan
301 Donegal County -	Sir E. S. Hayes
	Col. E. M. Conolly
302 Down County -	Lord Castlereagh
	Lord Hillsborough
303 Downpatrick -	D. Ker
304 Drogheda - - -	Sir W. Somerville
305 Dublin County -	Lord Brabazon
	G. Evans

<i>Members.</i>		<i>Members.</i>	
306 Dublin City -	D. O'Connell J. Hutton	347 Wexford County	J. Maher J. Power
307 Dublin University	F. Shaw T. Lefroy	348 Wexford -	C. A. Walker
308 Dundalk - - -	T. Reddington	349 Wicklow County	Colonel Howard J. Grattan
309 Dungannon - -	Lord Northland	350 Youghall - - -	Hon. W. Howard
310 Dungarvon - -	Hon. C. O'Callaghan	<i>Scotland.</i>	
311 Ennis - - - -	H. Bridgman	351 Aberdeen County	Captain Gordon
312 Enniskillen -	Hon. A. H. Cole	352 Aberdeen - - -	A. Bannerman
313 Fermanagh - -	Viscount Cole M. Archdale	353 Andrew's, St. -	E. Ellice, Jun.
314 Galway County	T. Martin J. J. Bodkin	354 Argyll County -	W. F. Campbell
315 Galway - - -	A. H. Lynch M. J. Blake	355 Ayr County - -	J. Dunlop
316 Kerry County -	M. J. O'Connell J. Blennerhassett	356 Ayr, &c. - - -	Lord James Stuart
317 Kildare County -	R. M. O'Farrall G. Archbold	357 Banff County -	General Duff
318 Kilkenny County	Hon. P. Butler G. Bryan	358 Berwick County	Sir H. P. Campbell
319 Kilkenny - - -	Jos. Hume	359 Bute County - -	Sir W. Rae
320 King's County -	Col. J. C. Westenra N. Fitzsimon	360 Caithness County	Sir G. Sinclair
321 Kinsale - - -	Col. H. Thomas	361 Clackmannan and Kinross }	Admiral Adam
322 Leitrim County	Lord Clements S. White	362 Dumbarton County	Sir J. Colquhoun
323 Limerick County	Colonel Fitzgibbon W. S. O'Brien	363 Dumfries County	J. J. H. Johnstone
324 Limerick - - -	W. Roche D. Roche	364 Dumfries, &c. -	General Sharpe
325 Lisburne - - -	Captain Moynell	365 Dundee - - - -	Sir H. Parnell
326 Londonderry Co.	Sir R. Bateson Captain T. Jones	366 Edinburgh County	W. Gibson Craig
327 Londonderry -	Sir R. A. Ferguson	367 Edinburgh - -	Rt. Hon. J. Abercromby
328 Longford County	L. White Colonel H. White		Sir J. Campbell
329 Louth County -	R. M. Bellew H. Chester	368 Elgin and Nairn	Hon. Fox Maule
330 Mallow - - - -	C. D. O. Jephson	369 Elgin, &c. - -	Sir A. L. Hay
331 Mayo County -	R. D. Browne Sir W. Brabazon	370 Falkirk, &c. -	W. D. Gillon
332 Meath - - - -	Henry Grattan Morgan O'Connell	371 Fife County - -	Captain J. Wemyss
333 Monaghan County	E. Lucas Hon. H. R. Westenra	372 Forfar County -	Lord D. G. Hallyburton
334 Newry - - - -	J. Ellis	373 Glasgow - - -	Lord W. Bestwick
335 New Ross - - -	J. H. Talbot		J. Dennistoun
336 Portarlington -	Col. G. L. D. Damar	374 Greenock - - -	R. Wallace
337 Queen's County	Sir C. Coote R. Fitzpatrick	375 Haddington Co. -	Sir T. B. Hepburn
338 Roscommon Co.	F. French O'Connor Don	376 Haddington, &c.	R. Stewart
339 Sligo County -	E. J. Cooper Colonel Perceval	377 Inverness County	A. W. Chisholm
340 Sligo - - - -	J. P. Somers	378 Inverness, &c. -	R. Macleod
341 Tipperary - - -	R. L. Sheil R. O. Cave	379 Kilmarnock &c.	J. C. Colquhoun
342 Tralee - - - -	Maurice O'Connell	380 Kincardine Co. -	Hon. H. Arbuthnot
343 Tyrone County -	Lord Alexander Hon. T. L. Corry	381 Kirkcaldy, &c. -	Robert Ferguson
344 Waterford County	W. V. Stuart J. Power	382 Kirkcubright -	Rt. Hon. R. Ferguson
345 Waterford - - -	T. Wyse H. W. Barron	383 Lanark County	M. Lockhart
346 Westmeath Co.	Sir R. Nagle M. L. Chapman	384 Leith, &c. - - -	J. A. Murray
		385 Linlithgow Co. -	Hon. J. Hope
		386 Montrose, &c. -	P. Chalmers
		387 Orkney & Shetland	F. Dundas
		388 Paisley - - - -	A. Hastie
		389 Peebles County	T. Mackenzie
		390 Perth County -	Lord Stormont
		391 Perth - - - - -	Hon. A. Kinnaird
		392 Renfrew County	I. Houston
		393 Ross & Cromarty	A. S. Mackenzie
		394 Roxburgh County	Hon. J. E. Elliot
		395 Selkirk County -	A. Pringle
		396 Stirling County	W. Forbes
		397 Stirling, &c. - -	Lord Dalmeay
		398 Sutherland Co. -	Hon. W. Howard
		399 Wick, &c. - - -	J. Loch
		400 Wigtown County	C. Blair
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Blakemore, A.	259	Clayton, Sir W.	112	Dunlop, J.	355	Gore, J. R. O.	48
Blanford, M. of,	275	Clements, Lord	148	East, J. B.	272	Gore, W. O.	217
Blennerhassett, J.	316	Clive, E. B.		Easthope, J.	138	Goring, H. D.	215
		Clive, Lord,		Eastnor, Lord,	202	Goulburn, Rt. Hon. H.	69

Graham, Sir James	190	Howick, Lord,	179	Maher, J.	347	Partison, J.	147
Granby, Marquis of,	227	Hughes, B.	49	Mabon, Lord,	114	Paul, St. H.	278
Grattan, J.	349	Hume, Joseph,	319	Maidstone, Lord	176	Pease, J., Jun.	84
Grattan, H.	332	Humphery, J.	223	Manners, Lord, C.	136	Pechell, Captain,	31
Greenaway, C.	139	Hurst, R. H.	116	Marshall, W.	45	Peel, Colonel, J.	120
Greene, T.	133	Hutt, F.	72	Marland, T.	228	Peel, Rt. Hon. Sir R.	249
Grey, Sir. Ch. E.	250	Hutt, William,	118	Marland, H.	228	Pemberton, F.	284
Grey, Sir G.	75	Hutton, J.	306	Martin, T.	314	Pendarves, E. W.	65
Grimditch, T.	151	Ingestrie, Lord,	225	Martin, G. R.	133	Perceval, Captain,	236
Grimston, Lord,	113	Ingham, R.	222	Martin, J.	243	Perceval, Lt.-Col.	329
Grimston, Hon. E.		Inglis, Sir R. H.	187	Masters, Colonel,	58	Philips, M.	136
H.	2	Irton, S.	67	Mathew, G. B.	213	Phillips, Sir R.	109
Grosvenor, Ld. R.	54	Irvine, J.	285	Maule, Hon. Pox,	368	Phillips, G.	126
Grote, G.	147	Jackson, J. D.	289	Maule, W. H.	292	Phillipotts, J.	99
Guest, J. J.	161	James, W.	66	Maunsell, T.	176	Pinney, W.	149
Hale, R. B.	98	James, Sir W.	118	Maxwell, H.	295	Planta, Hon. J.	106
Halford, H.	137	Jenkins, R.	216	Melgund, Lord,	121	Plumptre, J. P.	125
Hallyburton, Lord		Jephson, C. D. O.	330	Meynell, Capt. H.	325	Polhill, Captain	15
D. G.	372	Jermyn, Earl,	36	Mildmay, P. St. J.	272	Pollen, Sir J. W.	3
Hamilton, Sir J.	231	Jervis, S.	30	Miles, F. J.	32	Pollock, Sir P.	120
Handley, H.	142	Jervis, J.	54	Miles, W.	219	Ponsonby, Hon J. G.	73
Harcourt, G. V.	33	Johnson, General	185	Miller, W. H.	170	Ponsonby, C.	196
Harcourt, G. B.	186	Johnstone, J. J. H.	363	Milnes, R. M.	195	Potter, E.	267
Hardinge, Sir H.	134	Jones, J.	46	Milton, Lord,	155	Powell, Col. W.	43
Harland, W. C.	85	Jones, W.	70	Molesworth, Sir		Power, J.	344
Harvey, D. W.	223	Jones, Captain T.	326	W.	135	Power, J.	347
Hastie, A.	388	Kemble, H.	235	Moneypenny, T. G.	208	Powerscourt, Lord,	12
Hawes, B.	130	Ker, D.	303	Mordaunt, Sir J.	257	Poyntz, W. S.	165
Hawkes, T.	82	Kerrison, Sir E.	90	Moreton, Hon. A.		Præd, W. M.	6
Hawkins, J. H.	172	Kinnaird, Hon. A.	391	H.	97	Præd, W. T.	125
Hay, Sir A. L.	369	Kirk, P.	293	Morgan, C. M. R.	27	Price, Sir R.	111
Hayes, Sir E. S.	301	Knatchbull, Sir E.	125	Morpeth, Lord,	282	Price, R.	200
Hayter, W. G.	259	Knight, H. G.	183	Morris, D.	47	Pringle, A.	385
Heathcoat, J.	246	Knightley, Sir C.	177	Murray, J. A.	384	Protheroe, E.	104
Heathcote, Sir W.	105	Labouchere, H.	241	Muskett, G. A.	2	Pryme, G.	40
Heathcote, G. J.	142	Lambton, H.	83	Nagle, Sir R.	346	Pryse, P.	44
Heathcote, Sir G.	207	Langdale, Hon. C.	129	Neeld, J.	56	Pusey, P. P.	15
Hector C. J.	193	Langton, Col. W. G.	219	Neeld, J.	65	Rae, Sir W.	252
Honeage, E.	101	Lascelles, Hon. W.		Nicholl, J.	42	Ramabottom, J.	273
Henniker, Lord,	232	S.	251	Noel, Hon. W. M.	207	Reddington, T.	302
Hepburn, Sir T. B.	375	Law, Hon. C. E.	39	Norreys, Lord,	186	Reid, Sir J. R.	26
Herbert, Hon. S.	271	Leader, J. T.	262	Northland, Lord,	309	Rice, Rt. Hon. T.	40
Heron, Sir R.	192	Lefevre, C. S.	105	O'Brien, C.	296	Rice, E.	80
Herries, Rt. Hon.		Lefroy, T.	307	O'Brien, W. S.	323	Rich, H.	129
J. C.	107	Lemon, Sir O.	63	O'Callaghan, Hon.		Richards, R.	160
Hill, Lord M.	88	Lennox, Lord A.	55	C.	310	Rickford, W.	6
Hill, Sir. R.	217	Lennox, Lord J. G.	238	O'Connell, John,	288	Rippon, C.	9
Hillsborough, Lord,	302	Leveson, Lord,	168	O'Connell, D.	306	Roche, D.	294
Hinde, J. H.	171	Liddell, Hon. H. T.	83	O'Connell, M. J.	316	Roche, W.	324
Hindley, C.	7	Lincoln, Earl of	182	O'Connell, Mau.	342	Roche, E. B.	299
Hobhouse, Sir J.	184	Lister, E. C.	25	O'Connell, Morg.	332	Rolfe, Sir R. M.	19
Hobhouse, T. B.	206	Litton, E.	298	O'Connor Don,	338	Rolleston, L.	182
Hodges, T. L.	126	Loch, J.	399	O'Ferrall, R. M.	317	Rose, Sir G.	57
Hodgson, F.	10	Lockhart, M.	383	O'Neill, General,	285	Round, C. G.	6
Hodgson, R.	17	Logan, H.	283	Ord, W.	171	Round, J.	153
Hogg, J. W.	18	Long, W.	270	Ossulston, Lord,	79	Rumbold, C. E.	24
Holland, R.	108	Lowther, Lord,	263	Owen, Sir J.	189	Rundle, J.	242
Holmes, W.	17	Lowther, Hon. H.		Packe, C. W.	187	Rushbrooke, Col.	233
Holmes, A'Court	268	C.	263	Paget, Captain F.	13	Russell, Lord, C. F.	14
Hope, H. T.	99	Lowther, J. H.	284	Paget, Lord A.	141	Russell, Lord J.	230
Hope, Hon. J.	385	Lucas, E.	333	Packington, J. S.	81	Russell, Lord,	242
Hope, G. W.	264	Lushington, C.	6	Palmer, R.	16	Sanderson, R.	61
Horsley, S. de	170	Lushington, Dr. C.	248	Palmer, G.	87	Sanden, Lord,	146
Horsman, E.	60	Lygon, Col. H. B.	277	Palmer, C. F.	201	Sanford, E. A.	220
Hoskins, K.	111	Lynch, A. H.	315	Palmerston, Lord,	246	Salway, Colonel,	148
Hotham, Lord,	139	Mackenzie, T.	389	Parker, M.	77	Scarlett, J. Y.	160
Houldsworth, T.	183	Mackenzie, A. S.	393	Parker, R. T.	198	Scholefield, J.	20
Houston, T.	392	Mackinnon, W. A.	150	Parker, J.	214	Scrope, G. P.	230
Howard, P. H.	45	Mackean, D.	188	Parker, T. A. W.	186	Seale, Col. J. H.	68
Howard, Hon. W.	398	Macleod, R.	378	Parnell, Sir H.	365	Seymour, Lord,	97
Howard, Colonel,	349	M'Namara, Maj.	286	Parrott, J.	247	Sharpe, General	364
Howard, Hon. W.	350	M'Taggart, J.	401	Patton, J. W.	131	Shaw, F.	307

Sheil, R. L.	341	Strangways, Hon.	Tyrell, Sir J. T.	86	Wilbraham, G.	53	
Shelburn, Earl of,	37	J. C. F.	79	Vere, Sir C. B.	232	Wilde, Serjeant,	169
Sheppard, T.	94	Strickland, Sir G.	232	Verner, Col. W.	236	Wilkins, W.	199
Shirley, E. J.	257	Strutt, E.	73	Vorney, Sir H.	34	Williams, W.	164
Sibthorp, Col.C.D.	144	Stuart, Lord J.	356	Vernon, G. H.	11	Williams, R.	78
Sinclair, Sir G.	360	Stuart, W. V.	344	Vigors, N. A.	291	Williams, W.	64
Slaney, R. A.	216	Sturt, H. C.	79	Villiers, Lord,	264	Williams, T. P.	158
Smith, J. A.	55	Styles, Sir C.	212	Villiers, C. P.	274	Willshire, W.	280
Smith, A.	113	Sugden, Sir E.	204	Vivian, Major C.	22	Wilmot, Sir J. E.	256
Smith, Benjamin,	181	Surry, Earl of,	238	Vivian, Sir H. H.	62	Winnington, Sir T.	
Smith, R. V.	178	Talbot, C. R.	96	Vivian, J. H.	239	E.	19
Smith, Hon. R.	279	Talbot, J. H.	335	Vivian, J. E.	249	Winnington, H. J.	277
Smyth, Sir G. H.	61	Talfourd, Serjeant,	201	Wakley, T.	91	Wodehouse, E.	173
Somers, J. P.	340	Tancred, H. W.	9	Walker, R.	35	Wood, Alderman,	147
Somerset, Lord G.		Tennent, J. E.	290	Walker, C. A.	348	Wood, C.	104
C. H.	164	Thomas, Col. H.	321	Wall, U. B.	103	Wood, G.	124
Somerville, Sir W.	304	Thompson, Ald.	234	Wallace, R.	374	Wood, Colonel T.	26
Speirs, A.	203	Thomson, Right		Warburton, H.	30	Wood, Captain T.	162
Spencer, Hon. F.	163	Hon. C. P.	156	Ward, H. G.	214	Worsley, Lord	143
Spry, Sir S. T.	22	Thornley, T.	274	Welby, G. E.	100	Woulfe, S.	294
Standish, C.	267	Thornhill, G.	119	Wemyss, Captain J.	371	Wrightson, W.	175
Stanley, W.	4	Tollemache, Hon.		Westonra, Hon. H.		Wyndham, W.	210
Stanley, E. J.	52	F.	100	R.	333	Wynn, Sir W. W.	69
Stanley, E.	67	Townley, R. G.	38	Westonra, Col. J. C.	320	Wynn, Right Hon.	
Stanley, Lord,	131	Tracy, H. H.	28	Whalley, Sir S.	159	C. W.	166
Stanley, W. M.	195	Trench, Sir F. W.	212	White, S.	322	Wyso, T.	345
Stansfield, W.	117	Trevor, Hon. G. R. R.	46	White, A.	234	Yates, J. A.	291
Stanton, Sir G. T.	197	Trevor, Hon. A.	85	White, Col.	328	Yorke, Capt. E. T.	38
Stewart, R.	376	Troubridge, Sir T.	211	White, L.	328	Young, Sir W. L.	33
Stewart, J.	115	Tufnell, H.	122	Whitmore, T. C.	28	Young, J.	295
Stewart, J.	150	Turner, W.	21	Wilbraham, Hon.			
Stormont, Lord,	390	Turner, E.	249	R. B.	132		

EXTENT AND POPULATION OF THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN INDIA.

[From Hamilton's Gazetteer, 2d edition.]

	British square Miles.	Population.
Bengal, Bahar, and Benares	162,000	39,000,000
Additions in Hindostan since A. D. 1765	148,000	18,000,000
Gurwal, Kumeon, and the tract between the Sutuleje and Jumna	18,000	500,000
<i>Total under the Bengal Presidency</i>	<i>328,000</i>	<i>57,500,000</i>
Under the Madras presidency	154,000	15,000,000
Under the Bombay presidency	11,000	2,500,000
Territories in the Deccan, &c., acquired since 1815, consisting of the Peishwa's dominions, &c., and since mostly attached to the Bombay presidency	600,000	8,000,000
<i>Total under the British Government</i>	<i>553,000</i>	<i>83,000,000</i>
BRITISH ALLIES AND TRIBUTARIES.		
The Nizam	96,000	10,000,000
The Nagpoor Raja	70,000	3,000,000
The King of Oude	20,000	3,000,000
The Guicowar	18,000	2,000,000
Kotah, 6,500; Boondoe, 2,500; Bopaul, 5,000	14,000	1,500,000
The Mysore Raja	27,000	3,000,000
The Satara Raja	14,000	1,500,000
Travancore, 6,000; Cochin, 2,000	8,000	1,000,000
Under the Rajas of Jondpour, Jeypoor, Odeypoor, Bikanere, Jesselmere, and other Rajpoot chiefs, Holcar, Ameer Khan, the Row of Cutch, Bhurtpoor, Macherry, and numerous other petty chiefs, Seikes, Gonds, Bheels, Coolies, and Cattles, all comprehended within the line of British protection	283,000	15,000,000
<i>Total under the British Government and its Allies</i>	<i>1,103,000</i>	<i>123,000,000</i>

STATISTICAL TABLE.

	Sq. Miles.	Population in 1831.	Registered Electors.	M. P.	One Elector to Pop.	One M. P. to Pop.
England,	50,210	13,089,338	619,213	471	21	27,790
Wales,	8,125	805,236	37,124	29	24	27,042
Scotland,	29,787	2,365,807	64,447	53	38	44,634
Ireland,	31,202	7,784,536	92,152	105	84	74,138
<i>Total,</i>	119,324	24,044,917	812,936	658	29	36,648
Army, Navy, &c.,		277,017				
<i>Total,</i>		24,321,934				

NUMBER OF CONGREGATIONS OF DISSENTERS IN ENGLAND,

As stated in the Evangelical Almanac for 1837.

Congregationalists,	1,840	Calvinistic Methodists,	607
Baptists,	1,317	Other Methodists,	666
Orthodox Presbyterians,	60	Unitarians,	197
Wesleyan Methodists,	2,818	Quakers,	396
<i>Total,</i>			7,901
Home Missionary and other stations,			453
<i>Total,</i>			8,354

POPULATION OF IRELAND, CLASSED ACCORDING TO RELIGION.

Provinces.	Established Church.	Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Other Protestants.	Total.
Armagh,	517,722	1,955,123	638,073	15,823	3,126,741
Dublin,	177,930	1,063,681	2,517	3,162	1,247,290
Cashel,	111,813	2,220,340	966	2,454	2,335,573
Tuam,	44,599	1,188,568	800	369	1,234,336
<i>Total,</i>	852,064	6,427,712	642,356	21,808	7,943,940

EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND IN 1833.

	Daily Schools.	Scholars.	
Armagh, 1835,	4,482	276,441	Infant Schools, 2,985; Pupils, 89,005
Dublin, "	1,612	94,471	Daily do. 35,986; do. 1,187,944
Cashel, "	2,322	139,080	Sunday do. 16,828; do. 1,548,890
Tuam, "	1,241	73,421	
<i>Total,</i>	9,657	583,413	

MERCANTILE NAVY OF GREAT BRITAIN IN 1830 & 1836.

Countries.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
England,	12,198	1,466,632	105,037
Scotland,	2,155	161,511	13,883
Ireland,	1,003	54,262	5,057
Guernsey and Jersey,	130	10,647	1,412
Man,	238	5,463	1,285
Colonies,	2,161	157,364	12,047
<i>Total, in 1830,</i>	17,885	1,855,879	138,721
United Kingdom,	24,280	2,553,684	166,583
Colonies,	3,570	215,878	15,059
<i>Total, in 1836,</i>	27,850	2,769,562	181,642

Number of Vessels, Tonnage, and Seamen, belonging to the Principal Ports, in 1832.

English Ports.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	English Ports.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
London,	2,669	565,174	32,786	Whitby,	258	41,347	2,089
Newcastle,	1,077	220,784	10,267	Scarborough,	168	27,734	1,413
Liverpool,	853	166,023	9,329	Plymouth,	336	27,524	1,668
Sunderland,	727	120,082	5,718	Dartmouth,	277	26,389	1,737
Whitehaven,	475	69,013	3,672	Beaumaris,	401	22,856	1,523
Hull,	557	68,892	4,348	Poole,	160	16,775	1,022
Bristol,	296	46,567	2,460	Lynn,	122	16,404	741
Yarmouth,	576	43,509	3,232	Exeter,	192	16,169	912
Scotch Ports.				Irish Ports.			
Aberdeen,	355	41,671	3,026	Belfast,	255	25,151	1,526
Glasgow,	241	41,533	3,253	Dublin,	299	22,972	2,172
Dundee and				Cork,	275	18,019	1,465
Perth,	349	37,990	2,619	Waterford,	106	11,455	688
Greenock,	367	37,791	2,553	Newry & Strang-			
Leith,	246	25,629	1,942	ford,	148	7,283	629

NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF STEAM-VESSELS, IN 1830 AND 1836.

	Vessels.	Tonnage.		Vessels.	Tonnage.
England, in 1830,	203	19,085	in 1836,	383	34,314
Scotland, "	61	5,687	"	95	11,588
Ireland, "	31	5,491	"	71	13,460
<i>Total,</i>	295	30,263		454	59,362

The *Navy* of Great Britain, in 1814, consisted of 1,022 ships, of which 250 were ships of the line; manned by 140,000 seamen and marines.

JUDICIARY.

High Court of Chancery. — Lord Cottenham, *Lord High Chancellor*; salary, £14,000: — Lord Langdale, *Master of the Rolls*, £7,000: — Sir Launcelot Shadwell, *Vice-Chancellor*, £6,000.

Court of the Queen's Bench. — Lord Denman, *Lord Chief Justice*; £10,000: — Sir Joseph Littledale, Sir J. Patteson, Sir J. Williams, and Sir J. T. Coleridge, *Judges*, £5,500 each.

Court of Common Pleas. — Sir N. C. Tindal, *Lord Chief Justice*, £8,000: — Sir James Allen Park, Sir John B. Bosanquet, Sir John Vaughan, and Sir Th. Coltman, *Judges*, £5,500 each.

Court of Exchequer. — Lord Abinger, *Lord Chief Baron*, £7,000: — Sir Wm. Bolland, Sir J. Gurney, Sir James Parke, and Sir E. H. Alderson, *Barons*, £5,500 each.

Court of Admiralty. — Sir John Nicholl, *Judge*, £2,402: — Sir John Dodson, *Queen's Advocate-general*: — Dr. Phillimore, *Admiralty Advocate*.

Scotland.

Court of Session. — 1st Division. Charles Hope, *Lord President*, £4,300; — Adam Gillies, *Lord Gillies*; J. H. Mackenzie, *Lord Mackenzie*; George Cranstoun, *Lord Corehouse*, *Judges*, £2,000 each.

2d Division. — David Boyle, *Lord Justice Clerk*, £4,000: — Sir William Miller, *Lord Glenlee*; Alexander Maconochie, *Lord Meadowbank*; J. H. Forbes, *Lord Medwyn*, *Judges*, £2,000 each. — Those of the Judges who are also Judges of the Justiciary or Criminal Court, have each an additional £600 a year.

Ireland.

Court of Chancery. — Lord Plunket, *Lord Chancellor*, £8,000: — Michael O'Loghlen, *Master of the Rolls*, £4,500.

Court of the Queen's Bench. — Charles K. Bushe, *Lord Chief Justice*, £5,076. Charles Burton, P. C. Crampton, Louis Perrin, *Judges*, £3,692 each.

Court of Common Pleas. — John Doherty, *Lord Chief Justice*, £4,615. Arthur Moore, William Johnson, and Robert Torrens, *Judges*, £3,692 each.

ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF ENGLAND.

Province of Canterbury.

Year	Archbishops.	Dioceses.	Net Income.	Proposed Income.	No. Benefices.	Gross Income.
1813	Wm. Howley, D. D., <i>Primate, Bishops.</i>	Canterbury,	£19,162	£15,000	346	£122,946
1834	Charles J. Blomfield, D. D.	London,		10,000	640	267,862
1828	Charles Sumner, D. D.	Winchester,		7,000	419	153,995
1812	George Henry Law, D. D.	Bath and Wells,		5,000	430	120,310
1816	Herbert Marsh, D. D.	Peterborough,			293	98,391
1820	John Kaye, D. D.	Lincoln,			1,251	373,976
1820	William Carey, D. D.	St. Asaph,			143	42,562
1824	Robert James Carr, D. D.	Worcester,		5,000	923	73,255
1824	Christopher Bethell, D. D.	Bangor,			123	35,064
1825	J. Banks Jenkinson, D. D.	St. David's,			409	60,653
1827	George Murray, D. D.	Rochester,			24	44,565
1828	Edward Copleston, D. D.	Llandaff,			192	36,347
1829	Richard Bagot, D. D.	Oxford,			198	51,895
1830	John Henry Monk, D. D.	Glouces. & Bristol,			536	158,608
1830	Henry Phillpotts, D. D.	Exeter,			613	194,181
1834	Joseph Allen, D. D.	Ely,		5,500	150	56,495
1836	Samuel Butler, D. D.	Lichfield and Cov.			610	170,104
1836	William Otter, D. D.	Chichester,			267	82,073
1837	Edward Denison, D. D.	Salisbury,			327	131,255
1837	Edward Stanley, D. D.	Norwich,			1,036	331,750
1837	Thomas Musgrave, D. D.	Hereford,			221	93,552

Province of York.

Year	Archbishop.	Dioceses.	Net Income.	Proposed Income.	No. Benefices.	Gross Income.
1791	Edward Harcourt, D. C. L. <i>Bishops.</i>	York,	12,622	10,000	691	223,220
1831	Edward Maltby, D. D.	Durham,	19,066	8,000	192	74,557
1827	Hugh Percy, D. D.	Carlisle,	2,213		124	22,487
1828	John Bird Sumner, D. D.	Chester,	3,261		630	120,310
1836	Charles Th. Longley, D. D.	Ripon,				
1827		Sodor and Man,			23	3,727

The Bishops of Durham, London, and Winchester, rank next to the Archbishops. The Bishop of Sodor and Man is not a Lord of Parliament.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners, in their Reports, recommended that two new sees should be formed in the province of York, viz. Ripon and Manchester*; that Gloucester and Bristol should be united; also, St. Asaph and Bangor; that Sodor and Man should be annexed to Carlisle; that the income of some of the sees should be reduced, and that of others increased; but that the income should not be reduced unless it exceed £5,500; nor increased where it amounts to £4,500.

The total gross income of the several Sees is stated by the Report of the Commissioners, at £ 181,631; net income, £ 161,292; — the number of *Benefices* 10,540; gross income, £ 3,197,145; net income, £ 3,004,639; — number of *Curates*, 5,232; — average annual net income of each person, £ 285; average annual stipend of the curates, £ 81.

* Manchester is not yet erected into a see.

ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF IRELAND.

Cons.	Archbishops.	Sees.	Cons.	Bishops.	Sees.
1806	Lord J. G. Beresford, D.D.	Armagh.	1812	John Leslie, D. D.	*Elphin.
1831	Richard Whately, D. D.	Dublin.	1810	Robert Fowler, D.D.	Ferres & L.
1822	Richard Laurence, D.C.L.	Cashel.	1819	James Saurin, D. D.	*Dromore.
1802	P. Le Poer Trench, D. D.	Tuam.	1820	Richard Mant, D. D.	Down & Con.
	Bishops.		1828	R. Ponsonby, D. D.	Derry.
1801	N. Alexander, D. D.	Meath.	1831	Samuel Kyle, D. D.	Cloyne.
1803	Ch. D. Lindsay, D. D.	*Kildare.	1831	Edmund Knox, D. D.	Limerick.
1802	G. la P. Beresford, D. D.	Kilmore.			*Raphoe.
1804	Stephen C. Sandes, D. D.	Killaloe & Kil.			*Cloyne & K.
1804	Ld. R.P. Tottenham, D.D.	*Clogher.			*Waterf. & L.
		*Killala & A.			*Ossory.
					*Cork & Ross.

According to the act of Parliament of 1833, entitled " An Act to alter and amend the laws relating to the Temporalities of the Church of Ireland," the archbishoprics of *Cashel* and *Tuam* are to be annexed to *Armagh* and *Dublin*, and are to be suppressed as archbishoprics, and reduced to bishoprics; and the ten bishoprics to which an asterisk is prefixed are to be abolished, and their duties transferred to other sees. This change is to take effect whenever the sees become vacant by the decease of the present incumbents.

ENGLISH COLONIAL BISHOPS.

Cons.	Bishops.	Dioceses.	Allowance.	Chrgy.
1825	John Inglis, D. D.	Quebec,		
1824	Christopher Lipscomb, D. D.	N. Scotia,		
1824	Wm. Hart Coleridge, D. D.	Jamaica,		
1832	Daniel Wilson, D. D.	Barbadoes,		
1836	Thomas Carr, D. D.	Calcutta,	£ 5,000	37
1836	William Grant Broughton, D.D.	Madras,	2,500	24
1837	G. T. Spencer, D. D.	Bombay,	2,500	12
		Australia,	2,000	

VII. FRANCE.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

LOUIS PHILIPPE, King of the French; — of the branch of Orleans, and descended from a brother of Louis XIV; b. Oct. 6, 1773; — King of the French, Aug. 9, 1830, (on the deposition of Charles X.); — m. Nov. 25, 1809, MARIA AMELIA, daughter of Ferdinand I., late King of the Two Sicilies; b. April 26, 1782: — Issue: —

1. FERDINAND, Duke of Orleans, *Prince Royal*, b. at Palermo, Sept. 3, 1810; m. May 30, 1837, *Helena*, Princess of Mecklenburg, sister of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, b. Jan. 24, 1814.

2. *Louise*; b. April 3, 1812; m. Aug. 9, 1832, *Leopold*, King of the Belgians.

3. *Maria* ; b. April 12, 1813.
4. *Louis Charles*, Duke of Nemours ; b. Oct. 25, 1814.
5. *Clementina* ; b. June 3, 1817.
6. *Francis*, Prince of Joinville ; b. Oct. 14, 1818.
7. *Henry*, Duke of Anmale ; b. Jan. 16, 1822.
8. *Anthony*, Duke of Montpensier ; b. July 31, 1824.

Sister of the King.

Eugénie Adelaide Louise, Princess of Orleans ; b. Aug. 23, 1777.

GOVERNMENT.

The government of France comprises three powers or branches, the King, the Chamber of Peers, and the Chamber of Deputies ; and their threefold sanction is necessary in order to give validity to every law of the country ; but in other respects their functions are distinct and determinate.

The King.

The executive power is vested in the King. Participating with the other branches the right of proposing laws, he alone is authorized to promulgate them. He is the supreme chief of the state, commands the forces both of land and sea, declares war, makes treaties of peace, alliance, and commerce, appoints to all offices of government, and makes the rules and ordinances necessary for executing the laws, without having power either to suspend the laws themselves, or dispense with their execution.

The person of the King is inviolable and sacred ; but his ministers are responsible.

Chamber of Peers.

The rights of the Peers were formerly hereditary ; but, in 1831, their hereditary rights were abolished ; and they are now nominated for life by the King, who can select them only from among those men who have held, for a certain time, high public offices, such as those of ministers, generals, counsellors of state, prefects, mayors of cities of 30,000 inhabitants or more, presidents of royal courts, members of the Institute, members of general councils, or of councils of commerce, &c.

The Chamber of Peers participates the legislative power with that of the Deputies and with the King. It is convoked at the same time as the Chamber of Deputies, and it can hold no session at any time when the Chamber of Deputies is not also in session. Nevertheless, as it has cognizance of the crimes of high treason and of outrages against the safety of the state, it may, in this case only and for the exercise exclusively of its judicial functions, form itself into a court of justice, even at a time when the Chamber of Deputies is not in session. — The

Chamber of Peers occupies the Palace of the Luxembourg, which has been successively the residence of Maria de Medicis, of the family of Orleans, of the Directory, of the First Consul Bonaparte, of the Conservatory Senate, &c. Its sessions are public.

The number of members of the Chamber of Peers is about 200. — Baron Pasquier, *Speaker*.

The names of the Peers may be seen in the American Almanac for 1836.

Chamber of Deputies.

This body is composed of Deputies elected, every five years, by 459 colleges, distributed among the departments in proportion to their population ; and to these colleges all Frenchmen, who perform certain conditions specified by one of the fundamental laws, are summoned. In order to be eligible as a deputy a Frenchman must be 30 years of age and pay a direct tax of 500 francs ; and, in order to be an elector, he must pay a direct tax of 200 francs. To the King pertains the right of convoking the Chamber of Deputies ; he may also prorogue or dissolve it ; but in this last case he must convoke a new one within three months.— The Chamber of Deputies meets at Paris in the palace which formerly belonged to the family of Bourbon-Condé. Its sessions are public.

All the power of the Chamber of Deputies consists in deliberating and voting respecting laws, which must also obtain the assent of the other two branches ; but, with respect to the execution of them, it takes no part. Taking no part either in the nomination or the dismissal of functionaries of any class, it exercises, in relation to the government of the country, only an oversight and control. Every year, the law relating to the finances or budget, which gives authority for collecting the taxes, and for disposing, under certain restrictions, of the revenue which they afford, is submitted to its vote, before it undergoes an examination in the other Chamber. It is then by giving its assent, or rather its refusal, that it can make known to the country whether it approves or disapproves of the proceedings of the executive power.

The present Chamber of Deputies was elected in 1837. — Number, 459. — Charles Dupin, *Speaker*.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS. — April 1837.

The general direction of all the affairs of the State is divided into eight divisions or branches, with a Minister at the head of each.

Count Molé,	<i>Pres. Council ; Minister of Foreign Affairs.</i>
M. Barthe,	<i>Keeper of the Seals ; Min. Justice & Worship.</i>
General Bernard,	<i>Minister of War.</i>
Admiral Rossamel,	<i>Minister of Marine.</i>
Count Montalivet,	<i>Minister of the Interior.</i>

M. Martin du Nord,
M. Salvandy,
M. Lacave Laplance.

Minister of Commerce.
Minister of Public Instruction.
Minister of Finance.

POPULATION ACCORDING TO FOUR ENUMERATIONS.

	Population.	Increase in 10 Years.
1801,	27,349,003	
1811,	29,092,734	1,743,731
1821,	30,461,875	1,369,141
1831,	32,569,223	2,107,348

COMMERCE.

Years.	Imports. Francs.	Exports. Francs.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1826	564,728,392	560,508,769	14,530	694,170
1827	565,804,228	602,401,276	14,322	692,125
1828	607,677,321	609,922,632	14,447	693,381
1829	616,353,397	607,818,646	14,742	692,856
1830	638,338,433	572,664,064	14,787	687,436
1831	512,825,551	618,169,911	15,031	684,127
1832	652,872,341	696,282,132	15,224	669,381
1833	693,275,752	766,316,312	15,025	647,107

EDUCATION.

An account of the literary seminaries in France may be seen in the American Almanac for 1838. The following has been given as the state of elementary education in 1836.

Elementary Schools for Boys,	36,000
Elementary Schools for Girls,	11,000
Total,	47,000

Number of Scholars in the 47,000 Schools, {

in Winter, 2,170,000

in Summer, 1,300,000

RELIGION.

There is a free toleration of all religions in France, but there is no established religion, though the predominant is the Catholic. The salaries of both the Catholic and Protestant clergy are paid out of the public treasury. The cost for the maintenance of public worship, according to the budget of 1838, was 35,443,500 francs. The Cardinals (4) have a yearly income of about £1,300; the Archbishops (14) about £800; the Bishops (66) about £600. The incomes of the working clergy are, for the most part, only from £20 to £60.

VIII. PRUSSIA.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

FREDERICK WILLIAM III., King of Prussia; b. Aug. 3, 1770; succeeded his father *Frederick William II.*, Nov. 16, 1797; — m. Dec. 24, 1793, *Louisa Augusta*, Princess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who died July 19, 1810; — [m. (11.), by private marriage, or *marriage morganatique*, Nov. 9, 1824, *Augusta*, Princess of Leignitz]: — Issue by the first marriage: —

1. **FREDERICK WILLIAM**, *Prince Royal*; b. Oct. 15, 1795; — m. Nov. 29, 1823, *Elizabeth Louisa*, daughter of the King of Bavaria; b. Nov. 13, 1801.

2. *William Louis*, b. March 22, 1797; — m. June 11, 1829, *Augusta*, daughter of Charles Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Weimar; b. Sept. 30, 1811: — Issue; *Frederick William Nicholas Charles*; b. Oct. 18, 1831.

3. **CHARLOTTE**, *Empress of Russia*; b. July 13, 1798.

4. *Charles*; b. June 20, 1801; — m. May 26, 1827, *Maria Louisa Alexandrina*, daughter of Charles Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Weimar: — Issue: — 1. *Frederick Charles*, b. March 20, 1828; — 2. *Maria Louisa Anne*, b. March 1, 1829.

5. *Alexandrina*; b. Feb. 23, 1803; — m. May 25, 1822, *Prince Frederick*, of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

6. *Louisa*; b. Feb. 1, 1808; — m. May 21, 1825, *Frederick of Orange*.

7. *Albert*; b. Oct. 4, 1809; — m. Sept. 14, 1830, *Merianne*, daughter of William, King of the Netherlands.

The kingdom of Prussia contains eight provinces, seven of them lying in the northeast of Germany, and the other two, (Westphalia and the Rhine Province,) entirely separated from the rest, toward the northwest of Germany.

Provinces.	Pop. 1834.	Evangel. Ch.	Catholics.	Capitals.	Population.
Brandenburg,	1, 320	1,508,471	20,535	Berlin,	232,000
Pomerania,	1, 192	884,566	7,345	Stettin,	25,575
Silesia,	2, 579	1,284,446	1,001,132	Breslau,	86,002
Saxony,	1, 163	1,316,109	89,081	Magdeburg,	36,806
Westphalia,	1, 168	604,611	711,823	Münster,	17,972
Rhine Province,	2, 302	499,440	1,678,745	Cologne,	61,086
Prussia, (Proper,)	2, 175	1,445,113	529,221	Königsberg,	62,375
Posen,	1, 166	309,495	667,491	Posen,	25,738
Total,	13,509,927	7,732,684	4,816,813		

The number of the Evangelical Church and of Catholics, in this table, is given for the year 1828. The number of Mennonists at the same time was 15,655; of Jews, 160,978.

PROPORTIONAL NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM DIFFERENT DISEASES.

The total number of deaths in Prussia in 15 years, from 1820 to 1834, according to Dr. Hoffman, was 5,457,209 ; and according to his computation, on an average in 1,000,000 there died of the different diseases as follows : —

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Internal acute diseases, . . .	122,996	109,836	232,832
2. Internal chronic diseases, . . .	193,898	185,469	379,367
3. Suddenly-fatal cases of sickness, . . .	39,802	32,921	72,723
4. External disorders and injuries, . . .	11,087	9,165	20,252
5. Undefined diseases,	45,062	41,108	86,170
6. Infirmities of old age,	58,817	65,116	123,933
7. Violent causes,	12,739	3,820	16,559
8. Small-pox,	4,318	3,873	8,191
9. Delivery and in childbed,		12,867	12,867
10. Born dead,	27,066	20,040	47,106
Total,	515,785	484,215	1,000,000

Statement relating to Births for 9 years, from 1826 to 1834.

Births.		Children.
4,467,031	producing 1 child,	4,467,031
52,384	“ 2 children,	104,768
659	“ 3 “	1,977
11	“ 4 “	44

UNIVERSITIES IN PRUSSIA.

	Religion.	Theol. Stud.	Law.	Medicine.	Philosophy.	Total.
Berlin, 1837	Protestant,	499	514	372	361	1,746
Bonn, 1837	Mixed,	182	216	197	108	701
Breslau, 1837	do.					768
Greifswalde, 1829	Protestant,					361
Halle, 1837	do.	1,000				1,600
Konigsberg, 1835	do.					437
Munster, 1829	Catholic,					361

The government of Prussia is a military monarchy, nearly absolute. When the King called upon his subjects to take up arms against France, he promised to grant them a free constitution ; but this promise, however, has been but partially fulfilled. For several years past, Provincial States have been convoked for the different provinces which the kingdom comprises, but their jurisdiction is very limited, and their debates are secret. They cannot originate any project of law, but must

merely deliberate on such as are submitted to them. Yet no change can be made in the law, and no new tax imposed without their sanction. Although the present king has zealously supported most of the measures brought forward by Austria for the suppression of popular influence, and limiting the liberty of the press, yet the kingdom has been, during his reign, greatly improved in various respects, and especially with regard to education ; and it is now perhaps the best educated kingdom in the world.

The following remarks are extracted from Prof. Stowe's " Report on Elementary Instruction in Europe." " A new era in the history of civilization has evidently commenced. A despotic king of the Protestant faith, dreading the evils of an ignorant and unbridled democracy, such as was witnessed in the French revolution, has now for forty years been pursuing a course of instruction for his whole people, more complete, better adapted to develop every faculty of the soul, and to bring into action every capability of every kind that may exist, even in the poorest cottage of the most obscure corner of his kingdom, than has ever before been imagined. Men of the highest order of intellect and most extensive attainments are encouraged to devote themselves to the business of teaching : the best plans for the furtherance of this object are immediately received and generously rewarded ; talent and industry, wherever they exist, are sought out and promoted ; and nothing is left undone that can help forward this great design.

" The introduction of this system was preceded by political changes, which, considered as emanating from the government itself, have scarcely a parallel in the history of nations. When *Frederick William III.* ascended the throne of Prussia, in 1797, the condition of the people was in many respects truly deplorable. But, immediately upon his accession, he set about reforming abuses, and introducing improvements. The odious religious edict was abolished, — the administration of justice was thoroughly reformed, and rigid economy introduced into the royal household. The exclusive privileges of the nobles were taken away, and their power so completely broken, that there is now no hereditary aristocracy, which can interfere with the sovereign, or oppress the people.

" In 1810, the peasantry, who before had no ownership in the soil which they cultivated, and consequently no independence of character, by a royal decree, became freeholders on the following terms, namely : those who held their lands on perpetual lease, by giving up one third, and those who held them on limited or life leases, by giving up one half, to the landlord, became the owners in fee simple of the rest. The military is now so modelled that every citizen between the ages of 18 and 21 is in actual service in the standing army, where he is instructed in all that pertains to military life, and then returns to his peaceful occupa-

tions. Thus the army is made up entirely of citizens,—and every citizen is a soldier; and there is no such thing as a standing army at the entire devotion of the sovereign, and independent of the people.

“The Prime Minister, Hardenberg, in a circular published at the time when these reforms were in progress, declares, that, ‘the new system is based upon the principle, that every subject, personally free, be able to raise himself, and develop his powers freely, without let or hinderance from any other; that the public burdens be borne in common and in just proportions; that equality before the law be secured to every subject; that justice be rigidly and punctually administered; that merit, in whatever rank it may be found, be enabled to rise without obstacle; that the government be carried on with unity, order, and power; that, by the education of the people, and the spread of true religion, the general interests, and a national spirit be promoted, as the only secure basis of the national welfare.’

“Another European king of the Roman Catholic faith, *Louis of Bavaria*, who is connected by marriage with the royal house of Prussia, moved by this example, and excited by emulation in behalf both of his church and kingdom, is now zealously pushing forward the same experiment among his own people, and already the Bavarian schools begin to rival the Prussian; and the University of Berlin finds its only equal in that of Munich. Louis has in one thing gone even beyond his brother of Prussia, in that he has granted to his people a real constitutional representation in the government, a privilege and a right which the Prussians have labored in vain to extort from Frederick William.

“Even the Autocrat, *Nicholas of Russia*, (married to a daughter of the Prussian monarch, who inherits much of her father’s spirit,) has been induced to commence a similar system throughout his vast dominions; and from the reports to the Emperor of M. D’Ouvaroff, the Russian Minister of Public Instruction, it appears, that already from Poland to Siberia, and from the White Sea to the regions beyond the Caucasus, including the provinces so recently wrested from Persia, there are the beginnings of a complete system of common school instruction for the whole people, to be carried into full execution as fast as it is possible to provide the requisite number of qualified teachers.

“Thus three sovereigns, representing the three great divisions of Christendom, the Protestant, the Romish, and the Greek, are now zealously engaged in doing what despotic sovereigns have seldom done before,—enlightening and educating their people; and that too with better plans of instruction, and a more efficient accomplishment in practice, than the world has ever before witnessed. Nor is the spirit of education confined to these nations. The kingdom of *Wurtemberg*, and the grand duchy of *Baden*, are not behind Prussia or Bavaria. The smaller States of Germany, and even old *Austria*, are pushing forward

in the same career ; France is all awake ; Spain and *Italy* are beginning to open their eyes ; the government of England, — which has hitherto neglected the education of the common people more than any other Protestant country of Europe, — is beginning to bestir itself ; and even the *Sultan of Turkey*, and the *Pacha of Egypt*, are looking around for well-qualified teachers to go among their people. In London and Paris, I saw Turks, and Arabs, and Greeks, who had been sent by their respective governments to these cities, for the express purpose of being educated for teachers in their native countries, if not for the whole people, at least for the favored few. At Constantinople a society has been formed for the promotion of useful knowledge, which publishes a monthly journal, edited by one of the Turks who studied in Paris ; and the Sultan now employs a French teacher in his capital, whom he especially invited from France.

“ The sovereigns to whom I have alluded, are not only educating the people, but they are laying aside the pomp, the trappings, and the lavish expenses of royalty, and by simplicity, by rigid economy, by an energetic and impartial administration of the government, are endeavoring to establish their thrones in the hearts of their people. Frederick William, in his dress, appearance, and whole deportment, is as simple and unostentatious as an Ohio farmer ; and few of our wealthy merchants ride in so plain a carriage, or sleep on so homely a bed, as the monarch of Prussia. After witnessing the pageantry, the pomp, and ostentation of the limited monarchy of England, one is astonished at the rigid simplicity of the great military despotism of central Europe.”

IX. HANOVER.

Hanover was, from the accession of the House of Brunswick to the British crown, till 1837, under the government of the Kings of Great Britain ; and George I. of England was the second Elector of Hanover. In 1814, Hanover was erected into a kingdom, and the King of Great Britain became also King of Hanover. But it is now separated from the British crown, inasmuch as the Salic law, which excludes females from the throne, is in force in Hanover ; and on the death of William IV., June 20, 1837, the crown of Hanover passed to his eldest brother, the first male heir.

The present King, on the 12th of July, 1837, issued a proclamation, in which he expressed his dissatisfaction with the constitution of 1833, which had been granted by William IV., declaring that he regarded it “ neither in form or substance binding upon him.” This proclamation has caused much dissatisfaction in Hanover, and a strong sensation in other parts of Germany ; and the difficulties are not yet settled.

KING AND FAMILY.

ERNEST AUGUSTUS, (Duke of Cumberland, and fourth son of George III., late King of England,) King of Hanover; b. June 5, 1771; m. May 29, 1815, *Frederica Sophia Carolina*, Princess Dowager of Solms, sister of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, b. March 20, 1778: — Issue: —

George Frederick, Prince Royal; b. May 27, 1819.

Jurisdications.	Pop. 1833.	Houses.	Capitals.	Pop.
Hanover, . . .	320,180	42,217	Hanover, . . .	26,300
Hildesheim, . . .	352,196	49,373	Hildesheim, . . .	13,800
Luneburg, . . .	303,114	39,126	Luneburg, . . .	12,500
Stade, . . .	241,142	38,731	Stade, . . .	5,500
Osnabruck, . . .	263,624	40,101	Osnabruck, . . .	11,800
Aurich, . . .	153,671	25,776	Aurich, . . .	2,600
Clausthal, . . .	28,573	2,827	Clausthal, . . .	8,859
<i>Total,</i>	1,662,500	239,151		

Hanover had, a few years since, 3,561 elementary schools, 37 gymnasiums, 4 seminaries for educating schoolmasters, and 1 university, — that of Göttingen, which had, in 1837, 823 students; 198 in theology, 331 in law, 204 in medicine, and 90 in philosophy.

X. SAXONY.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, King of Saxony; b. May 18, 1797; succeeded his uncle *Anthony*, June 6, 1836; (having been appointed *co-regent* Sept. 13, 1830; his father, Prince Maximilian, the late King's brother, having renounced his claim in his favor;) — m. (i.) Oct. 7, 1819, *Caroline*, daughter of Francis I. of Austria, who died May 15, 1832; — m. (ii.) April 24, 1833, *Maria Anna Leopoldina*, daughter of Maximilian Joseph, late King of Bavaria.

Circles.	Sq. miles.	Pop. 1835.	Capitals.	Pop.
Dresden, . . .	1,670	411,864	Dresden, . . .	64,399
Leipsic, . . .	1,348	361,251	Leipsic, . . .	43,189
Zwickau, . . .	1,785	549,811	Zwickau, . . .	6,127
Bautzen, . . .	965	257,444	Bautzen, . . .	8,467
<i>Total,</i>	5,768	1,580,370		

Saxony, situated towards the northeast of Germany, was erected into a kingdom in 1806. It comprises a part of the late circle of Upper Saxony, and is the smallest in Europe, but one of the best educated, and it is distinguished for its literature. The government is a limited monarchy, with two chambers. It has one university, that of Leipsic, which is one of the most eminent in Germany, having, in 1833, 1,436 students.

XI. WURTEMBERG.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

WILLIAM, King of Wurtemberg; born Sept. 27, 1781; — succeeded his father *Frederick*, the first king of Wurtemberg, Oct. 30, 1816; — m. (I) Jan. 24, 1816, *Catherine*, sister of the Emperor of Russia and widow of the Duke of Oldenburg, b. May 21, 1788, d. Jan. 9, 1819; — m. (II.) April 15, 1820, **PAULINA**, daughter of his uncle Alexander, Duke of Wurtemberg, b. Sept. 4, 1800: — Issue, (by the first marriage,) 1. *Maria*, b. Oct. 30, 1816; — 2. *Sophia*, b. June 17, 1818. — (By the 2d marriage,) — 3. *Catherine*, b. Aug. 24, 1821; — 4. **CHARLES**, *Prince Royal*, b. March 6, 1823; — 5. *Augusta*, b. Oct. 4, 1826.

Circles.	Sq. miles.	Pop. 1833.	Capitals.	Pop.
The Neckar, .	1,293	439,978	Stuttgart, .	35,000
The Schwarzwald	1,861	424,933	Reutlingen, .	10,400
The Danube, .	2,349	367,446	Ulm, . .	12,139
The Jaxt, .	2,111	355,691	Elwangen, .	2,300
	7,614	1,587,448		

Wurtemberg, a small kingdom situated in the southwest part of Germany, comprises a part of the late circle of Swabia. It was formerly a dukedom; but, in 1803, *Frederick*, Duke of Wurtemberg, was raised to the rank of an *Elect*or, and in 1806, by Bonaparte, to that of *King*.

The government is a limited hereditary monarchy, having two chambers; and the kingdom is one of the best educated in Europe. It has one university, that of Tübingen, with (in 1837) 664 students.

XII. BAVARIA.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

LOUIS, King of Bavaria; b. Aug. 25, 1786; — succeeded his father *Maximilian Joseph*, Oct. 13, 1825; — m. Oct. 12, 1810, **THERESA**, daugh-

ter of Frederick, the late Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, b. July 8, 1799: —
Issue: —

1. *MAXIMILIAN*, Prince Royal, b. Nov. 26, 1811. — 2. *Matilda*, b. Aug. 30, 1813, — spouse of the hereditary Prince of Hesse-Darmstadt. — 3. *Otto*, King of Greece, b. June 1, 1815. — 4. *Leopold*, b. March 12, 1821. — 5. *Adeline*, b. March 19, 1823. — 6. *Hildegarda*, b. June 10, 1825. — 7. *Alexandrina*, b. Aug. 26, 1826. — 8. *Albert*, b. July 19, 1828.

Circles.	Pop. 1825.	Catholics.	Evangel.	Jews.	Capitals.	Pop.
Isar,	595,363	572,715	8,237	702	Munich,	
Low. Danube	432,068	406,001	1,520	11	Passau,	
Regen,	432,172	396,248	22,875	716	Ratisbon,	
Upp. Danube	516,435	453,512	36,512	4,538	Augsburg,	
Rezat,	552,028	118,408	406,939	14,705	Nuremberg	
Upp. Mayne,	547,003	267,865	249,290	6,602	Bayreuth,	
Low. Mayne,	688,237	438,260	86,666	17,301	Wurtzburg	
Rhine,	543,984	217,012	283,640	12,998	Spire,	
Total,	4,187,397	2,890,383	1,094,669	57,574		

Bavaria, composed of most of the late circles of Bavaria and Franconia, was erected into a kingdom, in 1805, under *Maximilian Joseph* (formerly Elector of Bavaria), on whom Bonaparte conferred the title of King, and caused it to be ceded to him at the peace of Presburg the same year.

Government. — The government is an hereditary constitutional monarchy, the succession limited to the male line. The present constitution was granted by the first king, Maximilian Joseph, in 1818. Its fundamental principles are, liberty of conscience, and freedom of opinion, with the reservation of legal provisions against the abuse of either; the right of every native-born subject to be employed in the public service; general liability to personal service in the national defence; equality of all before the law; the impartial and uninterrupted administration of justice; general liability to taxes and an equitable distribution of them; and a legislature elected by all classes of resident citizens, and enjoying the right of discussing and approving laws, voting the public taxes, and requiring the redress of all infringements upon the rights recognized by the constitution. The legislative power is vested in two chambers, conjointly with the king: a Senate, composed, in 1835, of 51 senators, 30 members by hereditary rank or dignity, or from the nature of their family possessions, and 21 nominated by the king for life, or as hereditary senators; and a Chamber of Deputies, consisting of 123 members, elected for 6 years.

Religion. The classification in the above table according to religious persuasion, is given for the year 1825. The Catholics and Protestants

have equal civil rights. There are two Catholic archbishoprics, Munich and Bamberg; and 6 bishoprics, Wurtzburg, Eichstadt, and Spire, under the former, and Augsburg, Ratisbon, and Passau, under the latter. Annual income of the archbishop of Munich about £ 1,920, of Bamberg, £ 1,400; of the bishops of Augsburg, Ratisbon, and Wurtzburg, £ 960 each; of Passau, Eichstadt, and Spire, £ 765 each. The annual grant for the support of the inferior Catholic ministers, is about £ 95,000. The Protestant clergy are maintained by the State at an annual expense of about £ 28,000. The President of the Lutheran Consistory has a seat in the Senate.

Education. Elementary schools are established throughout the kingdom, and the children are required to attend them. There are three universities, Munich (1,300 students), and Wurtzburg (461 students), Catholic; and Erlangen (300 students), Protestant.

XIII. AUSTRIA.

EMPEROR AND IMPERIAL FAMILY.

FERDINAND I., Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia; — b. April 19, 1793; — succeeded his father *Francis*, the first Emperor of Austria, March 2, 1835; — m. Feb. 12, 1831, **MARIA ANNE CAROLINE**, daughter of Victor Emanuel, late King of Sardinia; b. Sept. 19, 1803.

Brothers and Sisters of the Emperor.

1. **MARIA LOUISA**; b. Dec. 12, 1791; — m. April 2, 1810, to *Napoleon Bonaparte*, Emperor of France; — created *Duchess of Parma*, May 30, 1814. — 2. *Maria Clementine*; b. March 1, 1798; — m. July 28, 1816, *Leopold*, Prince Salerno. — 3. *Francis Charles Joseph*, Archduke; b. Dec. 7, 1802; — m. Nov. 4, 1824, *Frederica Sophia*, sister of the King of Bavaria: — Issue: — *Francis*, b. Aug. 18, 1830; *Ferdinand*, b. July 6, 1832; *Charles*, b. July 30, 1833. — 4. *Maria Anne Francis*, b. June 8, 1804.

Step-mother of the Emperor.

Caroline Augusta, daughter of Maximilian Joseph, late King of Bavaria; b. Feb. 8, 1792.

Uncles of the Emperor.

1. *Charles*, Archduke, b. Sept. 5, 1771: — Issue, 5 children. — 2. *Joseph*, Archduke, Palatine of Hungary, b. March 9, 1776: — Issue, 5 children. — 3. *John*, Archduke, b. Jan. 20, 1782. — 4. *Renier*, Archduke, b. Sept. 30, 1783: — Issue, 8 children. — 5. *Louis*, Archduke, b. Dec. 13, 1784.

Austria was erected into an empire in 1804, by *Francis II.*, Emperor of Germany, who assumed the title of Hereditary Emperor of Austria; and in 1806, Francis II. resigned his title of Emperor of Germany, and the German Empire was dissolved.

Divisions.	Square Miles.	Pop. 1831.	Capitals.	Pop.
Archduchy of Austria,	14,881	2,113,915	VIENNA,	319,873
Styria,	8,388	859,841	Gratz,	40,000
Tyrol and Voralberg, . .	10,845	786,543	Innspruck,	10,237
Bohemia,	20,013	3,897,076	Prague,	102,462
Moravia and Silesia, . .	10,112	2,066,218	Brunn,	36,000
Illyria,	10,915	1,145,445	Trieste,	46,000
Galicia,	32,508	4,548,534	Lemberg,	55,500
Hungary, Slavonia, &c ,	100,636	11,536,431	Buda,	30,011
Transylvania,	23,288	2,034,385	Hermanstadt,	18,313
Dalmatia,	5,748	309,412	Zara,	7,409
Lombardy and Venice, . .	17,892	4,332,581	Milan,	130,399
<i>Total,</i>	255,226	33,630,381		

Population Classed according to Race and Religion, for the Year 1825, as stated in the Weimar Almanac.

Slavonians, 14,875,000	Magyars, 4,100,000	Gipsies, 110,000
Germans, 5,850,000	Wallachians, 1,800,000	Armenians, 13,500
Italians, 4,400,000	Jews, 470,000	Greeks, &c., 6,500

Catholics, 25,441,000	Lutherans, 1,150,000	Armenians, 13,500
Greek Ch., 5,850,000	Jews, 470,000	Mohammedans, 500
Reformed, 1,600,000	Unitarians, 50,000	

Religion. There are 13 Catholic archbishoprics, viz. Vienna, Prague, Olmutz, Milan, Venice, Gran, Erlau, Kolocza, Lemberg, Spalatro, Ragusa, Salzburg, and Udina; and 60 bishoprics. The prelates enjoy handsome incomes, generally from £1,000 to £10,000; and the archbishop of Gran, Primate of Hungary, has an annual revenue of upwards of £34,000. The value of the property belonging to the national church is estimated at £19,000,000 sterling. The number of males belonging to the regular and secular Catholic clergy is computed by Lichtenstern at 56,000.

Statistical Table.

	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.
1. Archduchy of Austria, .	118,091	773,177	651,818
2. Styria,	44,752	303,293	136,344
3. Tyrol,	13,978	233,431	137,301
4. Illyria,	47,492	378,325	539,339
5. Bohemia,	137,523	895,275	1,202,452
6. Moravia and Silesia, .	130,418	383,056	448,812
7. Galicia, &c.,	362,477	1,325,735	547,653
8. Hungary, &c.,	700,000	4,500,000	6,500,000
9. Transylvania,	300,000	700,000	600,000
10. Military Frontier District,	173,432	500,000	800,000
11. Dalmatia,	22,480	53,164	717,121
12. Lombardy and Venice,	59,750	450,000	376,537
	2,110,393	10,495,456	12,657,377

Education. As to *education*, there are three head “boards of studies”; one at Vienna, for superintending and controlling whatever concerns the business of education in every province but Hungary and Transylvania; a second at Buda for the former, and a third at Klausenberg for the latter principality, which also takes cognizance of all ecclesiastical affairs. The various provincial authorities, in conjunction with the clergy and consistories, act under the immediate sanction or directions of these boards. The same system obtains with regard to the Greek and Protestant schools, though it will be conceived that the state of the latter is not likely to have been improved by subjecting them to the visitation of Roman Catholic deans and episcopal consistories. A director is appointed for every branch of instruction to every province and academical district, and he is assisted by a pro-director in matters of external, and by an *exhortator* in matters of religious discipline. In the universities, both are intrusted to their own magistracy. The lower class of schools are subject to the inspection of the local clergy at each spot, but that of whole districts is vested in the dean or vice-dean appointed by the bishop; and the general superintendence and conduct of all matters connected with education is in each province carried on by its own local government. The several descriptions of schools are as follows:—National schools, which exist in every place where there is a parish registry, and are open to all ages; and head schools, each of three classes of pupils, in most cities and market towns, for educating youth intended for handicrafts, mechanical employments, &c. There are normal schools of four classes, each for educating teachers; and civic schools for the acquisition of practical knowledge, with three classes in each, to which youth, intended for the higher branches of the arts, commerce, the station of surveyors, &c., resort. Inde-

pendently of Hungary and Transylvania, the whole number of national schools was stated, three or four years since, at 24,931; pupils, 1,993,522; teachers, 33,053. The number of national schools in Hungary, in 1820, has been stated at 5,505. — The universities of Austria are the following nine, to which the number of students, according to last accounts, are annexed.

Vienna,	1,954	Innsbruck,	352	Lemberg,	1,010
Prague,	1,449	Gratz,	321	Pavia,	1,300
Pesth,	1,710	Olmütz,		Padua,	410

The Austrian Empire is composed of several States or countries, which are situated towards the south of Europe, which are inhabited by different nations, speaking different languages; and which differ in their laws and institutions. The empire is more extensive in territory than the kingdom of France, and comprises also a greater population. It is the leading State in the Germanic Confederation, and it exercises a great influence in the political affairs of Europe.

Austria is unfavorably situated with respect to foreign commerce. Its maritime trade centres in the ports of the Adriatic, and is confined principally to the Mediterranean. The total amount of exports is estimated at about £ 6,000,000; imports about £ 5,900,000.

The Austrian navy is under the management of a naval commandant at Venice. It consists of from 30 to 34 vessels of war, of which 3 are ships of the line in ordinary, 5 frigates, 5 sloops, 8 brigs, and 6 schooners.

The government is an absolute monarchy, limited, however, with respect to Hungary and Transylvania, which have diets or legislative bodies. Most of the other provinces also have provincial assemblies, but they impose little check on the prerogative of the monarch. Protestants enjoy religious liberty throughout the Austrian dominions, a privilege granted to them by the edict of toleration promulgated by the Emperor Joseph, in 1784. The censorship of the press is rigidly enforced, and a powerful influence is exerted by Austria to keep it enforced throughout Germany. Prince Metternich, the Prime Minister of Austria, who was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, in 1809, has been, for about 30 years, the leading spirit in the government, and the director and manager of the Austrian policy.

XIV. SWITZERLAND.

STATISTICAL TABLE.

Cantons.	Prot.	Cath.	Jews.	Total Pop.	Sq. M.	Capitals.	Pop.
Berne,	309,620	47,900		357,660	3,635	Berne,	20,500
Zurich,	223,340	910	140	224,150	954	Zurich,	10,313
Lucerne,	53	105,547		105,600	662	Lucerne,	6,055
		13,930		13,930	646	Altorf,	1,623
		36,396		36,396	466	Schweitz,	4,798
		23,150		23,150	266	Sarnen,	3,506
	25,818	3,285		29,103	392	Glarus,	4,000
		14,710		14,710	122	Zug,	2,809
	5,220	72,440		77,660	805	Friburg,	6,164
	4,340	54,000		58,340	255	Soleure,	4,471
	49,590	5,760		55,350	228	Bale,	16,215
Schaffhausen	27,840	210		28,050	169	Schaffhausen	7,000
Appenzell,		57,510		57,510	170	Appenzell,	3,000
St. Gall,	99,300	58,400		157,700	1,102	St. Gall,	10,300
Grisons,	50,000	33,000		83,000	2,395	Coire,	3,350
Aargou,	79,800	71,400	1,700	152,900	763	Arau,	3,500
Thurgau,	72,191	17,654		89,845	253	Frauenfeld,	1,600
Ticino,		103,950		103,950	1,134	Lugano,	3,602
Vaud,	175,850	3,030		178,880	1,487	Lausanne,	10,200
Valais,		77,570		77,570	2,035	Sion,	2,334
Neuchâtel,	54,450	2,190		56,640	350	Neuchâtel,	4,715
Geneva,	37,700	15,800	60	53,560	100	Geneva,	25,000
				2,035,814	17,498		

Religion.		Races.	
Reformed,	1,216,860	Germans,	1,428,671
Catholics,	817,110	French,	438,429
Jews,	1,810	Italians,	119,970
Anabaptists,	900	(Speaking Romansh,)	48,090
Lutherans,	350	Jews,	1,810
Total, in 1827,		Total,	
2,037,030		2,037,030	

GOVERNMENT.

Each Canton is an independent republic. In some of the Cantons the form of government is a democracy, but in most of them, an oligarchy. But, for the general security, the cantons are confederated together, and the regulation of affairs, which concern the whole confederation, is intrusted to a Diet composed of deputies from the 22 cantons, who assemble commonly on the first Monday in July at Zurich, Berne, or Lucerne, the place of meeting being changed in rotation every two years; and the deputy of the Canton in whose capital the Diet assembles, presides. In 1830 and 1840, the Diet will meet at Zurich; in 1841 and 1842, at Berne; and in 1843 and 1844, at Lucerne.

XV. SPAIN.

Spain, a mountainous country, comprising the most of a great peninsula lying in the southwest of Europe, is advantageously situated, and two centuries ago, it was the most formidable power in Christendom; but it is now comparatively weak, and is backward with respect to agriculture, manufactures, the arts, and education.

It is divided into 14 large provinces, and subdivided into 31 smaller ones.

STATISTICAL TABLE.

General Divisions.	Provinces.	Pop. in 1827.	Sq. miles.	Capitals.	Pop.
New Castile	Madrid	277,812	1,330	Madrid	201,000
	Toledo	485,203	8,863	Toledo	15,600
	Guadalaxara	157,338	1,970	Guadalaxara	7,000
	Cuença	382,577	11,410	Cuença	7,000
	La Mancha	267,210	7,620	Ciudad Real	10,000
Old Castile	Burgos	617,762	7,752	Burgos	12,000
	Soria	257,537	4,118	Soria	5,000
	Segovia	221,379	3,502	Segovia	12,000
	Avila	153,479	2,600	Avila	4,000
	Leon	311,755	5,943	Leon	5,000
Leon	Palencia	153,482	1,751	Palencia	10,000
	Toro	126,581	1,992	Toro	9,000
	Valladolid	243,607	3,272	Valladolid	32,000
	Zamora	92,821	1,606	Zamora	7,000
	Salamanca	272,982	1,128	Salamanca	14,000
Asturias	Asturias	464,565	3,725	Oviedo	10,000
Galicia	Galicia	1,585,419	16,066	Santiago	28,000
Estremadura	Estremadura	556,780	14,478	Badajoz	12,000
Andalusia	Seville	970,087	9,080	Seville	91,000
	Cordova	327,256	4,202	Cadiz	70,000
	Jaen	276,005	3,236	Cordova	46,000
	Granada	1,097,098	9,720	Jaen	18,000
	Murcia	498,192	7,957	Granada	80,000
Murcia	Murcia	856,219	14,882	Murcia	35,000
Arragon	Arragon	1,255,095	7,764	Saragossa	55,000
Valencia	Valencia	1,116,461	12,111	Valencia	66,000
Catalonia	Catalonia	288,214	2,475	Barcelona	120,000
Navarre	Navarre	144,875	1,280	Pampeluna	15,000
Biscay	Biscay	135,838	628	Bilboa	15,000
	Guipuscoa	92,807	1,093	St. Sebastian	9,000
	Alava	242,893	1,775	Vittoria	7,000
Balearic Isles	Balearic Isles			Palma	30,000
Total,		13,953,959	176,627		

The population of Spain, in the above table, is given according to Hassel and other authorities. It is probably, however, an over estimate.

The population given in the table of the "*States of Europe*" (see page 225), is 11,963,000, and is the statement contained in the "Appendix to a Decree in the 'Madrid Gazette' of August, 1836."

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS OF SPAIN.

	Population.
In Asia — The islands of Manilla, Mindanao, &c. - -	2,600,000
In Africa — The Canary Islands (Population in 1835) -	233,645
In America — The islands of Cuba and Porto Rico -	1,028,325
<i>Total,</i> -	<hr/> 3,861,970

QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.

ISABELLA II. (*Maria Louisa*), Queen of Spain; b. at Madrid, Oct. 10, 1830; succeeded her father *Ferdinand VII.* Sept. 29th, 1833.

Mother of the Queen, and Queen-Regent during her minority.

Maria Christina de Bourbon, daughter of Francis, late King of the Two Sicilies, b. April 27th, 1806.

Sister of the Queen.

Maria Louisa Ferdinanda, Infanta of Spain; b. Jan. 30, 1832.

Uncles of the Queen.

Charles, or *Don Carlos*, Infant of Spain; b. March 29th, 1788; — m. Sept. 29th, 1816, *Frances*, Infanta of Portugal; — issue, 3 sons.

Francis de Paul, Infant of Spain; b. March 10th, 1794; — m. June 12th, 1819, *Louisa Charlotte*, Princess of the Two Sicilies: — issue, 8 children.

Since the death of Ferdinand VII., in 1833, Spain has been harassed by a civil war, carried on in the name of Donna Isabella II., Queen of Spain, the daughter of Ferdinand, by her mother Donna Maria Christina de Bourbon, Regent of the empire, on one part, and by Don Carlos, the Pretender, brother of Ferdinand, on the other part; and the contest is yet undecided.

On the 16th of June, 1837, a Constitution was proclaimed at Madrid in the name of the Queen, and signed by the Queen Regent, the ministers, and deputies. This constitution is similar, in many respects, to the present constitution of France, and guarantees the liberty of the press, and other fundamental principles of freedom.

By this constitution the nation is obliged to maintain the public worship and ministers of the Catholic religion professed by Spaniards.

The power of enacting laws resides in the Cortes in conjunction with the King.

The Cortes are composed of two co-legislative bodies, of equal powers, the Senate and Congress of Deputies.

The Deputies are appointed for three years, and each province is entitled to one deputy, at least, for every 50,000 inhabitants.

The number of Senators is equal to three fifths of the number of Deputies; but each province is entitled to at least one Senator. They are appointed by the King from a triple list, proposed by the electors of each province, who elect the deputies.

At every time when there is a general election of Deputies, whether in consequence of their term of office having expired, or of a dissolution of the Congress, a third part of the Senate is to be renewed, those going out being reëligible.

The Cortes are to assemble every year on the first of December. It is the right of the King to convoke the Cortes, to suspend and close their meetings, and dissolve them; but under the obligation, in the latter case, of convoking and reassembling another Cortes within a period of three months.

MINISTRY — October, 1837.

Señor Bardaxi,	<i>President of the Council.</i>
Don Rafael Perez,	<i>Minister of the Interior.</i>
Don Pablo Matil,	<i>Minister of Justice.</i>
Don José Perez,	<i>Minister of Finance.</i>
Don F. Ulloa,	<i>Minister of Marine.</i>
Don Francisco Ramonet,	<i>Minister of War.</i>

XVI. PORTUGAL.

QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.

MARIA II. DA GLORIA, Queen of Portugal and the Algarves; b. April 4, 1819; — declared Queen of Portugal in consequence of the abdication of her father, Don Pedro, late Emperor of Brazil, May 2, 1826; m. (i.) Jan. 30, 1835, *Augustus, Duke of Leuchtenberg*, who died March 28, 1835; — (ii.) April 9, 1836, *Ferdinand Augustus, Duke of Saxe-Coburg*, nephew of Leopold, King of the Belgians, b. Oct. 29, 1816.

Uncle and Aunts of the Queen.

1. *Maria Theresa*; b. April 29, 1793; widow of Peter Charles of Spain.
2. *Isabella Maria*, b. June 4, 1801. — 3. *Don MIGUEL*, b. Oct. 26, 1802, — assumed the absolute sovereignty of Portugal in 1828, — quitted and formally relinquished the kingdom in 1834. — 4. *Anne de Jesus Maria*, b. Dec. 23, 1806.

XIX. GREECE.

KING.

OTHO I., King of Greece, second son of the King of Bavaria, b. June 1, 1815, elected King of Greece Jan. 25, 1833; — m. Nov. 22, 1836, *Amelia Maria*, daughter of the Grand-Duke of Oldenburg.

In 1821, the Greeks revolted from the Turkish domination, asserted independence, and established a republican government. Capo d'Istria was elected President of Greece in 1827, and, in 1831, he was murdered. In January the allied powers elected Otho, the second son of the king of Bavaria, then a minor, King of Greece (the crown having been previously refused by Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg), and in February, 1833, he arrived in Greece, accompanied by a council of regency, and was acknowledged by the Greeks as their sovereign. In June, 1835, Otho, being of age, took the direction of the affairs of State. It is settled, that the children by his marriage with the Princess of Oldenburg shall be educated in the Greek Church. The government is a constitutional hereditary monarchy, with two legislative houses, a Senate, and a House of Representatives.

Divisions.	Pop.	Towns.
Northern Greece, or Livadia,	206,000	ATHENS, 15,000.
Peloponnesus, or Morea,	429,000	Nauplia, Patras.
The Islands, or Cyclades,	176,000	Hydra, Syra.
Total,	811,000	

The population is not correctly ascertained, and some reckon it less than 700,000. A university has been founded at Athens, the capital. Popular education is still in its infancy, though considerable has been done to favor it. In 1835, there were only 4 newspapers; and in 1836 the number had increased to 12.

The principal commercial ports are Nauplia, Mesolonghi, Patras, Galaxidi, and the islands of Syra, Hydra, and Spezia. The number of Greek merchant vessels, in 1832, exceeded 1,000, exclusive of small craft or coasting boats.

XX. TURKEY.

SULTAN AND HIS FAMILY.

MAHMOUD II., Grand Seignior and Sultan of the Ottoman Empire ; b. July 20, 1785 ; succeeded his brother the Sultan *Mustapha*, July 28, 1828.

1. *Salyha*, Sultanness ; b. June 16, 1811 ; — m. 1834, *Khabil Ruf'at Pacha*, Grand Master of Artillery. — 2. **ABDUL-MEDJID**, Sultan, *Prince Imperial*, b. April 20, 1823. — 3. *Hadidja*, Sultanness, b. Sept. 5, 1825. — 4. *Adila*, Sultanness, b. May 21, 1826. — 5. *Abdul-Aziz*, Sultan, b. Feb. 8, 1830. — 6. *Khairiie*, Sultanness, b. Jan. 23, 1831.

Divisions.	Population.	Capitals.	Pop.
Romania or Rum-Ili,	5,153,000	Constantinople,	597,500
Bosnia,	560,000	Bosna-Serai,	68,000
Djezzar Pacha in Europe & Asia,	1,620,700		
Island of Candia,	270,000	Candia,	15,000
<i>Tributaries.</i>			
Wallachia, } Governed by their	950,000	Bucharest,	60,000
Moldavia, } own princes or hos-	450,000	Jassy,	27,000
Servia, } podars.	1,000,000	Belgrade,	30,000
	10,003,700		
Asiatic Turkey,	10,090,400		
Possessions in Africa,	3,214,400		
<i>Total,</i>	23,307,500		

The population of the different parts of the Turkish empire is here given according to the Weimar Almanac ; but its accuracy is not to be relied on.

The government is an hereditary despotism ; and females are excluded from the throne. There is no hereditary nobility.

FOREIGN OBITUARY.

1837.

Feb. 5. — At Madras, *Daniel Corrie*, D. C. L., Bishop of Madras. This excellent man, whose name has been associated for many years with the labors and efforts to promote Christianity in India, was a member of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he took the degree of LL. B. in 1805. He was appointed archdeacon of Calcutta in 1823, and consecrated first Bishop of Madras in 1835.

March 8. — In London, aged 85, *Joseph Jekil*, F. R. S., senior King's Counsel, and senior Bencher of the Inner Temple, for a considerable time a member of Parliament, an eminent lawyer, and distinguished particularly for wit

March 10. — In London, aged 72, *Henry Thomas Colebrooke*, F. R. S., Director of the Royal Asiatic Society, an eminent Oriental scholar, and author of several works on Hindoo law and literature.

March 29. — In England, aged 42, *Charles Nicholson*, a very eminent performer on the flute, and author of many works for this instrument.

June 20. — At Windsor Castle, *William IV.*, King of Great Britain, in his 72d year. He was the 3d son of George III., and was born at St. James's Palace, on the 21st of August, 1765. In 1778, at the age of 13, he entered as a midshipman, on board the *Prince George*, a 98 gun ship; was on the North American station during the American war; was raised to the rank of Lieutenant in 1785, to that of Captain in 1786, to that of Rear-Admiral of the Blue in 1790, to that of Admiral of the Fleet in 1811, and to that of Lord High Admiral in 1817. In 1789, he was created Duke of Clarence; and on the death of his brother, George IV., he succeeded to the throne on the 26th of June, 1830.

In 1791, the Duke of Clarence formed a connection with a fascinating actress, *Dora Bland*, the natural daughter of *Francis Bland*, Esq., of the county of Kerry, who had assumed the name of *Mrs. Jordan*, and had lived under the protection of *Richard Ford*, Esq., by whom she had three daughters. The Duke lived with *Mrs. Jordan* about 20 years, and had by her ten children, five sons, and five daughters, who took the name of *Fitzclarence*; and in 1816, *Mrs. Jordan* died, in indigence, at *St. Cloud*, near *Paris*, after having lived separate from the Duke about five years.

In 1818, the Duke of Clarence married the *Princess Adelaide-Louisa Theresa-Caroline-Amelia*, daughter of the Duke of *Saxe-Coburg-Mei-*

ningen, by whom he had two daughters, both of whom died in infancy. The reign of William IV. was distinguished for various important measures of reform in the government, some of the most important of which were the Reform in Parliament, and the Abolition of Colonial Slavery. After the death of the king, strong testimonies were borne in Parliament to his merits by the Duke of Wellington, Earl Grey, and Lords Melbourne, Brougham, &c. "I can bear testimony," said Earl Grey, "to all those eminent qualities which my noble friend and the noble Duke have both enumerated; for a man more sincerely devoted to the interests of his country, and better understanding what was necessary for the attainment of that object, — more patient in considering every circumstance connected with those interests, or in the discharge of his duty on all occasions, there never did exist; and, if ever there was a sovereign entitled to the character, his Majesty may truly be styled 'a Patriot King.'"

June 29. — At Berlin, Prussia, aged 78, *Hofrath Aloysius Hirt*, an eminent archæologist, distinguished for his attainments in literature and the fine arts, one of whose chief works was one on the Architecture of the Ancients.

Aug. 8. — In London, aged 65, *John Lawless*, once a celebrated Irish agitator, who, for many years, acted a conspicuous part in the stormy and exciting times of Irish politics.

Aug. 16. — Near London, *William Daniell*, R. A., engraver, and editor, or publisher, of various works, among which are a "Picturesque Voyage to India," "Zoography," "Animated Nature," "Voyage round Great Britain," and the "Oriental Annual."

Sept. 5. — At his residence, the Bank's Cottage, near Durham, Eng., aged 98, *Count Borowlaski*, the celebrated Polish dwarf. His height was short of 36 inches, though his person was of complete symmetry. In former years he travelled on the continent, as well as in Great Britain; but, about 40 years before his death, he was persuaded by the Prebendaries of Durham, to take up his residence in the above cottage for life, and they engaged to allow him a handsome income, which was continued till his death. He excelled as a wit and humorist; was acquainted with several languages; and his company was much courted. He had brothers and sisters, some of whom were above six feet.

Aug. 24. — At Paris, aged 82, *Baron Louis*, formerly French Minister of Finance, and President of the Court of Accounts; a man of great wealth.

August. — At Paris, aged 69, *Charles Botta*, a distinguished Italian historian. He was born in 1768, at the small village of San Giorgio di Canavese, in Piedmont, and was educated as a physician; but the breaking out of the French revolution caused him to turn his attention to the study of politics and history. In 1794, he entered into the medical

service of the French army; after Piedmont was incorporated with France, in 1803, he was sent to Paris as a member of the legislative body, and his residence continued afterwards in France; and he lived many years previous to his death, at Paris, in close retirement, on account of ill health. Having previously published several works, he established his reputation as an historian, by the publication of his "*History of the War of the Independence of the United States of America*," in 1809. He afterwards published "*The History of Italy from 1789 to 1814*," and the "*Continuation of Guicciardini's History to 1789*," esteemed works of high merit. In 1816, he published an heroic poem, entitled "*Il Camillo*."

Sept. 8. — At Campagne Gros Jean, near Geneva, in Switzerland, in his 75th year, *Sir Samuel Egerton Bridges*, Bart., a laborious and voluminous writer, in various branches of literature, as poetry, romance, politics, genealogy, and antiquities. He was a man of considerable talents and learning, but of irritable temper, repulsive manners, and was wanting in sober discretion: his life was embittered by disappointments, and his latter days especially by embarrassments.

Sept. 15. — At Portobello, near Edinburgh, *Rev. William Ritchie*, LL.D., F. R. S., Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in the London University College, and distinguished for his acquirements in the various branches of natural philosophy.

Sept. 22. — In London, aged 57, *David Unwins*, M. D., distinguished as a physician, and as a man of literature and science; formerly editor of the *Medical Repository*; and author of works on Indigestion and Insanity, and of other medical treatises.

Oct. 5. — At Arenenberg, in Switzerland, aged 54, *Hortense Eugénie*, *Duchess of St. Leu*, and ex-queen of Holland. She was the daughter of Viscount Alexander de Beauharnais and Josephine Tascher de la Pagerie, who was subsequently married to the emperor Napoleon. She was married in 1802 to Louis Bonaparte, a political connection which was very unhappy to both parties. She had three sons, Napoleon Charles (died 1807), Napoleon Louis (killed 1832), and Charles Louis Napoleon, who attempted an insurrection at Strasburg in October, 1836.

Oct. 11. — In London, in his 72d year, *Samuel Wesley*, a distinguished musician, nephew of the Rev. John Wesley, the founder of the Wesleyan Methodism, son of the Rev. Charles Wesley, and brother of the great musical genius, Charles Wesley. He was distinguished for superior endowments of mind, and great moral excellences of character. "As a musician his celebrity is greater on the continent than in his own country. His compositions are grand and masterly; his melodies sweet, varied, and novel; his harmonies bold, imposing, unexpected, and sublime; his resources were boundless, and, when called upon to extemporize for half-a-dozen times during an evening, each *fantasia* was new, fresh, and perfectly unlike the others."—*Gent. Magazine*.

Oct. 12. — Slain at the siege of Constantine, in Africa, aged 64, *Lieut.-General Count Damremont*, Governor of the French possessions in Africa, a distinguished military commander, and greatly respected for his moderation, firmness, and ability as a governor.

Oct. 16. — At Paris, aged 84, *Count Dumas*, Peer of France, a Lieutenant-General in the French army, and an old companion in arms of General Lafayette.

Oct. 17. — At Weimar, Germany, in his 60th year, *John Hummel*, an eminent musician and composer, and the founder of the modern school of piano-forte music.

Nov. 4. — At Paris, aged nearly 70, *Baron Albert*, a celebrated physician, medical author, professor, and practitioner; and author of numerous works in his profession.

Nov. 9. — In London, *John Linnel Bond*, one of the most eminent architects of the age.

Nov. 21. — At Rothley Temple, in Leicestershire, England, aged 79, *Thomas Babington*, M. P. from 1800 to 1818, and a worthy man, who warmly seconded Mr. Wilberforce in his efforts to abolish the slave-trade.

Nov. 24. — At Dublin, at an advanced age, *Bartholomew Lloyd*, D. D., Provost of Trinity College, and President of the Royal Irish Academy; a man of science and learning.

Dec. 5. — At Serampore, in his 70th year, *James Marshman*, D. D., an eminent, learned, useful, and devoted Baptist missionary, whose name was long connected with his respected associates, Carey and Ward. He was the son of a poor English weaver, born at Westbury Leigh, in Wiltshire, in 1768; educated at the Baptist Academy at Bristol; and, in 1799, went to India as a missionary, and took up his residence at Serampore, in connection with Messrs. Carey and Ward. He published, in 1806, a Chinese Grammar, and a translation of the entire Scriptures.

Dec. 29. — At Woodstock, England, in his 80th year, *William Mavor*, D. D., author and compiler of numerous works, the first of which, "The Springs of Parnassus, or Poetic Miscellanies," was published in 1779. Some of the most considerable are the "Historical Account of Voyages and Travels from the Time of Columbus to the Present Period," 1798–1802, 25 vols.; and the "Universal History, Ancient and Modern," 1802, 25 vols., 18mo. Some of his works, formed for the purpose of education, have been very popular and successful, particularly his "English Spelling-Book," which has passed through between four and five hundred editions.

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Jan. 6. — In London, aged 67, *Signor Stefano Egidio Petronj*, Professor of the Italian language and literature, and author and editor of various publications.

Jan. 13. — At Frankfort, Germany, aged about 54, *Ferdinand Ries*, a distinguished composer and master of German music, and performer on the piano-forte.

Jan. 13. — In London, in his 87th year, *John Scott, Earl of Eldon*, D. C. L., F. R. S., and F. S. A., for nearly 25 years Lord High Chancellor of England. He was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, June 4, 1751; was the younger brother of William Scott, Lord Stowell; and was educated at University College, Oxford, of which he was elected Fellow. He married at an early age, contrary to the advice of friends; then applied himself with great assiduity to the study of the law; became a member of the Middle Temple in 1773; and, eight or ten years afterwards, he rose into notice as an eminent lawyer. In 1783, he was elected a member of Parliament, and attached himself to the party of Mr. Pitt, to which he constantly adhered through life. In 1788, he was appointed Solicitor-General, and knighted; in 1793, Attorney-General; in 1799, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and raised to the Peerage, as Baron Eldon; in 1801, Lord High Chancellor of England, which office he resigned Feb. 7, 1807, but was reappointed April 1, 1807, and continued in office until 1827, being, altogether, nearly 25 years chancellor, a longer period than any of his predecessors.

The highest testimonies have been borne to his merits as a profound lawyer and an able and upright judge. Sir Samuel Romilly said of him, in 1811, "That there never was a man in the Court of Chancery, who more endeared himself to the bar, or exhibited more humane attention to the suitors. There never presided in that Court a man of more deep and various learning in his profession; and in anxiety to do justice, that Court had never seen, he would not say the superior, but the equal, of the Lord Chancellor. If he had a fault, it was an over-anxiety to do justice."

His reported judgments are contained in 20 volumes. Nothing can be conceived more dignified, more venerable, or more benevolent, than his appearance and conduct on the bench. In private life he is represented as one of the most exemplary and affectionate of men; and his private charities were very extensive. He left a great estate; the personal property was sworn to be under £700,000 sterling.

Jan. 15. — In London, aged 67, *Mrs. Bland*, a celebrated vocalist. Her maiden name was *Maria Theresa Romani*, and she was born of Italian parents, at Caen, in France.

Jan. 17. — At Amsterdam, *Dr. Moll*, Professor of Mathematics and

Natural Philosophy at the University of Utrecht, a man distinguished for his learning and science.

Jan. 24. — In London, aged 89, *John Reeve*, a comedian.

Jan. 26. — At Great Horkesley, Essex, England, in his 76th year, *William Ward*, D. D., Bishop of Sodor and Man.

Feb. 9. — At Glasgow, *Sir Daniel Keyte Sandford*, Professor of Greek in the University of Glasgow, and a distinguished scholar.

Feb. 21. — At Paris, in his 80th year, *Baron Antony Isaac Sylvestre de Sacy*, Member of the Academy of Inscriptions, Knight of the Legion of Honor, and Peer of France, but principally renowned for his extensive critical knowledge, particularly in the Oriental languages and literature; esteemed, in this department of learning, the first scholar of his age. He was the author of various learned works.

Feb. 24. — At Leipsic, *Carl Heinrich Ludwig Pölitz*, Professor in the University of Leipsic, and an eminent writer on statistics, history, and politics.

March 12. — At Truro, England, aged 78, *Rev. Richard Polewale*, a voluminous writer in prose and verse.

March 21. — At Dalhousie Castle, near Edinburgh, aged 67, *George Ramsay*, *Earl of Dalhousie*, a General in the army, and late Governor-General of Canada.

March 24. — At Chelsea, England, in his 73d year, *Thomas Attwood*, organist and composer; eminent in his profession, and much esteemed as a man.

March 28. — In London, in his 74th year, *Thomas Morton*, one of the most successful of modern dramatists.

April 3. — At St. Jago de Cuba, in Cuba, *Dr. Antomarchi*, formerly physician to Bonaparte on the island of St. Helena.

April 12. — At Munich, in his 42d year, *Dr. Möhler*, a learned opponent of Protestantism, and author of "Athanasius der Grosse und seine Zeit," and "Symbolik, oder Darstellung der dogmatischen Gegensätze Katholiken und Protestanten."

April 17. — At Jena, the *Baroness Schopenhauer*, a woman of talent and celebrity, and author of various works, which were collected, in 1834, in 24 volumes.

May 17. — At Paris, in his 84th year, *Prince Talleyrand*, one of the most distinguished statesmen and diplomatists of modern times, whose name has been intimately associated with French politics since the commencement of the revolution in 1789. Charles Maurice de Talleyrand Périgord was born at Paris in 1754, received an ecclesiastical education at the Seminary St. Sulpice, was consecrated Bishop of Autun in 1788, was elected deputy of the clergy of his diocese to the States-General in 1789, and was elected President in 1790. He soon after consecrated the first constitutional bishops, and for this was excommunicated by Pope Pius VI.

He resigned his bishopric, was elected a member of the Directory, and, in 1792, was sent on a secret mission to England; the same year he came to the United States, where he remained till 1796, when he was recalled by the Convention, and, in 1797, was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. In 1802, he was released by the Pope from his ecclesiastical ties, and soon after married Madame Grandt, of Hamburgh. In 1805, he was elevated by the Emperor Napoleon to the rank of Prince of Benevento, and Grand Chamberlain of the Empire; but the Emperor soon after became alienated from him, in consequence of Talleyrand's opposition to his aggressions in Spain. After the downfall of Bonaparte, he was, in 1814, appointed President of the provisional government till the arrival of the Count d'Artois; was French Commissioner at the Congress of Vienna; and on the final return of Louis XVIII., in 1815, he resumed, for a short time, the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, as President of the Council. After the revolution of July, 1830, he was sent to England as Ambassador, where he remained till 1835. "His rare firmness of character," says the *Constitutionnel*, "and his imperturbable sang froid, enabled him to assume over others at least some portion of the empire which he exerted over himself. It was impossible to exert more influence over an assembly of diplomatists than that for which Talleyrand was indebted to his superior mind, his infinite resources, and his elegant language."

AMERICAN OBITUARY.

The names are arranged alphabetically for the sake of convenient reference.

1837.

Dec. 25. — At Philadelphia, aged 67, *John Austin*, M. D., a native of Barbadoes, formerly a surgeon in the British army, and a practitioner in Barbadoes and Demarara; a man much esteemed.

Nov. 6. — At Fort Moultrie, near Charleston, S. C., aged 80, *Captain Richard Bohun Baker*, the last survivor of the band of heroes engaged in the defence of that post during the revolutionary war.

Nov. 22. — At Hebron, Me., in his 82d year, *William Barrows*, who was in the battles of Bunker Hill, Long Island, and Trenton.

Oct. 23. — At New York, aged 45, *Richard Bartlett*, formerly Secretary of State of New Hampshire.

Sept. 28. — Near Boonville, Missouri, *David Barton*, a senator in Congress from 1821 to 1831, and a man of distinguished talents.

Sept. 11. — At New Orleans, aged 32, *Washington Beck*, formerly of Georgetown, D. C., much esteemed for his intelligence and virtues.

Aug. 20. — At Philadelphia, aged 40, *Benj. S. Bonsall*, Marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Dec. 5. — At Paris, France, aged 30, *Dunecourt Bradford*, Vice-consul of the United States; formerly of New York, a man much esteemed.

Dec. — At Dardanelles, Arkansas, aged about 57, *Colonel David Brearly*, a native of New Jersey, formerly of the United States army, and late Indian agent; and a distinguished officer in the last war with England.

Sept. 17. — At Boston, Ohio, aged 104, *Henry Brown*, a soldier of the Revolution, who was in the battle of Bunker Hill and other engagements.

Aug. 28. — At Frankfort, Ken., aged 80, *John Browne*, U. S. Senator from Kentucky, in 1792 – 1805.

July 23. — At Otsego, N. Y., aged 58, *Rudolph Bunner*, M. C. from the State of New York in 1827 – 9.

Sept. — In Adams Co., Mp., in his 74th year, *Anthony Campbell*, a native of Ireland, formerly a captain in the U. S. army, and afterwards Marshal of the district of Mississippi, a man of talents, and a ready writer.

Sept. 9. — At Lynn, Mass., aged 81, *Colonel Abner Cheever*, who was of the revolutionary army, and one of the minute men at Lexington, in 1775.

Dec. 15. — At Gosport, Va., in his 85th year, *Captain John Cox*, who was, in the early part of the revolutionary war, commissioned as a Captain in the naval service of Virginia, and was one of the most distinguished and efficient patriots during the contest.

Dec. 21. — In the city of New York, aged 74, *James De Wolfe*, late of Bristol, R. I., and United States senator in 1821 – 5.

Sept. 10. — At New Brunswick, N. J., aged 65, *Daniel W. Disborough*, formerly cashier of the State Bank at that place.

Dec. 17. — At Harlem, N. Y., aged 81, *John Doughty*, a patriot of the Revolution.

Aug. 18. — At Clinton, Mp. *Major Benjamin W. Edwards*, a candidate for the office of Governor of the State at the time of his death.

Sept. 25. — At Warrensburg, N. Y., *Dudley Farlin*, M. C. in 1835 – 7.

Nov. 1. — At Concord, N. H., aged 97, *Captain Joseph Farnum*, a soldier of the French and revolutionary wars.

Nov. 11. — At Boston, of apoplexy, *Thomas Green Fessenden*, editor of the New England Farmer, a man of amiable character, extensive information, and considerable literary acquirements. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1796. He was the author of the satirical poems, entitled "Terrible Tractoration," and "Democracy Unveiled," and of various works on agriculture.

Sept. 25. — At Lexington, Mass., aged 85, *Dr. Joseph Fiske*, a worthy man, who served through the revolutionary war as surgeon.

Sept. 12. — At Newark, N. J., *William Gaston*, a highly respected merchant of Savannah, Georgia.

Oct. 28. — At New York, aged 71, *Roswell Graves*, M. D., a man much respected.

Sept. 12. — In Mississippi, *Cyrus Griffin*, formerly of Andover, Mass., for some time a lawyer at Natchez, afterwards editor of the "Southern Galaxy" at that place; and subsequently of a paper printed at Vicksburg.

Nov. 8. — At Newark, N. J., *Edward Dorr Griffin*, D. D., in his 68th year. He was born at East Haddam, Conn., in 1770, graduated at Yale College in 1790, was installed, in 1801, as colleague of the Rev. Dr. McWhorter, then pastor of the Presbyterian church at Newark, was inaugurated Professor of Sacred Rhetoric in the Theological Seminary at Andover in 1808, was installed the first minister of Park Street church, in Boston, in 1811, returned to Newark and became pastor of the 2d Presbyterian church in 1815, was elected President of Williams College in 1821, which office he held till 1836, when he resigned on account of ill health, and again returned to Newark, and resided in the family of his son-in-law, Dr. L. A. Smith, till his death.

"Thus has passed away," says the Newark Daily Advertiser, "one of the first of men: such a man as this world seldom sees in the prominent characteristics of both his mind and person, as well as in the peculiar qualities of his heart. He was altogether of a more princely mould than even the majority of the great men of his day. As a preacher he possessed a liberal portion of all the faculties and qualities which fit men to subserve the great interests of society upon a large scale. Few ever excelled him in the pulpit. As a speaker and as a writer, he had singular power to enlighten and persuade, to please, to charm, to astonish. He united the decorations that belong to fine talents to the penetration and judgment that designate an acute and solid mind."

Aug. 31. — In Washington Co., Pa., aged 84, *John Hamilton*, formerly High Sheriff of the county, and M. C. in 1805-7.

July 21. — In Greenville District, S. C., aged 47, *Thomas Harrison*, lately Comptroller-general of S. C.

Sept. — At Hereford, Md., aged 60, *Rev. Andrew Hemphill*, an eminent itinerant Methodist minister.

Oct. 12. — At New York, aged 60, *Samuel Hicks*, a member of the Society of Friends, and an eminent merchant.

Sept. 13. — At Natchez, Mp., *Rev. Orramel S. Hinckley*, Professor of Languages in Oakland College. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1819.

Oct. 8. — At Geneva, N. Y., aged 65, *Samuel M. Hopkins*, an eminent lawyer, and much respected as a philanthropist and a christian. He was graduated at Yale College in 1791, and was a member of Congress in 1813-15.

Dec. 2. — In Goochland Co., Va., aged 62, *Dr. Andrew Kean*, one of the most eminent physicians of Virginia.

Sept. 1. — At Perth Amboy, N. J., aged 52, *Francis Kearney*, an eminent engraver.

Nov. 24. — Near his residence, in the vicinity of Bladensburg, Md., in his 59th year, *Dr. Joseph Kent*, United States senator from Maryland. He was born, in 1779, in Calvert Co., Md., was educated as a physician, and combined the practice of his profession with the successful pursuit of agriculture, first in Calvert Co., and afterwards in Prince George Co. He was a M. C. in 1811–15, and in 1821–26; Governor of the State of Maryland in 1826–9; and a United States senator in 1833–7. He was a man greatly respected and esteemed for his public and private virtues.

Oct. (about 14.) — At New Orleans, the *Rev. Adam Kindeldon*, the founder of the Catholic Association for the relief of destitute male orphans, greatly esteemed as a most benevolent and devoted philanthropist and minister.

Sept. 20. — At Washington, D. C., aged 62, *John Lamb*, chief clerk of the office of the first Comptroller of the Treasury.

Sept. 27. — At Jackson, Mp., in his 39th year, *Edward D. Learned*, a native of Maine, and a graduate of Bowdoin College, a man much esteemed.

Nov. 7. — At Alton, Illinois, aged 35, killed in a riot, *Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy*, the editor of the "*Alton Observer*," an anti-slavery newspaper. He was born in Maine in 1802, graduated at Waterville College in 1826, licensed to preach by the Philadelphia presbytery in 1833, and the same year he commenced publishing the "*St. Louis Observer*," a newspaper in which he attacked slavery, and which caused his office to be mobbed in 1836. He soon reëstablished his paper at Alton, and had his press destroyed in August, 1837; he then procured another, which was destroyed in September; a third press was procured, and Mr. Lovejoy and his friends armed themselves to defend it. On the night of the 7th of November, it was attacked by a riotous mob, and the editor was shot dead, after having himself shot one of the assailants, and several other persons were wounded in the lamentable and disgraceful affray.

Sept. 8. — In Albemarle Co., Va., aged 85, *Mrs. Lucy Marks*, the mother of Meriwether Lewis, who, with William Clarke, explored the Rocky Mountains; a woman of uncommon energy and strength of mind.

Aug. 27. — At Jackson, Mp., *Charles C. Mayson*, Treasurer of the State; a native of S. C., and a man of talents and integrity.

Nov. 12. — Near Nashville, Tenn., aged 75, *John McNairy*, late Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Tennessee, an office which he held 45 years.

Sept. 29. — In Preble Co., Ohio, *J. H. W. McNutt*, lately a distinguished member of the Ohio senate.

Sept. 17. — In Washington, D. C., *Bernard J. Miller*, for several years Surgeon-major in the Columbian navy.

Oct. 14. — At Dorchester, Mass., aged 87, *Perez Morton*, who was for many years Attorney-general of Massachusetts.

Aug. 18. — At Mobile, Alabama, aged 41, *George W. Owen*, M. C. from Alabama in 1823 – 29, formerly Speaker of the Alabama House of Representatives and Mayor of Mobile. He was a man of superior talents, and was highly respected for his virtues and public usefulness.

Oct. 16. — At South Scituate, *Cushing Otis*, M. D., much respected as a man and a physician.

Nov. 10. — At Troy, N. J., *Colonel Albert Pauling*, aged 88. He was an officer in the revolutionary army, engaged in several battles; was the first sheriff of the county of Rensselaer, and the first mayor of the city of Troy.

Sept. 19. — At Clinton, Fauquier Co., Va., aged 83, *Captain William Payne*, who commanded the Falmouth Blues for several years in the early part of the revolutionary war; and a company of volunteers at the siege of Yorktown.

Dec. 15. — At Philadelphia, aged 70, *Philip Sing Physic*, M. D., a physician and surgeon of great eminence, and long a celebrated Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania.

Nov. 11. — At Conway, N. H., *Nathaniel Porter*, D. D., aged 92. He graduated at Harvard College in 1768.

Oct. 9. — Lost by the wreck of the steamboat *Home*, near Ocracoke, with about 100 others, *Oliver H. Prince*, of Georgia, a member of the United States senate from that State in 1828 – 9, a man highly esteemed for his talents, learning, and virtues. He had been superintending an edition of the Laws of Georgia, during the summer, in Boston.

Aug. 20. — At Pompton, N. Y., aged 85, *Martin J. Ryerson*, for many years owner of extensive iron-works, a man much respected.

Aug. 20. — In Tennessee, *James Standifer*, M. C. from Tennessee in 1823 – 5; also from 1829 till his death.

Dec. 8. — At Princeton, N. J., aged 77, *Dr. Ebenezer Stockton*, an eminent physician.

Nov. 2. — At Baltimore, aged 50, *Richard C. Stockton*, of the firm of Stockton and Stokes, extensive mail-contractors and stage-owners.

Sept. 5. — At Springfield, N. Y., aged 75, *Francis Sykes*, a soldier of the Revolution, and a man much esteemed.

Dec. 25. — In Florida, fell in an engagement with the Indians, aged 45, *Lieut.-Col. Alexander Ramsay Thompson*, of the United States army, much respected as an officer, and as a man of exemplary and religious character.

July 22. — In Kanawha Co., Va., aged 71, *Philip R. Thompson*, M. C. from Virginia in 1801 – 7.

Dec. 5. — At Exeter, N. H., aged 94, *Joseph Tilton*, M. D., a surgeon in the army of the Revolution.

Sept. 27. — At Newport, R. I., aged 62, *Dr. William Turner*, a surgeon in the United States army.

Dec. 28. — At Norwich, Vt., aged 36, *E. B. Williston*, formerly President of Jefferson College, in Mississippi.

1838.

March 26. — In Missouri, at the house of Dr. Morse, a few miles from Boonville, *General William H. Ashley*, of St. Louis, first Lieutenant-Governor of Missouri, after its admission into the Union, and M. C. in 1831-3, a man highly respected for his great enterprise, talents, integrity, and principle; and for his many virtues both in public and private life. He was born in Powhatan Co., Va., and about 30 years ago he migrated to Missouri (then Upper Louisiana), and settled near the Lead Mines. In 1822, he projected the scheme of the "Mountain Expedition," by uniting the Indian trade in the Rocky Mountains with the hunting and trapping business. He enlisted about 300 hardy men in the business, and, after various successes and reverses, having sustained numerous losses by Indian robbery and river disasters, he and his associates realized a handsome fortune.

April. — At Eden, N. Y., aged 90, *Theophilus Baker*, a native of Yarmouth, Mass., and a patriot of the Revolution.

June 30. — At Charlestown, Mass., of paralysis, *Loammi Baldwin*. He was graduated at Harvard University in 1800, and was afterwards educated to the bar; but he abandoned the profession, devoted himself to engineering, and became one of the most distinguished civil engineers that America has produced. Many public works constructed under his direction attest his skill, among which are the Dry Docks at the navy yards at Charlestown and near Norfolk. In private life he was much esteemed, and his death was deeply lamented by a large circle of friends.

April 2. — At Worcester, Mass., *Edward D. Bangs*, a man much respected, and for many years Secretary of the State of Massachusetts.

April 21. — At Haverhill, N. H., in his 90th year, *Israel Bartlett*, a highly respectable citizen, several years a member of the State senate. He was in the revolutionary army, and present at the surrender of General Burgoyne.

April 14. — At Stratham, N. H., aged 70, *Dr. Josiah Bartlett*, M. C. from New Hampshire in 1811-13. He was the son of Josiah Bartlett, of Kingston, the first Governor of New Hampshire under the constitution; was a physician of extensive practice, and much respected and esteemed.

March 25. — Near Zebulon, in Pike Co., Georgia, in his 76th year, *Captain Solomon Beckman*, a revolutionary officer; a man much respected for his public services, and for his exemplary and religious character.

July 16. — At Hardwick, Mass., aged 100, *Asahel Billings*, a Lieutenant in the revolutionary war, and at the capture of Burgoyne.

Feb. 14. — In Monmouth Co., N. J., *Andrew Blanchard*, in his 100th year.

March 16. — At Boston, aged 65, *Nathaniel Bowditch*, LL. D., F. R. S., President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was born at Salem, March 26th, 1773; and his father and ancestors, in several generations, were by profession shipmasters. On account of the straitened circumstances of his parents, he had no other advantages of education than were afforded by the common town schools of that period; and he was taken from school at the early age of ten years. At the age of 12 or 13, he was placed as an apprentice, or clerk, in a ship-chandler's shop, where he remained till he was 21. In his 22d year (1795), he went to sea in the capacity of captain's clerk; and he spent about 9 years in a seafaring life, during which he made five voyages, four of them to the East Indies; first as captain's clerk, afterwards as supercargo, and finally as master. After relinquishing his nautical life, he became, in 1804, President of a Marine Insurance Company, in Salem, which station he held till 1823, when, on the establishment of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company in Boston, his talents being deemed indispensable in its organization and management, he was induced to leave his native place, and take the charge of the institution, in the responsible and laborious office of Actuary, the duties of which he continued to perform till his death. Such is the outline of the life of Dr. Bowditch, who, notwithstanding his very limited advantages of education, and his engagement, through life, in laborious employments for the support of his family, yet, by his extraordinary genius, and his almost equally extraordinary economy of time, made great acquisitions in learning and science, gained a knowledge of the Latin, Greek, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and German languages, made himself the most eminent mathematician and astronomer that America has produced, and did more for the reputation of his country among men of science abroad, than has been done by any other man, except, perhaps, Dr. Franklin.

Dr. Bowditch's first publication was his well-known "*Practical Navigator*," of which the first edition appeared in 1802, while the author was engaged in a seafaring life, in the capacity of supercargo. From that period it has been the standard work on the subject; and, in point of practical utility, it is esteemed one of the most valuable works extant. Among his scientific labors were numerous and important communications to the *Memoirs of the American Academy*; but the great work

upon which his fame as a man of science will principally rest, is his copious and profound Commentary upon the *Mécanique Céleste* of La Place, of which he made the first entire translation, and which he has elucidated in a manner that commands the admiration of men of science. This Translation and Commentary comprise four large quarto volumes, printed in an elegant style. The first volume was published in 1829, and he read the last proof sheets of the fourth a few days before his death. The manner in which this work was published, being entirely at his own expense, is a remarkable indication of his spirit of independence, and of his liberal zeal for science. As it is a work which can be read and understood but by few, he refused to have it published by subscription or at the expense of others, but chose to wait till he could afford to sustain the expense himself; and he remarked, that he would rather expend a thousand dollars a year in this way, than by keeping a carriage.

Dr. Bowditch was held in high estimation throughout the learned world as a man of science; and in social life, he was regarded by his connections and friends with the strongest feelings of attachment. He had an ardent love for domestic enjoyments, and was never happier than at his own fireside, with his family and friends around him. He was distinguished for his strict integrity and unsullied purity of character; for extraordinary energy and perseverance in whatever he undertook; for a deportment, to an uncommon degree, unaffected and simple; for great sincerity, frankness, and ardor of feeling; and for the wonderful activity and rapidity of the movements and operations both of mind and body. He has been emphatically characterized as a "*live man*": quickness and activity marked all his habits, faculties, affections, and sensibilities: there was nothing dormant or sluggish about him.

When apprized, a few weeks before his death, that his disease must terminate fatally, he expressed his gratitude to a kind Providence, that had crowned him with innumerable blessings, and his entire resignation, and willingness to depart. The remaining interval he employed, as far as he was able, in arranging his official and private affairs, and receiving the last visits of his near friends; and during his illness, he maintained his accustomed cheerfulness. The following notice of the close of his life is extracted from Mr. Young's "Discourse." He did not like to see those about him look sad and gloomy; and he remarked, on one occasion, "I feel no gloom within me; why should you wear it in your faces." On the morning of his death, when his sight was very dim and his voice almost gone, he called his children to his bed-side, and, arranging them in the order of age, pointed to and addressed each by name, and said, "You see I can distinguish you all; and now I give you my parting blessing. The time is come. Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, according to thy word." These were his last words.

May. — At Philadelphia, aged 94, *Thomas Bradford*, long known as a distinguished printer, editor, and publisher. He was successor to Dr. Franklin as editor, and entered on the business in 1763. During the revolutionary war, he was Commissary-general to the Pennsylvania division, and printer to the Continental Congress.

May 7. — At Washington, D. C., *Abraham Bradley*, for many years Assistant Postmaster-general.

July 6. — At Concord, N. H., in his 20th year, *Cyrus Parker Bradley*, a young man remarkable for his acquirements and precocity of genius. At the age of 16, he edited the "Literary Gazette," published at Concord.

April 7. — At New Market, N. H., aged 67, *Rev. John Brodhead*, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church 44 years, and M. C. from New Hampshire in 1829–33. He was much respected and esteemed both for his public and private character.

May 19. — At Greenfield, Conn., aged 77, *Isaac Brownson*, a wealthy citizen of the city of New York.

July. — At Ithaca, N. Y., *Andrew D. W. Bruyn*, M. C. from the State of New York.

July 19. — At Waterbury, Vt., aged about 77, *Ezra Butler*, who was M. C. from Vermont in 1813–15, and Governor of the State in 1826–7.

May 26. — At Philadelphia, in his 108th year, *William Butler*, reputed the oldest man in the city.

March 14. — At Washington, *Timothy J. Carter*, of Paris, Me., M. C. from Oxford district, Maine.

Feb. 24. — At Bladensburg, Md., aged 35, *Jonathan Cilley*, of Thomaston, Me., M. C. from Maine, and formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives of that State. He fell, at the third fire, in a duel fought with William J. Graves, M. C. from Kentucky, with rifles, at 80 yards' distance.

May 12. — At St. John's, New Brunswick, upwards of 80, *General John Coffin*, a native of Boston, and a brother of Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin.

Feb. 2. — In Stafford Co, Va., *John Coulter*, formerly a Judge of the Circuit Court and Court of Appeals of Virginia.

Jan. 9. — At Staunton, Va., aged 36, *John J. Craig*, a man much respected; distinguished for his talents as a lawyer, and member of the legislature.

Aug. 18. — In New York city, in his 92d year, *Lorenzo De Ponte*, an Italian by birth, but long a resident in the city of New York; distinguished for his attainments, particularly in Italian literature and art, and author of various publications, among which are some celebrated operas.

Aug. 3. — At Oxford, Mass., aged 77, *General Jonathan Davis*, who was for a long time a Justice of the Court of Sessions, and sustained various other public offices.

Feb. 22. — At Boston, Mass., in his 83d year, *Benjamin Dearborn*, a man of science and respectability, and author of a number of useful inventions, of which the most important is the Patent Balance.

April 22. — At Hudson, Ohio, *Samuel F. Dickinson*, aged 63. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1795, and was formerly a respectable lawyer of Amherst, Mass.

July 14. — Near St. Louis, Missouri, shot by an assassin, *Thomas M. Dougherty*, one of the Judges of St. Louis County Court.

March 6. — At Providence, R. I., *Vilette Easton*, a colored woman, supposed to be 110 years of age.

Aug. 1. — At Newton, Conn., aged 80, *William Edmond*, formerly a Judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut.

Jan. 4. — In Montgomery Co., Va., aged 105, *Captain Robert Elliott*, an officer of the Revolution.

Aug. 13. — At Concord, N. H., in his 50th year, *John Farmer*, Corresponding Secretary of the New Hampshire Historical Society, member of various other literary and historical societies, one of the most distinguished antiquaries that this country has produced, and a man of a highly estimable character. He was born at Chelmsford, Mass., June 12, 1789. In 1805, he entered as a clerk in a store at Amherst, N. H., in which he passed five years. He was afterwards employed several years in teaching school; and in 1821, he removed to Concord, and was for several years engaged in the business of an apothecary. But, from his first residence at Concord, he devoted his attention chiefly to what had become his favorite pursuits and studies. He inherited a very frail constitution, was an invalid from his youth, and passed most of his time within doors, having always a very feeble and sickly appearance. His numerous publications evince the extent and accuracy of his knowledge, to a degree that is truly surprising, especially when considered in connection with his very feeble health, and his unfavorable situation, always remote from large libraries. Among his publications are his *Histories of Billerica* (1816), and *Amherst* (1820), "*Gazetteer of New Hampshire*" (1823, in conjunction with Jacob B. Moore), an edition of Belknap's "*History of New Hampshire*," "*A Genealogical Register of the First Settlers of New England*," and communications to the "*Historical Collections*" of the Historical Societies of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and to the "*American Quarterly Register*"; and he was also the compiler, for about 16 years, of the "*New Hampshire Register*."

An intelligent correspondent thus speaks of him. "He evinced a memory wonderfully tenacious of particular facts, dates, and names; sound judgment in selecting and arranging his materials, and an exquisite niceness and exactness in all his details. He collected around him books of ancient date, early records of towns, and notices of the first settlers of the country; inquired into facts relating to the history, ages, characters, and deaths, of distinguished men of every profession; entered into an extensive corre-

spondence with persons who might be able to afford him information on subjects of his inquiry ; and became known as an antiquary, distinguished above all others for his minute and exact knowledge relating to the history of New Hampshire, and in general of New England. Among his publications, the most important are his edition of Belknap's "History of New Hampshire," published in 1831, containing a body of notes and illustrations, scarcely less valuable than the text itself ; and his "Genealogical Register of the First Settlers of New England," published in 1829, a work of vast labor and research. This may be called his great work, on account of the quantity of matter contained in it, and especially on account of the difficulty of tracing out branches of families without a regular genealogy. Had he published nothing else, this would remain a lasting monument of his industry, patient research, and marvellous accuracy. For some time previous to his death he had been engaged in arranging the State Papers in the public offices at Concord, masses of which, containing the old Province and Council Records, and Revolutionary Papers, lay apparently in inextricable confusion. These he had arranged and bound in volumes, supplying omissions, and transcribing papers that were scarcely legible ; so that now the State has a very complete set of its early Records. Mr. Farmer has left some original manuscripts, in an unfinished state, which, it is understood, will go to the "New Hampshire Historical Society."

Aug. 15. — At Sturbridge, Mass., aged 50, *Josiah J. Fiske*, of Wrentham, a man much respected, and for several years a State senator.

June 5. — At Reading, Mass., *Colonel Daniel Flint*, aged 78.

May 25. — At Dorchester, Mass., *Jethro Gardiner*, a colored man, supposed to be upwards of 100 years old.

June 30. — In Whitley Co., Ken., *Captain Charles Gatliff*, aged about 90. He was an early adventurer in Kentucky, was appointed a captain of Martin's Station in 1780, served in most of the campaigns in Kentucky, and was much esteemed for his services and character.

May 27. — At New York, aged 67, *Frederick W. Geissenhainer*, D. D., a Lutheran pastor.

Jan. 24. — In Gwinnett Co., Georgia, in his 109th year, *Joseph Gouge*, a native of Virginia, and a soldier of the Revolution.

May 11. — At Litchfield, Conn., in his 68th year, *James Gould*, LL. D., an eminent jurist. He was a native of Branford, Conn. ; graduated at Yale College in 1791 ; became distinguished in early life as a lawyer ; was raised to the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, from which office he was displaced by the adoption of the new constitution in 1818 ; was for many years associated with Judge Tapping Reeve, as a Professor in the Law School at Litchfield, and after the death of Judge Reeve he continued to conduct the school till within a few years of his death, when the state of his health required him to relinquish it.

"In his manners he was an accomplished gentleman of the old school ;

in his family one of the most amiable and affectionate of men; and in the social circle one of the most refined and agreeable companions. His mind was richly stored with the treasures, not of his profession only, but of the ancient and modern classics, and also of the elegant literature of the day."

Feb. 12. — In New York, aged 57, *Charles Graham*, a distinguished lawyer and respectable citizen.

July. — At Bean's Station, Tennessee, by suicide, *Peter W. Grayson*, Minister-Plenipotentiary from Texas to the United States. He was a native of Kentucky.

Feb. 6. — At Palmyra, N. Y., *Trueman Hait*, formerly a member of the New York senate.

July 14. — At Cape Island, N. J., drowned, *Albert M. Hale*, an eminent and respected merchant of Philadelphia.

May 18. — At Newark, N. J., aged 88, *James Hedden*, an active officer of the New Jersey militia during the revolutionary war, and a man much respected.

May. — At New Haven, Conn., aged 63, *General Hazeekiah Howe*, a man much respected and esteemed, and long known as an eminent bookseller.

June 18. — At New Haven, Conn., *Thomas Hubbard*, M. D., Professor of Surgery in the Medical Department of Yale College.

Jan. 12. — In Delaware Co., Pa., in his 87th year, *Joshua Humphreys*, formerly of Philadelphia, and a distinguished ship-builder. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and a man greatly respected. The frigate *United States* was built under his direction, and the *Constitution*, *President*, *Congress*, and *Constellation*, were built from his drawings.

March 15. — In New York city, aged 60, *John T. Irving*, Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the city.

April 18. — At Providence, R. I., aged 74, *Richard S. Jackson*, M. C. from Rhode Island in 1808 - 15. In early life he was extensively engaged in mercantile business, and was among the first who embarked in the cotton manufacture in this country. He subsequently filled several important public offices, and was associated with many literary, benevolent, and religious institutions. He was distinguished for his sound judgment, retentive memory, great fund of useful knowledge, unwavering integrity, and exemplary religious character.

April 8. — In Washington City, D. C., drowned in the Washington Canal, *John*, commonly called the "old negro John," aged 115 years.

April 18. — At New Orleans, *Jumper*, a distinguished chief of the Seminole Indians. He was, in company with other Indians, on his way to the western country.

April 11. — At Pembroke, N. H., *Joseph Horace Kimball*, of Concord, formerly editor of the "*Herald of Freedom*." He and the Rev. J. A.

Thome were sent by the American Anti-slavery Society as agents to the West Indies, in 1837, and they were the authors of the work, entitled the "Emancipation of the West Indies, a Six Months' Tour in Antigua, Barbadoes, and Jamaica."

July 8. — At Hopkinton, Mass., *Colonel Samuel L. Knapp*, lately of the city of New York, formerly a lawyer of Newburyport and afterwards of Boston. He was a man of benevolent and generous character, of various literary acquirements, and was the author of a number of biographical works, and other publications in the lighter departments of literature.

May 9. — At Newton, Mass., suddenly of the small pox, in his 40th year, *Rev. James Davis Knowles*, Professor of Sacred Rhetoric and Pastoral Duties in the Newton Theological Seminary. He was born at Providence, R. I., July, 1798. He was bred a printer, and on attaining the age of 21 he became joint editor of the "Rhode Island American." In March, 1820, he was admitted as a member of the first Baptist Church in Providence, and, in the succeeding November, was licensed to preach. From childhood he had shown a great love of learning, and uncommon facility in acquiring it; and he had already acquired a good knowledge of French and Latin, and had begun the study of Greek. Having determined to devote himself to the duties of a Christian minister, he repaired first to Philadelphia to pursue his studies, and thence to the city of Washington; here he took an advanced standing in Columbian College, at the end of two years graduated with high honor, and was immediately appointed a tutor. In 1825, he was ordained pastor of the second Baptist Church in Boston, which office he resigned, in 1832, having been previously appointed a Professor in the Newton Theological Institution. Besides performing the duties of his profession, he conducted the "Christian Review," and he was also author of the "Memoir of Mrs. Judson," and the "Memoir of Roger Williams." He was highly respected for his talents and acquirements, and for his amiable, exemplary, and religious character.

May 7. — At Washington City, *Joab Lawler*, M. C. from Alabama. He was a Baptist minister, and a man much respected and esteemed.

Feb. 6. — At Charlotte C. H., Va., aged 40, *Nash Le Grand*, for several years member of the State Council.

June. — Near McMinnville, Ten., aged 104 years, *John Lusk*, a native of Long Island, N. Y., and a soldier of the French war of 1756, and of the revolutionary war.

Feb. 29. — In Orange Co., Va., aged 93, *Thomas Macon*, formerly a member of the legislature.

Jan. 16. — At Harrisburg, Pa., aged 37, *Joseph McIlvaine*, a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, a distinguished lawyer, and formerly recorder of Philadelphia.

April 1. — At Washington, D. C., *Isaac McKim*, M. C. from Baltimore,

Md., and a wealthy and respected merchant of that city. "Independently of his political position, Mr. McKim's relation to this community," says the *Baltimore Chronicle*, "was one of the highest importance. His great wealth, his active and enlarged commercial operations, his extensive connections with various departments of manufacture and trade, and the liberality with which he contributed to all laudable objects of benevolence, make his loss deeply and widely felt."

March 8. — At Raymond, Mp., *Stephen D. Miller*, lately of South Carolina; M. C. from South Carolina in 1817–19, Governor of the State in 1828–30, and United States senator in 1831–7. He was a man highly respected.

Feb. 20. — At Plattsburg, N. Y., aged 80, *Benjamin Mooers*, an Ensign in the revolutionary army, born at Haverhill, Mass., in 1758. He was at the surrender of Burgoyne and Cornwallis. He settled in the vicinity of Plattsburg, then a wilderness, in 1783. He was a man much respected, held various offices, was Major-General of the militia, and commanded at the siege of Plattsburg in the late war.

Feb. 8. — At Jackson, Mp., *Dr. James Moore*, member of the legislature from Noxubee county, a native of N. C., a man much esteemed.

Aug. — At Elizabethtown, N. J., aged 91, *Rev. Thomas Morrill*, a Major in the New Jersey militia during the revolutionary war, and, since 1785, a Methodist minister.

May 15. — In Fauquier Co., Va., in his 106th year, *John Murphy*, a native of Ireland.

Aug. 1. — At Haverhill, Mass., aged 98, *Deacon Phineas Nichols*. He was at the capture of Louisburg in 1759, and an active patriot of the Revolution.

Jan. 26. — At Havre de Grace, Md., aged 71, *John O'Neil*, distinguished for the resistance which he made, in defence of Havre de Grace, against the British under Admiral Cockburn during the last war.

Jan. 31. — At Fort Moultrie, on Sullivan's Island, near Charleston, S. C., aged about 35, of a disease of the throat, *Oseola*, also called *Powell*, the celebrated Seminole Indian Chief. "From a vagabond child, he became," says the *Charleston Mercury*, "the master spirit of a long and desperate war. He made himself,—no man owed less to accident. Bold and decisive in action, deadly but consistent in hatred, dark in revenge, cool, subtle, sagacious in council, he established gradually and surely a resistless ascendancy over his adopted tribe, by the daring of his deeds, the constancy of his hostility to the whites, and the profound craft of his policy. In council he spoke little,—he made the other chiefs his instruments, and what they delivered in public, was the secret suggestion of the invisible master. Such was Oseola, who will be long remembered as the man that, with the feeblest means, produced the most terrible effects."

Aug. 14. — At Warsaw, N. Y., *William Patterson*, M. C. from New York.

Aug. 23. — At Salem, Mass., aged 51, *Warwick Palfray*, Jr., a member of the Massachusetts senate, and editor for 33 years of the "*Essex Register*."

Jan. — At Jackson, Mp., *D. Patton*, formerly Attorney-General of Mississippi.

Jan. 18. — At Hartford, Conn., *Nathan Perkins*, D. D., of West Hartford, in the 90th year of his age, and the 66th of his ministry. He was born at Lisbon, in Connecticut, May 14, 1749; was graduated at New Jersey College, Princeton, in 1770; was ordained pastor of the church in West Hartford in 1772; continued to perform the duties of pastor till about two years before his death; and was greatly respected and esteemed. During a part of his life he was in the habit of instructing theological students. Besides numerous occasional sermons, he published, in 1795, a volume of *Sermons* on various subjects.

July (about the 1st). — At Pontotoc, Mp., *Andrew Pickens*, who was Governor of South Carolina in 1816–17.

April. — At Louisville, Ken., *Worden Pope*, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Louisville.

Feb. 6. — At Philadelphia, aged 77, *Henry Pratt*, a wealthy and much respected merchant.

Feb. 19. — At Richmond, Va., *James Rawlings*, President of the Farmer's Bank of Virginia.

Jan. 5. — In Montgomery Co., Md., aged 90, *Rev. Thomas Read*, nearly 40 years rector of Prince George's parish.

April 17. — At Troy, N. Y., *Captain John Reilay*, aged 104.

March 23. — At Chester, N. H., aged 64, *William M. Richardson*, LL. D., Chief Justice of the Superior Court of New Hampshire. He was born at Pelham, N. H., Jan. 4, 1774, and was graduated at the University in Cambridge, Mass., in 1797. He practised law for a few years at Groton, Mass., and was M. C. from 1811 to 1814. He removed to Portsmouth, N. H., in 1814, and was appointed Chief Justice in 1816; and he discharged the duties of the office with high reputation nearly 22 years. He was a man of distinguished talents, great industry, and extensive acquirements, and was highly respected for his integrity and estimable character. He was the author of "*The New Hampshire Justice*," and "*The Town Officer*." "It will not derogate from the merits of any individual," says his successor, Chief Justice Parker, "to say, that no one in the State has done so much in the department of the law, to entitle himself to be deemed a public benefactor. A considerable portion of the 1st and 2d volumes of the *New Hampshire Reports* was drawn up by the Chief Justice; nearly all the cases of the 3d, 4th, and 5th, were furnished by him; and of the matter for, perhaps, four volumes more he has prepared a large share. His legal

opinions will form an enduring memorial of his high qualifications for the station he sustained."

April 28. — In Tuscaloosa Co., Alabama, in his 79th year, *Major James Robinson*, better known as "Horse-shoe Robinson," the hero of Mr. Kennedy's novel of that name.

March 2. — At Newport, R. I., aged 88, *William J. Robinson*, formerly a merchant of New York.

June 15. — Lost, with many others, off the coast of North Carolina, by the explosion of the steamboat *Pulaski*, *Judge William B. Rochester*, of Buffalo, N. Y., M. C. from New York in 1821 - 3, a man much respected and lamented.

Aug. 1. — At Philadelphia, *Commodore John Rogers*, a distinguished naval officer, and the senior commander in the American navy. He died after a long-continued illness, having been for 15 months a resident in the Naval Asylum in Philadelphia, and the greater part of the time in close confinement, as a confirmed lunatic.

May 15. — In Albemarle Co., Va., aged 71, *John Ropes*, an eminent agriculturist.

Aug. — In New Jersey, aged 51, *Thomas C. Ryerson*, of Newton, a judge of the Supreme Court of N. J.

May. — At Farmington, Me., *Mrs. Mary Salter*, aged about 100.

Feb. 3. — At Providence, R. I., in his 99th year, *Captain Pardon Sheldon*, a man much respected.

Aug. 8. — Near Sharon, Ohio, *Mrs. Abigail Shingledecker*, in her 104th year.

Jan. 6. — At Richmond, Va., suddenly, aged about 35, *Edward V. Sparhawk*, editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer, a gentleman of fine talents, extensive acquirements, and a highly respectable and useful member of society.

May. — At Savannah, Georgia, *Colonel John Shellman*, a revolutionary officer, long a citizen of Savannah. He was a Captain in the Maryland line, in the early part of the war, and was at the battle of White Plains.

May 7. — In Albemarle Co., Va., aged 99, *Mrs. Mary Sprouse*, who was in the habit of carrying, on foot, from her residence in the mountains, to Charlottesville, 8 miles distant, poultry, vegetables, &c., till within a few weeks of her death.

Jan. 21. — At Tremont, Illinois, aged 81, *Henry Starr*, M. D., lately of Newton, Mass., an eminent surgeon and physician.

Feb. 9. — At New London, aged 95, *Jonathan Starr*, a respected merchant.

March 6. — At Hoboken, N. J., aged 89, *John Stevens*, a man much respected.

Jan. 12.—In Burlington Co., N. J., *William Stockton*, a respected Friend or Quaker, and for many years a member of the N. J. legislature.

Feb. 26. — Near Salisbury, in Somerset Co., Md., aged 58, *William Murray Stone*, D. D., Bishop of Maryland.

June 14. — At Exeter, N. H., *George Sullivan*, in his 65th year. He was born at Durham, N. H., was the son of General John Sullivan, a distinguished officer of the revolutionary army, was graduated at Harvard University in 1790, commenced in early life the practice of law at Exeter, which he continued more than forty years, and acquired a high reputation. He was M. C. in 1811–18; and was Attorney-General of New Hampshire from 1816 to 1835. Mr. Sullivan was highly respected and esteemed for his talents and acquirements, for his honorable and useful life, and his exemplary and religious character.

Aug. 19. — At Plymouth, Mass., *Joseph Thomas*, aged 84. He was a Captain of artillery through the war of the Revolution, and served with reputation till its close.

Jan. 25. — At Callao, Peru, aged 37, of dysentery, *James B. Thornton*, Chargé d'Affaires from the United States to Peru. He was a lawyer by profession, a native of Merrimack, N. H., and grandson of Matthew Thornton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives in the legislature of N. H., in 1829 and 1830, and was, in 1830, appointed Second Comptroller of the United States Treasury.

Jan. 16. — At Windsor, Conn., *Mrs. Dorothy Torrey*, in her 107th year.

May. — At Lynnfield, Mass., aged 92, *John Upton*, an officer of the Revolution.

July. — At Orford, N. H., aged 69, *Jeduthun Wilcox*, M. C. in 1813–17.

March 7. — At Stratham, N. H., *Paine Wingate*, in his 99th year. He was born at Amesbury, Mass., May 14, 1739; was graduated at Harvard University in 1759; was ordained as a Congregational minister at Hampton Falls, N. H., in 1763; was dismissed from his society in 1771, and afterwards removed to Stratham, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was appointed a member of Congress under the Confederation in 1787; after the adoption of the Constitution, he was elected a member of the United States senate, in 1789, and served till 1793, when he was elected M. C., in 1793–5. In 1798, he was appointed a Judge of the Superior Court of N. H., and continued in office till May 1809, when he attained the age of 70. He survived all others who were members of the United States senate at the time of his taking his seat in that body upon its first organization; and he was for some years the oldest graduate of his college. He was a man of good talents and extensive information; highly esteemed and respected for his character, and his honorable and useful life. He is survived by the wife of his youth (now at the age of 95), the sister of the late Colonel Timothy

Pickering, with whom he had lived in the marriage state about three quarters of a century.

May 19. — At Utica, in his 60th year, *Captain Melancthon T. Woolsey*, of the United States Navy, an officer much respected and esteemed.

Oct. 31. — At Brighton, Mass., aged 79, *Noah Worcester, D. D.*, an eminent philanthropist and the founder of the Massachusetts Peace Society. He was born at Hollis, N. H., Nov. 25, 1758, and was the elder brother of the late Dr. Samuel Worcester of Salem, and great-grandson of the Rev. Francis Worcester, who was great-grandson of the Rev. William Worcester, the first minister of Salisbury, Mass. He had no advantages of education except what were afforded by the common schools of the country at that time. At the commencement of the revolutionary war, in 1775, he enlisted as a soldier, in his 17th year, and in three campaigns, passed between one and two years in the army. In 1779, at the age of 21, he married, and resided in Plymouth, N. H., till 1782, when he removed to Thornton, a township then recently settled. His employment was chiefly that of a farmer; but he taught a school in the winter; and he held the office of town-clerk, a justice of the peace, and representative to the state legislature. In 1785, he published a "Letter to the Rev. John Murray," of Newburyport, containing remarks on his "Sermon on the Origin of Evil." This pamphlet, of which a second edition was published, in 1793, was much approved by the Hopkinsian-Calvinists of that time, and brought the author into notice. By the advice of some clergymen in the vicinity, he was induced to devote his attention more particularly to the study of theology; and in 1786, he was licensed to preach, and in 1787, he was ordained pastor of the church in Thornton. His people being able to give him but a very small salary, he was obliged to support his family, in great part, by his own labor; yet, notwithstanding all his disadvantages, he soon became one of the most acceptable preachers in the State.

In 1810, he removed from Thornton to Salisbury, N. H., and thence, in 1813, to Brighton, Mass., in order to conduct "The Christian Disciple," which he edited till 1819. — In 1815, he published an anonymous pamphlet, entitled "A Solemn Review of the Custom of War," which produced a strong impression, and in six months passed through five editions; and it has been widely circulated in Europe in different languages. The publication of this pamphlet led to the foundation of the "Massachusetts Peace Society," which was organized in January, 1816, and Dr. Worcester was appointed Secretary. He continued his zealous labors as Secretary, and as editor of "The Friend of Peace," a periodical publication devoted to the objects of the Society, till the age of 70, when, on account of his infirmities, he relinquished the labor. For more than twenty years previous to his death, his health had been

extremely feeble, so much so that he was unable to preach. In addition to his writings in periodical publications, he was the author of numerous pamphlets, sermons, and treatises, some of the most considerable of which are the "Bible News," of which the first edition was published in 1810, and "The Atoning Sacrifice, a Display of Love not of Wrath," published in 1829. The former was the first publication in which he combated the commonly received doctrine of the Trinity.

Few men have passed through life more universally respected and beloved by those who knew him than Dr. Worcester. The following remarks on his character are quoted from the "Discourse" of Dr. Channing. — "Dr. Worcester's efforts in relation to war, or in the cause of peace, made him eminently a public man, and constitute his chief claim to public consideration; and these were not founded on accidental circumstances or foreign influences, but wholly on the strong and peculiar tendencies of his mind. He was distinguished above all whom I have known by his comprehension and deep feeling of Christianity, by the sympathy with which he seized on the character of Jesus Christ as a manifestation of Perfect Love, by the honor in which he held the mild, humble, forgiving, disinterested virtues of our religion. This distinguished trait of his mind was embodied and brought out in his whole life and conduct. He especially expressed it in his labors for the promotion of Universal Peace on the earth. He was struck, as no other man within my acquaintance has been, with the monstrous incongruity between the spirit of Christianity and the spirit of Christian communities, between Christ's teaching of peace, mercy, forgiveness, and the wars which divide and desolate the church and the world." — "I have given a sketch of the history of a good man who lived and died the lover of his kind, and the admiration of his friends. Two views of him particularly impressed me. The first was, the unity, the harmony of his character. He had no jarring elements. His whole nature had been blended and melted into one strong, serene love. His mission was to preach peace, and he preached it, not on set occasions, or by separate efforts, but in his whole life. It breathed from his venerable countenance. He carried it where it is least apt to be found, into the religious controversies, which raged around him with great vehemence, but never excited him to a word of anger or intolerance. All my impressions of him are harmonious. I recollect no discord in his beautiful life; and this serenity was not the result of torpidness or tameness; for his whole life was a conflict with what he thought error. He made no compromise with the world, and yet he loved it as deeply and constantly as if it responded in shouts to all his views and feelings.

"The next great impression which I received from him was that of the sufficiency of the mind to its own happiness, or of its independence on outward things. He was for years debilitated, and often a great

sufferer; and his circumstances were very narrow, compelling him to strict economy; yet he was one of the most contented of men. He spoke of his old age as among the happiest portions, if not the very happiest of his life. In conversation, his religion manifested itself in gratitude more frequently than in any other form. When I have visited him in his last years, and looked on his serene countenance, and heard his cheerful voice, and seen the youthful earnestness with which he was reading a variety of books, and studying the great interests of humanity, I have felt how little of this outward world is needed to our happiness. I have felt the greatness of the human spirit, which could create to itself such joy from its own resources. On leaving his house and turning my face towards this city, I have said to myself, how much richer is this poor man than the richest who dwell yonder. My acquaintance with Dr. Worcester has given me a clearer comprehension of the spirit of Christ, and of the dignity of man."

July 23. — At Hagerstown, Md, in his 100th year, *Dr. Samuel Young*, a man much respected.

CHRONICLE OF EVENTS

FROM JULY 1837 TO AUGUST 1838.

JULY, 1837.

4. The Grand Junction Railway, which unites the town of Birmingham, England, with Manchester and Liverpool, $82\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, opened for passengers.

15. The Carlists defeated near Valencia, by the Queen of Spain's troops, under General Oraa.

31. A revolutionary movement in Portugal, for the avowed purpose of restoring the charter of Don Pedro, the insurgent troops being commanded by Marshal Saldanha.

AUGUST, 1837.

4. The discovery of the portion of the Northwest passage lying between Franklin's Return Reef, in Lat. $70^{\circ} 26'$ N., Lon. $148^{\circ} 52'$ W., and Point Barrow, in Lat. $71^{\circ} 23' 33''$ N., Lon. $156^{\circ} 20'$ W., before unexplored, completed by Messrs. P. M. Dease and Thomas Simpson, acting under the instructions of the Hudson's Bay Company.

14. A great *fête* for the inauguration of a statue by Thorswaldsen to Guttemberg, the inventor, or one of the inventors of printing, commences at Mentz, his native place, and lasts three days, and is attended by from 15,000 to 20,000 strangers from various parts of Germany.

15. The Railroad from Paris to St. Germain, $11\frac{1}{2}$ English miles in length, opened to the public.

18. Calatrava, Mendizabal, and their colleagues of the Spanish ministry, resign. — Espartero appointed President of the Council.

18. An extraordinary session of the Parliament of Lower Canada opened by Lord Gosford, the Governor-in-chief. It was soon after dissolved by the Governor on account of its refusing to accede to the measures proposed.

24. The Queen of Spain's troops, under General Buerens, defeated by Don Carlos near Herrera, with the loss of about 1,000 men.

24. Don Carlos defeats a division of the Queen of Spain's army under General Buerens, at Villar de los Navarros.

25. The cholera rages at Rome. On this day, said to be the most fatal, the deaths were stated to amount to 300.

31. A very severe gale at Apalachicola does much damage. The tide rose from 10 to 15 feet; more than 20 buildings were unroofed; and property estimated at the value of \$200,000, destroyed.

SEPTEMBER, 1837.

11. The seventh annual meeting of the British Association for the Promotion of Science, commences at Liverpool and continues six days, the Marquis of Northampton in the chair, and about 500 members present.

18. The military movement under Marshals Saldanha and Terceira, designed to overthrow the existing government of Portugal and reëstablish Don Pedro's Charter, brought to a conclusion by a defeat of the Charterists. The Queen, who was supposed to be in favor of the Charter party, having refused to deprive the marshals of their military rank, the ministry resigned.

19. A battle is fought near Brihuega, in Spain, between the Queen's troops under Espartero and the Carlists, in which the latter were worsted with the loss of a considerable number of killed and wounded, and 230 prisoners.

29. A treaty between the government of the United States and the Sioux Indians concluded and signed at Washington. By this treaty the Indians relinquished their title to about 5,000,000 acres of land lying east of the Mississippi for the sum of \$ 1,000,000.

OCTOBER, 1837.

1. A treaty is signed at Washington with the Winnebago Indians, by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, on the part of the United States. The Winnebagoes relinquished the title to their lands east of the Mississippi, and also their right to occupy, except for hunting, a strip of land 20 miles in width west of the Mississippi, and engaged to remove to that part of the neutral ground, west of the Mississippi, which was conveyed to them in 1832; in consideration of which the United States government agreed to pay them to the amount of \$1,500,000.

4. A royal ordinance is published in Paris, dissolving the French Chamber of Deputies, and fixing the election of a new Chamber on the 4th of November, and convoking both Chambers on the 18th of December. Another ordinance is published, creating 50 new peers.

9. The steamboat Home, on a passage from New York to Charleston, S. C., wrecked in a gale near Ocracoke, and about 100 lives lost. Among the persons lost were Oliver H. Prince, formerly a United States senator from Georgia, Professor Henry J. Nott, of S. C. College, the Rev. George Cowles of Danvers, Mass., and others, of much worth and respectability. A committee appointed by the city of Charleston to investigate the causes of this disaster, reported, that the steamboat was unfaithfully built, never seaworthy, and was commanded by an incompetent captain and crew.

18. The town of Constantine, in Africa, taken by the French army, under the command of General Count Damremont. The firing was commenced on the 9th, and Count Damremont, the commander, was killed on the

12th, and was succeeded in command by Count Vallée. The loss of the French consisted of 97 killed, and 494 wounded.

16. The Congress of the United States, having held an extraordinary session from the 4th of September, adjourn to the 4th Monday in December.

18. An Ecclesiastical Court assembled at Lexington, Kentucky, for the trial of the Rt. Rev. Benj. B. Smith, D. D., Bishop of the diocese of Kentucky, composed of the Rt. Rev. Messrs. McIlvaine, Kemper, and McCoskry, Bishops of Ohio, Missouri and Indiana, and Michigan, after a session of 3 weeks and 3 days, closes its session. The charges against the Bishop were six in number, and the specifications under these several charges were 134; and on all the charges he was fully and honorably acquitted.

20. Powell (called also Oseola), and Coe-Hajo, Seminole Indian chiefs, with about 50 warriors, seized and taken prisoners by the United States troops, under General Hernandez, by order of General Jesup, near Fort Peyton.

23. A meeting of delegates named by the different parishes in Five Counties is held at St. Charles, in Lower Canada. Wolfred Nelson was chosen President, and the meeting was addressed by L. J. Papineau, Speaker of the House of Assembly, and by various other persons; and 13 resolutions were passed, expressing their dissatisfaction with the manner in which Canada is governed. The number of persons assembled was differently stated from 1,000 to 5,000.

On the same day a meeting of the Friends of the Constitution was held at Montreal, to the number, as estimated, of upwards of 7,000; and resolutions were passed in favor of supporting the government, and condemning the revolutionary movements.

23. A great fire at Halifax, Nova Scotia; loss stated at £20,000.

26. The completion and opening of the great tunnel of the Harlem Railroad, N. Y., celebrated.

26. Snow falls steadily during most of the day in the northern part of Ohio.

26. A violent hurricane at Trinidad, in Cuba, and vicinity. The town of Casilda was destroyed; from 20 to 30 persons killed; and a great amount of property lost.

28. About 80 Indian chiefs and warriors, of the Sac and Fox nations, received with ceremonies, at Faneuil Hall, by the Mayor of Boston; and on the 30th at the State House, by the Governor and other public officers.

29. The steamboat Monmouth, in ascending the Mississippi, comes in collision, near Prophet Island, with the ship Trenton in tow by the steamer Warren, and is sunk. The Monmouth had on board about 490 emigrant Creek Indians, 234 of whom perished, together with several of the crew.

30. During the past season, the cholera is said to have carried off in

Catania, in Sicily, not less than 40,000 persons out of a population of 60,000.

NOVEMBER, 1837.

5. The office of the Vindicator, a revolutionary paper in Montreal, destroyed by violence.

7. The press of the "Alton Observer, an anti-slavery newspaper, destroyed the third time, at Alton, Illinois, by an infuriated mob. The Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, the editor, was killed; and also one of the mob.

10. The Providence and Stonington Railroad, 47 miles in length, opened to the public with appropriate ceremonies.

13. The periodical phenomenon of the fall of meteors was observed at New Haven and New York. The number counted at New Haven between 1 o'clock and daylight, was 226.

14. A snow storm continues through the day; and the snow in Boston and vicinity about four inches deep.

14. A remarkable redness in the northern sky is observed, in Florida, in the evening, resembling the reflection of a great fire, and moving slowly till it disappeared at half past nine o'clock.

15. A conflict takes place between the Protestants and Catholics at Cologne, in consequence of differences between the Archbishop of Cologne and the Prussian government. The Archbishop having refused to sanction marriages between Protestants and Catholics, unless it was agreed that the children should be brought up in the faith of the latter, was deprived of his episcopal jurisdiction, and conveyed to the fortress of Minden.

15. The State House of Missouri, at Jefferson city, burnt.

15. The British Parliament meets. Mr. Abercrombie is elected Speaker without opposition. On the 20th the Queen delivers her speech in person.

18. A treaty of peace between Chili and Peru signed at Paucazypata.

22. A violent gale on Lake Erie causes the waters at Buffalo to rise to an unusual height. A number of lives were lost, and considerable property destroyed.

23. An engagement takes place at St. Dennis, Lower Canada, between 200 British regular troops and the Canadians, in which the former are worsted with the loss of 16 killed and wounded.

25. St. Charles, in Canada, taken from the revolutionary or insurgent Canadians by the British troops, under Colonel Wetherall. The British force consisted of 6 companies; that of the Canadians of between 3,000 and 4,000 men. The loss of the Canadians was stated at about 200 killed, upwards of 300 wounded, and 30 taken prisoners. The British loss 3 killed, and 18 wounded.

25. Snow falls to the depth of 6 or 7 inches in the vicinity of Boston. The storm commenced in the evening of the 24th, about 8 o'clock, and continued for about 24 hours with little cessation.

27. A convention of 135 delegates from the principal banking institu-

tions in 18 of the States of the Union, meets in the city of New York, to consider the subject of fixing a time for the resumption of specie payments. It continued in session till Dec. 1st., and adjourned to the 2d Wednesday in April; having passed resolutions, that "This Convention entertains a deep anxiety and a firm determination to accomplish the resumption of specie payments at the earliest period when it can be permanently practicable:" — but "that, in the opinion of this Convention, the present circumstances of the country are not such, as to make it expedient or prudent now to fix a day for the resumption of specie payments."

30. A great mortality by a disease, generally called the small-pox, for a considerable time prevailed among the Indians of the Missouri Territory, — the Mandans, Minatarees or Gros-Ventres, Arickarees, Assinaboins, Crees, Black Feet, Plegans, and Blood Indians.

DECEMBER, 1837.

4. Mackenzie, with about 350 insurgents, takes possession of Montgomery House, a large building near Toronto, the capital of Upper Canada, and sends a demand to Sir Francis B. Head, the Governor, that he should dissolve the Provincial Parliament, and leave the province within 14 days. The Governor with 1,000 volunteers attacked and dispersed Mackenzie and his force on the 6th.

5. Lord Gosford issues, at Quebec, a proclamation, commanding her Majesty's forces in the Province of Lower Canada "to execute *martial law* in the District of Montreal, and to punish all persons, acting, aiding, or in any manner assisting in the conspiracy and rebellion which now exists in said district, according to martial law." A reward of £ 1,000 for L. J. Papineau, Speaker of the House of Assembly, one of £ 500 each for 9 or 10 members of the Provincial Parliament, and one of £ 100 each, for several others, stated in the Montreal Herald to be offered by the government.

10. Snow falls through the day to the depth of 6 or 7 inches in the vicinity of Boston.

14. St. Eustache, in Lower Canada, taken from the insurgents by the loyalists, and the former defeated with considerable loss; — some accounts say from 100 to 200 killed, and upwards of 120 prisoners. The curate's house at St. Eustache was set on fire by the insurgents, and more than half of the town was burnt; and the next day (15th) the town of St. Benoit, "for years the focus of insurrection," was burnt by the royal forces or volunteers.

25. A battle is fought between Pease Creek and the Big Cypress Swamp, in Florida, between the United States troops and the Seminole Indians. Of the United States troops 28 were killed, and 111 wounded. Colonel Thompson, and also Colonel Gentry of the Missouri volunteers, were killed.

29. The Imperial Palace at St. Petersburg takes fire and is burnt; the weather at the time being extremely cold, 22° below zero of Fahrenheit.

The Palace was built in the reign of the Empress Elizabeth, at the cost of upwards of 5,000,000 dollars. It was the largest of the sovereign residences in Europe, sufficient to lodge 12,000 persons. The loss of treasures, pictures, statues, ornaments, and furniture, was immense.

30. About 2 o'clock, A. M., an attack was made by upwards of 100 loyalists from Canada on the American steamboat, *Caroline*, lying in the Niagara at Schlosser, and, of 34 Americans on board the boat, 22 lost their lives. The boat was set on fire, towed into the current with a part of the men on board, and precipitated down the Falls.

JANUARY, 1838.

3. A fire at New Orleans destroys 17 buildings, with much valuable property; the whole estimated at upwards of \$500,000 in value, of which the sum of \$470,000 was insured.

5. President Van Buren issues a proclamation, exhorting such "citizens of the United States, as have violated their duties" [by taking part in the insurrection in Canada], "to return peaceably to their respective homes, and warning them, that any persons who shall compromise the neutrality of this [U. S.] government by interfering in an unlawful manner with the affairs of the neighboring British Provinces, will render themselves liable to arrest and punishment under the laws of the United States, which will be rigidly enforced."

10. The Royal Exchange of London, a magnificent edifice, takes fire, and is burnt; much property and many valuable papers destroyed. The edifice was first opened in 1669, and its original cost was £58,962 sterling.

14. The troops on Navy Island, composed of Canadians under the command of Mackenzie, and of citizens of the United States under Van Rensselaer (the whole number enrolled being 510), evacuate the island, surrender the arms belonging to the United States, and the cannon belonging to the State of New York, and disband. Soon afterwards they took their position on Bois Blanc, near Detroit, continuing their hostile designs against Canada.

15. The Italian Theatre at Paris takes fire, and is burnt.

23. The town of Morella, in Spain, captured by the Carlists, and 1,200 prisoners taken.

23 - 26. Repeated shocks of earthquakes in the eastern parts of Europe, which do great injury to the city of Bucharest; upwards of 300 houses being thrown down, and more than 60 persons killed.

24. The Indians are defeated by the United States troops under General Jesup on the Loche Hatchee or La-che-ha-bee. Of the United States army, 7 were killed, and 32 wounded.

29. The Bill changing the government of Lower Canada passes in the British House of Commons by a vote of 110 to 8. It was passed by the House of Lords, Feb. 9.

FEBRUARY, 1838.

1. A treaty of peace concluded, at Port au Prince, between the kingdom of France and the republic of Hayti. The balance due from Hayti to France was fixed at 60,000,000 francs; to be paid by annual instalments from 1838 to 1863.

24. A duel is fought, at Bladensburg, between Jonathan Cilley, M. C. from Maine, and William J. Graves, M. C. from Kentucky. Cilley was killed at the third fire.

24. The city of Guatemala is attacked and captured by insurgents under General Carrero, and Señor Salazar, Vice-President of the republic of Central America, is killed.

MARCH, 1838.

1. The "Patriots" or "Marauders," about 600 in number, under the command of Dr. Robert Nelson and Colonel Cote, surrender to General Wool of the United States army, about a mile north of Alburg Springs, Vt., and near the Canada line. The disturbing forces being dispersed, the frontiers are now stated to be tranquillized.

4. The Carlists under Cabanero, enter Saragossa, but are driven out by the national guards, with the loss of 120 killed, and 700 prisoners.

4. Lisbon becomes the theatre of a political convulsion, which is excited by Senhor Soares Caldeira, civil governor of Lisbon, and others. But the insurgents were dispersed with the loss of about 40 killed and 90 wounded, besides prisoners.

13-16. The city of Bahia, in Brazil, taken from the rebels or insurgents by the Imperial troops, with a great loss of blood on both sides. The rebels set fire to the city in several places, and about 50 buildings were burnt. The leaders of the rebels, and from 2,000 to 3,000 of their abettors, were taken prisoners.

26. A celebrated and long litigated case of *Atwood v. Small*, relating to claims of shareholders of "The British Mining Company," and involving a great amount of property, is decided in the British House of Lords. The hearing of this case occupied more than 80 days, of which 50 were taken up at the bar of the House of Lords. The printed papers amounted to no less than 30,000 folio pages; and the notes which were furnished of the arguments in the case amounted to 10,000 pages folio; and the costs are said to have exceeded £150,000.

APRIL, 1838.

2-4. A Southern Convention of 180 Delegates, from five States, viz., Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, and also from the Territory of Florida, assemble at Augusta, Georgia, for the purpose of promoting the establishment of a direct trade between these States and Europe.

11. A Convention of 148 Bank Delegates from 18 States, meet at the

city of New York, in order to consider the subject of the resumption of specie payments.

16. All the ports of Mexico are declared by the French to be in a state of blockade.

16. The Convention of Bank Delegates at New York adjourn *sine die*, having passed the following preamble and resolution, 14 States voting for it, and New York and Mississippi against it. "Whereas it is found necessary, in order to simultaneous action by the Banks in the resumption of specie payments, so to proceed in designating a period for that purpose as to secure the nearest approach to unanimity; and whilst, in the judgment of this Convention, the return to specie payments, and the preservation of the currency in a sound condition, will depend essentially on the course of the General Government, yet this Convention regards it as the duty of the Banks to make the effort in good faith, exclusive of any direct reference to the prospective measures of the government; at the same time the Convention has been happy to observe in the recent letters of the Secretary of the Treasury specific assurances of an intention to sustain the banks, so far as it may be done through the fiscal operations of that department of the government;

Resolved, That it be recommended to all the Banks of the several States to resume specie payments on the first Monday of January next, without precluding an earlier resumption on the part of such banks as may find it necessary or deem it proper."

Remark. The legislature of New York authorized the suspension of specie payments by the banks of that State for one year from May 16, 1837; and at the expiration of the year these banks resumed specie payments.

17. A Bill prohibiting the retail of brandy, rum, or other spirituous liquors, in the State of Massachusetts, except by apothecaries and physicians, to be used in the arts and for medicinal purposes only, passed by the legislature, and approved on the 19th by the Governor. See page 75.

18. The first canal boat this season from Albany arrives at Buffalo.

18. The legislature of New York, after a session of 107 days at Albany, and after having enacted 333 laws or acts, adjourns.

20. A meteoric shower observed in the evening at Knoxville, Tenn.; 154 meteors being counted by two observers, between the hours of 10 o'clock at night and 4 in the following morning.

21. One of the boilers of the steamboat Oronoko, on the Mississippi, near Princeton, Mississippi, bursts. From 10 to 15 lives were lost, and 43 persons badly scalded, a great part of whom died.

23. The English steam-packets, Great Western and Sirius, arrive at New York, forming a new era in navigation, and commencing a new and expeditious mode of intercourse between England and the United States. The Great Western, the largest steam-vessel yet built, and measuring 1,340 tons, left Bristol on the 8th of April, having had a passage of 14½ days, her

voyage being almost in a straight line across the Atlantic, the weather good, except the winds ahead, and the sea rough. She took in 600 tons of coal, of which 200 were supposed to remain unused. The *Sirius*, a steam-vessel of 700 tons, and 320 horse power in each of her two engines, left Cork on the 4th of April, having made the passage in 18 days, in opposition, a great part of the way, to strong head winds.

25. The Legislature of Massachusetts closes its session of 113 days, having passed 196 acts.

25. The second centennial anniversary of the settlement of New Haven celebrated ; — address by Prof. J. L. Kingsley.

25. The steamboat *Moselle*, (Captain Perin,) soon after leaving the wharf at Cincinnati, for Louisville and St. Louis, having about 235 passengers on board, had her boilers burst with a tremendous explosion. The number ascertained to be saved, including 16 wounded, was 124. Among the persons lost were the captain of the boat, and Colonel Fowle and Dr. Hughes of the United States army.

26. General Espartero completely routs the Carlist army under Negri, between Burgos and Breviesca, taking nearly 2,000 prisoners, and the baggage and artillery of the Carlist army.

27. A fire breaks out at Charleston, S. C., about 8 o'clock in the evening, and rages with great fury till noon of the following day, laying waste 145 acres of the most populous part of the city, and leaving nothing but blackened chimneys. The number of dwelling-houses and stores burnt was stated at 560 ; out buildings 598 ; total 1,158. The amount of property lost was estimated at from \$3 to 4,000,000, about 1,500,000 being insured. A number of lives were lost ; among them Colonel J. Steedman, naval officer of the port.

30. The troops of the Emperor of Brazil, about 1,800 in number, under the command of Generals Barretto, Cunha, and Calderon, completely routed by the republican Generals Bento, Manoel, and Netto, at Rio Pardo in Rio Grande.

MAY, 1838.

3. A fire at Paducah, Ken., destroys about 40 houses.

17. The "Pennsylvania Hall," in Philadelphia, a large, new building, recently erected, at the expense of \$40,000, for scientific and political discussions and lectures, including the discussion of the abolition of slavery, burnt and destroyed by a riotous mob, the assemblage consisting of many thousands. On the preceding evening a lecture was delivered in the Hall to a large audience by Mr. Garrison ; and the meeting was also addressed by Mrs. Maria W. Chapman, Mrs. A. E. Grimké Weld, Lucretia Mott, and Abby Kelly ; the Hall being surrounded by a riotous mob.

17. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church commence their annual meeting at Philadelphia. After some misunderstanding and contention, the Assembly was organized by the election of Dr. Fisher of New

Jersey, of the New School party, moderator. The Old School party formed a separate Assembly, by electing Dr. William S. Plumer of Virginia, moderator.

17 — 18. The town of Marie-Galante, in Guadeloupe, destroyed by fire.

20. The government troops of Brazil defeated by the insurgents of the province of Rio Grande, with a loss stated at nearly 2,000.

29. The following resolution (respecting the Specie Circular), viz., "Resolved, That it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to make, or continue in force, any general order which shall create any difference between the different branches of revenue, as to the money or medium of payment in which debts or dues accruing to the United States may be paid," passes the United States senate by a vote of 34 to 9. On the 31st it passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 151 to 27.

30. The steamboat Sir Robert Peel, while stopping on her passage up the St. Lawrence, at Wells's Island, 7 miles below French Creek, was boarded by a band of from 30 to 50 men in disguise, and burnt.

31. The steamboat New England, on her passage from Boston to Gardiner, Me., lost near Portsmouth, by coming in contact with a schooner. Of 75 passengers, only one was lost.

JUNE, 1838.

2. A destructive fire at Nantucket; property destroyed estimated to amount to from \$200,000 to \$300,000.

14. The steamboat Pulaski, on her passage from Savannah and Charleston to Baltimore, lost off the coast of North Carolina, about 30 miles from land, by the bursting of the starboard boiler, about 11 o'clock at night. Of 150 or 160 passengers, and a crew of 37 persons, only 22 reached the shore by boats, and 38 more were preserved on fragments of the steamboat, and were picked up and rescued. Many valuable lives were lost by this distressing event; among them Judge William B. Rochester of Buffalo, N.Y. and Judge J. A. Cameron; and the Rev. Jonathan L. Woart of Florida. As much as \$150,000 in money belonging to the passengers, was supposed to be lost. The loss of this boat was attributed to gross carelessness.

16. The steamboat Washington, on her passage from Detroit to Buffalo, takes fire on Lake Erie, near Silver Creek, about 33 miles from Buffalo, and is burnt, and 40 or 50 lives lost.

16. A Virginia Commercial Convention, after having sat several days at Richmond, adjourns; having resolved "That a vigorous and persevering effort be made to build up and sustain a large and increasing foreign import trade."

17. The steam-packet Great Western arrives on her second passage from Bristol to New York in 14½ days, having sailed from Bristol on the 4th.

19. A great flood of rain in the central part of Pennsylvania; great

injury done on the Pennsylvania Canal below Hollidaysburg; locks, bridges, mills, and some houses, destroyed.

21 – 24. A great fire at Cairo, Egypt, does great injury to the city.

25. The question on the passage of the Sub-Treasury Bill is decided in the United States House of Representatives in the negative by a majority of 14, — 111 to 125.

28. The coronation of Victoria, Queen of England, celebrated, in London, with great splendor and parade.

JULY, 1838.

4. The second centennial anniversary of the first settlement of Exeter, N. H., celebrated; — discourse by Jeremiah Smith, formerly governor of the State.

20. A remarkable thunder shower in New York. “More buildings, &c.” says the New York Journal of Commerce, “were struck with lightning than in any previous shower within our remembrance.”

AUGUST, 1838.

1. The entire emancipation of the negro apprentices in the islands of Jamaica, Barbadoes, Nevis, Montserrat, St. Christopher's, St. Vincent, and Tortola, takes place, in compliance with the acts of the colonial legislatures.

7. A destructive fire at Hudson, N. Y.; about 60 buildings are destroyed; loss estimated at from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

11. A great flood of rain at Winchester, Va., and vicinity, which does much damage.

13. The banks of Pennsylvania resume specie payment, in accordance with the proclamation of Governor Ritner.

19. A destructive fire at Bangor, Me., does considerable damage.

19. The United States Exploring Expedition sails from Hampton Roads, Virginia; consisting of the following vessels, officers, and men of science; viz. The Vincennes, a 20 gun sloop-of-war, Charles Wilkes, Commander-in-Chief, Overton Carr, 1st Lieutenant; scientific corps, Charles Pickering, naturalist, Joseph P. Couthouy, conchologist, Joseph Drayter, artist, J. Brackenridge, assistant botanist, and J. G. Brown, repairer of instruments: — The Peacock, an 18 gun sloop-of-war, William L. Hudson, Commanding, Samuel L. Lee, 1st Lieutenant; scientific corps, James D. Dana, mineralogist, Titian R. Peale, naturalist, Horatio E. Hale, philologist, and Francis L. Davenport, interpreter: — The Porpoise, a 10 gun brig, Cadwallader Ringgold, Commanding, G. L. Claiborne, 1st Lieutenant: — The Relief, exploring vessel, A. K. Long, Commanding; scientific corps, William Rich, botanist, and Alfred F. Agate, artist: — The Flying Fish, a schooner, Passed Midshipman, S. R. Knox: — The Sea Gull, a schooner, Passed Midshipman, J. W. E. Reid.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

Pages 79 and 80. *Aaron O. Dayton*, late Chief Clerk in the Department of State, has been appointed 4th Auditor.

Page 82. The term of *Reuel Williams*, senator from Maine, will expire on the 3d of March, 1839, — not 1841.

Page 83. *A. D. W. Bruyn*, and *Wm. Patterson*, members of Congress from N. Y., have recently deceased.

Page 85. *E. Whittlesey*, M. C. from Ohio, has resigned his seat.

Page 87. *C. D. Hammond* has been appointed Marshal for Georgia, in place of *P. Solomon*.

Page 88. The United States District Court, for the N. District of New York, is to sit hereafter at *Utica*, on the 2d Tuesday in July (instead of the last Tuesday in August); also at *Rochester*, on the 3d Tuesday in May, and at *Buffalo*, on the 2d Tuesday in October.

— The United States District Court, for the E. District of Virginia, is hereafter to sit at Richmond on the 12th of May and November, instead of the 15th.

Page 89. The Judge of the District Courts of East and West Tennessee is required hereafter to hold a Court annually on the 3d Monday in September, at *Jackson*, in Madison county, for the counties of Benton, Carroll, Henry, Obiou, Dyer, Gibson, Lauderdale, Haywood, Tipton, Shelby, Fayette, Hardeman, McNairy, Hardin, and Perry.

— The United States Circuit Court in the N. District of New York, heretofore held at *Albany*, on the 2d Tuesday in June, is hereafter to be held at *Canandaigua*, on the Tuesday next after the 3d Monday in June.

— The United States Circuit Court, for the E. District of Virginia, is hereafter to be held at Richmond on the 18th of May and November, instead of the 22d.

Page 90. The United States Circuit Court in the District of East Tennessee, is to be held hereafter at Knoxville, on the 3d Monday in October, instead of the 2d.

Page 91. The United States Consul at *Altona*, is George B. Todson ; and at *Muscat*, H. P. Marshall.

Page 92. The consul at *Galveston* is *E. A. Rhodes*, instead of *F. Slaughter* ; and at *Montevideo*, *R. H. Hamilton*, instead of *John Patrick*.

— Baron Mareschal has recently arrived as *Ambassador* to the United States from *Austria* ; *C. Hulsman*, *Secretary of Legation*.

— *General Alvear* has recently arrived as *Minister* to the United States from *Buenos Ayres*.

Page 94. *C. Sarreys*, *Chargé d'Affaires* to the United States, from *Prussia*, in place of *Baron de Roéna*.

Page 95. From *Saxony*, — *Johann F. C. Ules*, *Consul*, *New Orleans*.

Page 200. A Senate of 11 members has been made, by a late act of Congress, to form a part of the Legislative Council of *Florida*.

A GENERAL INDEX

***To the Ten Volumes of the American Almanac, for the Years
1830—1839.***

As the *Numbers* of the Volumes are not inserted on the Title-pages of the Almanac, it must be observed, that the different Numbers of the Volumes correspond to the different Years, as follows : —

I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.
1830,	1831,	1832,	1833,	1834,	1835,	1836,	1837,	1838,	1839.

This Index embraces such matters as are not common to all the Volumes of the Almanac ; but such matters as are found in all, or nearly all, the Volumes, viz., the Astronomical Information, the Register of the various Officers of the Government of the United States, and of the Individual States, the Annual Tables relating to the Commerce and Navigation of the United States, the Tabular Views of Colleges, the Chronicle of Events, &c., are not particularly specified in this Index.

The several Volumes, with the exception of the first, are furnished each with its own Index of the matters treated of.

*. * A full Index of the *Obituary Notices* follows this General Index of other matters.

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